

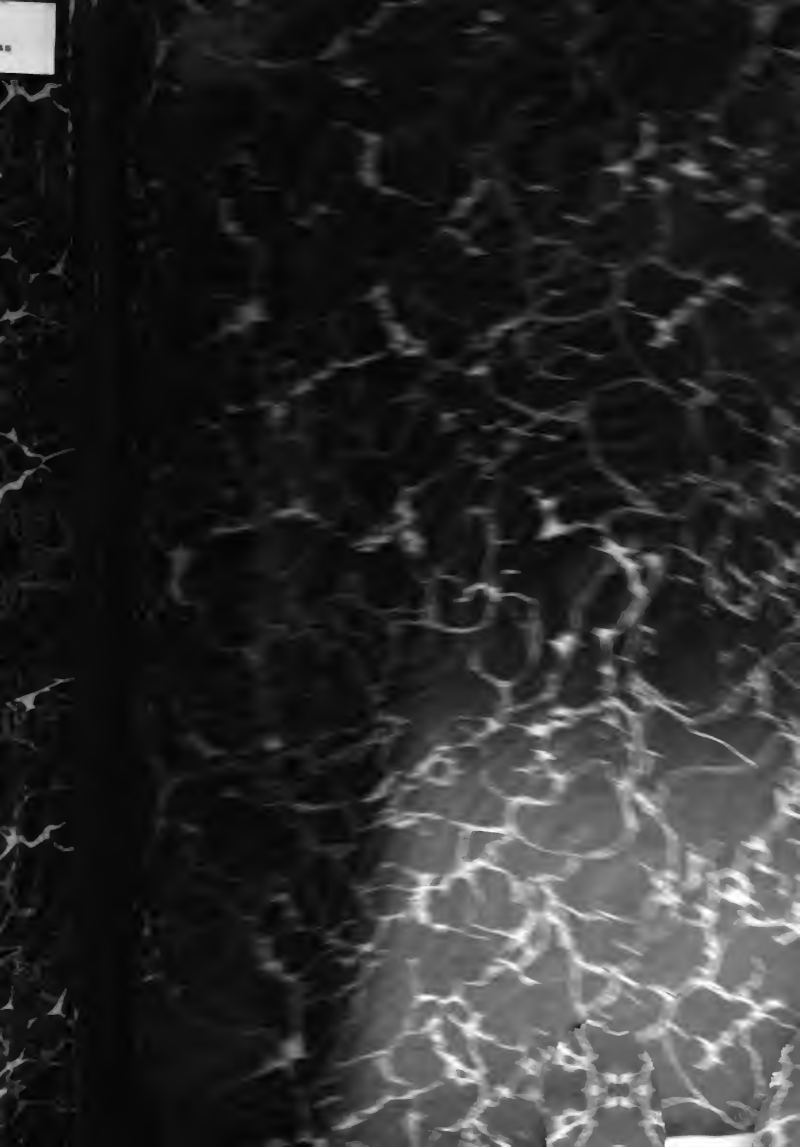


Kansas

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VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS



KANSAS

A Cyclopaedia of State History. Embracing Events,
Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities,
Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.

Edited by
FRANK W. BLACKMAR, A. M., Ph. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME II

WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME DEVOTED
TO SELECTED PERSONAL HISTORY
AND REMINISCENCE

ILLUSTRATED

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KANSAS

VOLUME II.

Jackson, Alfred Metcalf, lawyer and member of Congress, was born at South Carrollton, Muhlenberg county, Ky., July 14, 1860. He was educated at the Kentucky College in his native town, and in 1881 removed to Kansas, locating at Howard, Elk county, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1890 he was elected county attorney, and two years later was elected judge of the Thirteenth judicial district. At the end of his term he removed to Winfield. In 1900 he was nominated by the Populists and Democrats on a fusion ticket for Congress and was elected in November of that year. While in Congress he introduced a bill proposing government ownership of telegraph lines which attracted considerable attention. At the close of his term he was defeated for a reelection and resumed the practice of law at Winfield. In 1904 Mr. Jackson was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Parker and Davis.

Jackson County, one of the counties formed by the first territorial legislature in 1855, is located in the second tier south from Nebraska, and the second west from Missouri. It is bounded on the west by Pottawatomie county, on the south by Wabaunsee and Shawnee, on the east by Jefferson and Atchison, and on the north by Nemaha and Brown. It is 1,172 feet above the level of the sea.

The first exploration in the regions that afterward became Jackson county was by M. De Bourgmont and his company of Frenchmen who made a journey in 1724 through the lands of the Kansas to the Padouca Indians. He passed through Jackson county in going from a point above Atchison to the Kansas river just west of Shawnee county. The next exploring party was conducted in 1819 by Dr. Thomas Say, who, with four other scientists, went west as far as the Kansas village where Manhattan now stands, and returning, passed through Jackson county on their way to Cow island near Atchison. Fremont "the Pathfinder," passed through in 1843 on his trip to the Rocky mountains.

The boundaries defined by the legislature of 1855 contained 1,140 square miles. The county was first called Calhoun (q. v.) in honor of John C. Calhoun. The county was surveyed in the same year and a place 7 miles from Topeka near the old Calhoun Bluffs was made the first county seat. New boundary lines were defined in 1857, when the actual organization of the county took place, and the present boundary lines were established by the legislature in 1858, when the county seat was located permanently at Holton.

The settlements within the borders of the county as first described date back to the '30s, when Capt. Alley of Kentucky established a trading post on the Kansas river. But settlement within the present borders did not begin until 1855, when the county was divided into three townships, Douglas, Atchison and Haliday. Franklin township was formed in 1856, Jefferson in 1858, Grant in 1870, Netawaka in 1871, Whiting, Liberty and Soldier in 1872; Cedar and Washington in 1873 and Straight Creek, Adrian and Garfield since then. The townships of Atchison and Haliday no longer exist. The first settlers in Douglas township, who came in 1855, were John Rippetoe, William Cunningham, David Rice, Josiah Seal, Byron Stewart, J. W. Willard, A. W. Bainbridge, Hugh Piper and Rufus Rice. The land was not surveyed and the settlers established their lines by stakes or blazes on trees. They got their mail from Indianola, Ozawkie or Grasshopper Falls.

Cedar township was settled in 1855 by S. J. Elliott; Jefferson township in 1854 by Francis Smith; Franklin township in 1854 by N. D. Lewis; Grant township in the late '50s by Peter Dickson, R. P. Hamm, William Cruzan, J. P. Fraidley, John James, S. Stephenson and T. Keir; Liberty township was settled at a date not given, by Missourians, and is said to be the oldest settlement in the county. Some of the early settlers were: Charles Bateman, J. B. Parrot, Alfred Fuller, James Piper, W. R. Hodges and J. W. Taylor; Straight Creek township in 1855 by J. H. Thompson; Soldier township in 1857 by William Kline, Henry Rancier, William Knipe, W. Branham and the Fairbanks; and Washington, Netawaka and Whiting townships were not settled until in the '60s.

The first election for county officers was held on Oct. 1, 1855. The first officers were: James Kuykendall, probate judge; J. T. Wilson, sheriff; Anthony Wilson, treasurer; and James Kuykendall, William Alley and P. P. Beeler, commissioners. James Kuykendall was at different times probate judge, register of deeds, county clerk and prosecuting attorney. He was one of the early business men of the county. District court was held for the first time by Judge S. D. Leecompte Sept. 24, 1855.

The name of the county was changed from Calhoun to Jackson by Golden Silvers, who was the representative in the legislature in 1858. The county officials did not recognize the new name until a year later. In 1858 a vote was taken to choose a new county seat and Holton received 79 votes over all other contestants. The county voted 51 to 12 for a free-state constitution.

The famous Lane road (q. v.) ran through Jackson county and the "Battle of the Spurs" occurred at Fuller's ford on Straight creek, near one of the stations of the "underground railway." During the Civil war Jackson county furnished 175 volunteers, most of whom joined the Eleventh cavalry, the Fifth cavalry and the Eighth infantry.

Prior to 1859 the schools in the county were carried on chiefly by

private subscription. The first school was taught by Miss Harriet Warfield in 1857 in Douglas township. A log school house was built the following year and in 1859 district No. 12 was organized. The first school in Jefferson township was taught by Mrs. H. S. Hart; in Grant township by E. S. Hulan; in Liberty township by Sophia Lattimer; in Straight creek township by James B. Hastings; and the first real school house was built south of Holton in 1858 out of logs. In 1910 there were in the county 99 school districts, with over 5,000 persons of school age, and 60 libraries.

The first marriage for which any definite date is given was between John Coleman and Phoebe Hastings on Jan. 1, 1857; the first birth in the county was probably that of O. F. Cunningham. Some of the early ministers were: Rev. R. P. Hamm, Rev. Byron Stewart, who settled in Douglas township in 1855, Rev. Eli H. Robinson, Rev. William Knipe, who held services in a sawmill in Jefferson township in 1858; Rev. J. W. Williams and Rev. Pardee Butler, who was mobbed in Atchison for his anti-slavery opinions.

In 1871 the voters adopted a proposition to issue bonds amounting to \$160,000 to get the Kansas Central railroad, and the next year donated the county's stock to the railroad company. A delay in building the road from Holton to the limits of the county caused the company to forfeit all but \$60,000 of the money. This line is now a part of the Union Pacific system. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific runs from Topeka to Holton, thence northeast to Whiting, leaving the county near the northeast corner. The Kansas City Northwestern, a branch of the Missouri Pacific, runs from Valley Falls through Holton and Circleville and north into Nemaha county. Another branch of the Missouri Pacific enters the county from Nemaha and runs through the northeastern part through Netawaka and Whiting. The Topeka & Marysville, a branch of the Union Pacific, is a new road crossing the southwest corner of the county.

The surface of the county is undulating plains. The largest stream is the Big Soldier, which flows from north to south through the western part of the county and empties into the Kansas river. Other streams are Cross creek, Little Soldier, North and South Cedar creeks, Straight, Elk, Spring, Bills and Muddy creeks.

The county contains 421,120 acres, of which 316,163 are under cultivation (the Indian lands, comprising at present 74,400 acres, are not cultivated to any extent). The field crops in 1910 totaled \$2,013,064.78, of which corn amounted to \$1,328,664; oats, \$210,974, and wheat \$24,351.68. The value of all farm products for that year was \$3,322,371.63. Hay crops and Irish potatoes were also extensively raised. There are more than a quarter of a million fruit trees. Jackson has a high rank as a fruit growing locality, also for the breeding of thoroughbred stock. One source of wealth is the quarries of white, gray limestone. Brick clay and gypsum are found along the creeks. The population in 1910 was 16,861.

Jaggard, a railroad town in the southeastern part of Leavenworth county, is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 2 miles northwest of Bonner Springs, from which it has rural free delivery, and 19 miles from Leavenworth, the county seat.

Jamestown, an incorporated city of the third class in Cloud county, is located at the junction of two branches of the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on Buffalo creek, 10 miles west of Concordia, the county seat. It has a bank, a feed mill, stone quarries, 2 grain elevators, a weekly newspaper (the Kansas Optimist), telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. There are about 50 business establishments. The population in 1910 was 462. The town was founded in 1878, and incorporated in 1883.

Jamestown Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Janssen, a country postoffice in Ellsworth county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 5 miles southwest of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has a general store, a mill and a grain elevator. The population in 1910 was 15.

Jaqua, a small settlement of Cheyenne county, is located on the south fork of the Republican river in the southwestern part of the county, about 18 miles from St. Francis, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading point for the neighborhood. St. Francis is the nearest railroad station.

Jaramillo, Juan, a Spanish soldier and narrator, was with Coronado in the expedition to Quivira in 1540-42. Some years later he wrote an account of the expedition, the original Spanish manuscript of which is in the Buckingham Smith "Coleccion." It has been translated into French by Ternaux-Compans, and into English by George P. Winship, assistant in American history in Harvard University. In this account Jaramillo says that when the Indian guide, Isopete, saw the Arkansas river he recognized it as the southern boundary of Quivira. Some of the historians of the Coronado expedition refer to him as "Captain" Jaramillo, and he was evidently a man of some prominence and influence at that period. (See Coronado.)

Jarbalo, a village of Leavenworth county, is situated on the Leavenworth & Topeka R. R. 13 miles southwest of Leavenworth. It has a money order postoffice, general stores, agricultural implements house, express office, and in 1910 had a population of 100. The town is the shipping and supply station for a rich agricultural district.

Jasper, a small settlement in the northeastern part of Linn county, is about 15 miles from Mound City, the county seat, and 8 miles southeast of La Cygne, from which point mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Jasper, a post hamlet of Meade county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 6 miles west of Meade, the county seat. It is a local trading point and does some shipping. The population was 20 in 1910.

Jay, a hamlet in the western part of Leavenworth county, is 15 miles from Leavenworth and 6 miles southwest of Easton, the most convenient railroad station, from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Jayhawkers.—The origin of the term "Jayhawker" appears to be veiled in uncertainty. During the Civil war the members of the Seventh Kansas regiment, commanded by Col. C. R. Jennison, became known as "Jayhawkers," and probably from this fact the jayhawker came to be regarded by many as purely a Kansas institution. But there is plenty of evidence that the word was in use long before the outbreak of the Civil war. There is a report that it was used freely by the Texans during their struggle for independence, but this is not well authenticated.

In 1849 a party of gold seekers from Galesburg, Ill., bound overland for California, took the name of jayhawkers. Adjt.-Gen. Fox says the name was coined on the Platte river in that year, and offers the following explanation of how it was adopted: "Some kind of hawks, as they sail up in the air reconnoitering for mice and other small prey, look and act as though they were the whole thing. Then the audience of jays and other small but jealous and vicious birds sail in and jab him until he gets tired of show life and slides out of trouble in the lower earth. Now, perhaps this is what happens among fellows on the trail—jaybirds and hawks enact the same rôle, pro and con—out of pure devilment and to pass the hours of a long march. At any rate, ours was the crowd that created the word 'jayhawker' at the date and locality above stated. . . . So far as Kansas is concerned, the word was borrowed or copied; it is not a home product."

Mr. Fox is corroborated by U. P. Davidson and J. W. Brier, who were members of the Galesburg party, and by Alexander Majors in his "Seventy Years on the Frontier." On the overland journey these men were lost in Death Valley and narrowly escaped death by starvation. For many years the survivors held annual reunions, and John B. Colton had a large scrap-book filled with newspaper clippings relating to these "jayhawker" meetings.

John J. Ingalls, in the Kansas Magazine for April, 1872, in an article entitled "The Last of the Jayhawkers," says: "The Border Ruffians constructed the eccaleobion in which the jayhawk was hatched, and it broke the shell upon the reedy shores of the Marias des Cygnes. Its habits were not migratory, and for many years its habitat was southern Kansas." In the same article Mr. Ingalls says "The jayhawk is a creation of mythology. It was an early bird and caught many a Missouri worm."

The jayhawkers alluded to by Mr. Ingalls were the free-state men who composed the band commanded by James Montgomery (q. v.), which for some time in the territorial days kept the pro-slavery settlers of southeastern Kansas in a state of terror. In the winter of 1858-59 the term "jayhawker" was used by J. E. Jones of Fort Scott and George W. Cavert of Osawatomie in letters to the governor, and Gov. Medary made use of it in a communication to the legislature, under date of Jan. 11, 1859, when he said: "Capt. Brown was fortifying himself on Sugar creek and Montgomery claims that he can raise

200 men. Good citizens that formerly sustained these men begged to have something done to stop the 'jayhawking' as they termed it," etc.

Richardson, in his "Beyond the Mississippi" (p. 125), says that on June 13, 1858, he "found all the settlers justifying the 'jayhawkers,' a name universally applied to Montgomery's men, from the celerity of their movements and their habit of suddenly pouncing upon an enemy."

The Standard Dictionary defines a "jayhawker" as a "freebooting guerrilla," and applies the term to persons engaged in plundering their political enemies in Kansas and western Missouri during the territorial period. But that work does not make a proper distinction in its definition between the "border ruffians," who represented the cause of slavery, and the free-state men, who were the real jawhawkers.

Another story concerning the origin of the word attributes it to an Irishman named Patrick Devlin, who lived in the village of Osawatomie. According to this story, Devlin was seen entering the village in the fall of 1856 with his horse loaded down with plunder of various kinds, and a neighbor suggested that he must have been on a foraging excursion. Devlin answered that he had been jayhawking, and, when asked the meaning of the term, explained that in Ireland there is a bird called the jayhawk which always worries its prey before devouring it.

From all the evidence at hand the story of the gold seekers of 1849 seems to be the best established. However, through the operations of Montgomery's men and others like them, the "jayhawker" came to be regarded as purely a Kansas institution, and in more recent years the term "Jayhawker" is applied to Kansas men and products, much as the word "Hoosier" is applied to an Indianian, or the word "Buckeye" to a resident of the State of Ohio.

Jean, a country postoffice in Haskell county, is located 7 miles north-east of Santa Fe, the county seat, and 24 miles south of Garden City, the nearest shipping point.

Jefferson, one of the villages of Montgomery county, is located on Fawn creek 8 miles south of Independence, the county seat, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has an express office, a good local trade, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 103.

Jefferson County, one of the counties formed and organized by the first territorial legislature, is situated in the northeastern part of the state, the second county west from the Missouri river and the third south from the Nebraska line. It is bounded on the north by Atchison county, on the east by Leavenworth, on the south by the Kansas river, which separates it from Douglas county, and on the west by Shawnee and Jackson counties.

Jefferson is one of the older settled counties of the state and some of the most important events in the history of Kansas took place within its borders. The first visit of white men of which there is any record is the expedition of Prof. Say, which entered the county at the south-

west corner of Delaware township and proceeded to the falls of the Delaware (then the Grasshopper) river, where camp was made on the night of Aug. 27, 1819. The next day they crossed the northern boundary. The first settlement was made by Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the famous Kentuckian, who was appointed "farmer for the Kansas Indians" by the government. He located in 1827 on the north side of the Kaw river in the extreme southern part of what is now Jefferson county, and started to teach the Kansas Indians the art of agriculture. His son, born on Aug. 22, 1828, was probably the first white child born in Kansas. Boone maintained the first agency for Indian lands in the state. Subsequently a settlement grew up, the ruins of which were found near the present village of Williamstown by settlers in 1854.

In 1851 a few Mormon families en route from Missouri to Salt Lake stopped in Jefferson county, about where Thompsonville is now located. They remained about two years and made some improvements. Three log cabins were built and about 15 acres of land cultivated. Three of the women in the company died of cholera. They were buried in the edge of the timber and tombstones put up with the names cut on them. One was a Mrs. Archer and one a Mrs. Platt. Finding they could not obtain the lands in Kansas they moved on.

Permanent settlements were made in 1854, a military and freight road having been opened that year between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. The following are some of the settlers who came in that year: William F. and George M. Dyer, Henry Zen, Henry Chubb, William B. Wade, Sidney Stewart, Aaron Cook, R. P. Beeler, Jefferson Riddle, J. T. Wilson, John Kuykendall, John Scaggs, Thomas R. and Alexander Byne, Charles Hardt, Simeon and Isaac Hull, Charles Hedrick, John Hart, J. B. Ross, Robert Riddle, James Frazier, A. J. Whitney and T. J. and H. B. Jolley. The settlements were made along the government road and the Kansas river, and at the crossing of the Grasshopper. The lands had not yet been opened for sale, but the immigrants paid no attention to that fact. They staked off claims and began improvements, with the understanding that when these lands were offered for sale they could bid in their holdings at the appraised value. This was the famous "squatter's right" that caused so much trouble in territorial days, and this condition obtained with nearly all the best lands in Jefferson county. An election was held that year, the polling place in Jefferson being at Ozawkie. The Missourians drove the free-state men from the polls. During the summer Congress established two mail routes across the county. One was along the old military road and the other was from Fort Leavenworth to the Big Blue by Grasshopper (now Valley) Falls. The first post-office was Ozawkie, established on March 15, 1855, with George M. Dyer postmaster. Hickory Point was established soon afterward with Charles Hardt as postmaster and in Dec., 1855, Grasshopper Falls, with A. J. Whitney postmaster.

The first white child born after the permanent settlement was Ella Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Simmons, June 19, 1855. The first marriage was between Alfred Corey and Miss Martha Hoovey at Ozawkie, Nov. 25, 1855.

In the election of 1855 Hickory Point was the polling place. Large numbers of pro-slavery men came into the territory the day before, camped near Hickory Point, laid off claims and the next day demanded the right to vote. On being refused a row ensued, and the election board finding it impossible to secure a fair election refused to serve. When the free-state voters came they found the polls in the hands of non-residents and went away without voting.

The first term of the district court in the county was held at Ozawkie the last week in March, 1856, with Samuel D. Lecompte as the presiding judge. At this time it was hardly safe to be abroad unarmed, as the border war was in progress and bands of armed men from other parts of the state and from Missouri frequented the settlements of Jefferson county. If a free-soiler was caught by a band of border ruffians he was apt to be killed. During the absence from Grasshopper Falls of the free-state defense organization the pro-slavery men visited the place, insulted the women and made various threats. In retaliation the free-state band under the leadership of Clark made a raid and killed a man by the name of Jackson, who was responsible. For the death of Jackson Grasshopper Falls was raided on Sept. 8, 1856, by a body of armed ruffians. The town was completely sacked and the store of William and R. H. Crosby was burned. Both sides were now in arms. Some South Carolinians who had been committing various depredations were discovered and captured on Slough creek, but were released on promising to leave the territory. The trouble culminated in the Battle of Hickory Point (q. v.).

The Jefferson county free-soilers took no part in the election of delegates for a constitutional convention in 1857. In August of that year, at the election for state officers, A. G. Patrick of Jefferson county was elected clerk of the supreme court. Two conventions were held at Grasshopper Falls in the latter part of August, one a mass and the other a delegate body, to discuss the contest for the control of the legislature. It was decided to put a full ticket in the field. (See Grasshopper Falls Convention.) The convention for Jefferson county was held at Ozawkie the same month.

The first county officers were appointed in 1855 as follows: Franklin Finch, probate judge; W. F. Dyer, treasurer; G. M. Dyer, sheriff; Marion Christison, register of deeds; William Sprague, assessor; Garret Cozine, surveyor; James A. Chapman, coroner; N. B. Hopewell, O. B. Tebbs and Henry Owens members of the county court, which was the same as the board of commissioners. Ozawkie was designated as county seat. At the meeting of the county court on Jan. 21, 1856, the county was divided into three townships, Slough, Ozawkie and Grasshopper Falls. The first road in the county was located in April

and ran from Ozawkie east to Alexandria on Stranger Creek in Leavenworth county.

Early in 1858 the legislature authorized a county seat election. The contesting towns were: Oskaloosa, which received 177 votes; Grasshopper Falls, 173; Ozawkie, 94; Hickory Point, 50; and Fairfield, 10. Another election was held, in which Oskaloosa received 294 votes; Grasshopper Falls, 271; Ozawkie, 103; Hickory Point, 107; and Defiance, 3. A third election was held, between the two highest towns, in which Oskaloosa received the majority and was made the county seat. In 1864 the legislature again authorized a county seat election, in which Oskaloosa was again victorious. A court-house was built in 1867.

During the Civil war a regiment known as the Fourth Kansas militia was organized in Jefferson county, with S. S. Cooper as colonel. It comprised eleven companies, two from Grasshopper Falls, two from Jefferson township, two from Oskaloosa, one from Ozawkie, one from Rock Creek, one from Kaw, one from Kentucky and one from Sarcoxie. The object was the protection of the state from invasion. The county was also well represented in the Kansas regiments in the field.

The first schools were opened in 1859. J. H. Bennett was the first county superintendent and organized 9 districts that year. By 1865 there were 20 districts. After the war all the old districts were reorganized and 50 more added before 1870. New and well equipped school houses took the place of the log structures.

In the year 1860 the population of the county was 4,446, and the assessed valuation of property \$925,003. The drought of 1860 and the war beginning the ensuing year retarded growth and development, but by 1870 the county had a population of 12,565, the assessed valuation of farm lands was \$4,218,363, and the number of improved acres 91,004.

The area of Jefferson county is 568 square miles or 363,520 acres. It is divided into twelve townships, viz.: Delaware (formerly Grasshopper), Fairview, Jefferson, Kaw, Kentucky, Norton, Oskaloosa, Ozawkie, Rock Creek, Rural, Sarcoxie and Union. The general surface is undulating prairie with a few rough places. The bottom lands along the creek beds and the Kansas river comprise about 15 per cent. of the total acreage. The Kansas river flows east along the southern border except for about 6 miles of the southeast corner. The Delaware (formerly the Grasshopper) enters on the northern border about 4 miles from the west line and flowing south joins the Kansas at Perry. This stream is large enough to furnish power for mills. Big Slough creek is the main branch of the Delaware. Muddy creek crosses the southwest corner of the county.

Jefferson county is well supplied with railroads, the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western (Union Pacific) enters a few miles south of the northeast corner, crosses to Valley Falls and thence northeast into Atchison county; a branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the east and crosses northwest through Valley Falls into Jackson county; a

line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe cutters from the southwest, crossing the county in a northeasterly direction, a branch diverging at Meriden and running east into Leavenworth county; and the Union Pacific crosses the extreme southern border, following the Kansas river. The total mileage of railroad is 121.44. The population of the county in 1910 was 15,826.

Jefferson, Thomas, 3d president of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 2, 1743. A mention of him in connection with the history of Kansas is appropriate because to him, more than to any other one man, is due the acquisition of the territory now forming the state through the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Mr. Jefferson was educated at William and Mary College, and after graduating he began the practice of law in 1767. His first public service was as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, where he served from 1769 to the beginning of the Revolution. In 1775 he was elected to the Continental Congress and the following year was one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4. In October following he resigned his seat in Congress to become a member of the Virginia legislature, and on June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of that state. In 1800 he was elected president, and soon after his inauguration learned that the province of Louisiana had been ceded back to France by the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso. Late in the year 1802 W. C. C. Claiborne, governor of Mississippi territory, wrote to the secretary of state that the Spanish authorities, still in control of Louisiana affairs, were about to restrict the navigation of the Mississippi river and the right of deposit at New Orleans. The correspondence was submitted to Congress in December, and on Jan. 11, 1803, the president sent to the senate a message nominating Robert R. Livingston as minister plenipotentiary and James Monroe as minister extraordinary "to enter into a treaty or convention with the First Consul of France for the purpose of enlarging and more effectually securing our rights and interests in the river Mississippi and in the territories eastward thereof."

In the same message, not knowing the exact provisions of the St. Ildefonso treaty, he named Charles Pinckney and James Monroe as ministers plenipotentiary to enter into a convention with the king of Spain for the same purpose. It was not Mr. Jefferson's intention to purchase the province of Louisiana, and when the word came from Paris that Livingston and Monroe had concluded a treaty by which the entire territory was ceded to the United States, he had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the action, as well as misgivings as to whether the cession would meet the approval of Congress and the people. That these doubts and misgivings were without cause is seen in the fact that Congress promptly ratified the treaty and the people in 1804 reflected Mr. Jefferson to the highest office within their gift. Hence, it was under his administration that new territory—an empire in extent—was added to the United States, and Kansas is a part of

that territory. Mr. Jefferson retired from public life at the close of his second term, and died on July 4, 1826. (See Louisiana Purchase.)

Jennings, an incorporated city of the third class in Decatur county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 17 miles southeast of Oberlin, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Echo), express and telegraph offices and a money order post-office with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 259. The town was founded in 1888.

Jennison, Charles Ransford, physician and soldier, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., June 6, 1834. He was of English descent, some of his father's ancestors having settled in Vermont in the colonial days and fought in the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools until he was twelve years old, when his parents went to Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen years he began to study medicine. After completing his medical course he practiced for a short time in Wisconsin and then came to Kansas, settling at Osawatomie in 1857. Within a short time he removed to Mound City, where he remained for three years, and then went to Leavenworth. Dr. Jennison was one of John Brown's staunch supporters. Gov. Robinson commissioned him captain of the Mound City Guards on Feb. 19, 1861, and on Sept. 4 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Kansas cavalry, which became known as "Jennison's Jayhawkers." He was assigned command of the western border of Missouri with headquarters at Kansas City. He determined to clear the border of guerrillas and his name soon became a terror to lawless bands. His conduct was such that Gen. Hunter appointed him acting brigadier-general, and he was placed in command of "all the troops in Kansas west of and on the Neosho." At the time of the Lawrence massacre Gov. Carney called upon Jennison to raise a regiment, of which he was made colonel on Oct. 17, 1863, with headquarters at Leavenworth. While in command at Fort Leavenworth he was authorized on March 5, 1864, to raise and organize a post battery. On July 20, 1864, he was placed in command of a regiment in the field and had command of the district of southern Kansas. During the summer he made a foray into Platte and Clay counties, Mo., against bushwhackers who had been committing depredations in Kansas, and in other ways he successfully protected the border until Price's raid. At the time of this raid he met Price's forces at Lexington, Mo., while reconnoitering under orders from Gen. Curtis. With his regiment he took part in the engagement at the Little Blue, where he was in command of the first division. In the fall of 1864 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth council, was made president of that body and ex-officio mayor. In 1865 he was elected to the legislature from Leavenworth county; was reelected in 1867, and in 1872 was elected to the state senate. He died at Leavenworth June 21, 1884.

Jericho, a country postoffice in Larabee township, Gove county, is located 12 miles southeast of Gove, the county seat, and 15 miles from Quinter, the nearest shipping point.

Jerome, a country postoffice in Jerome township, Gove county, is located on the Smoky Hill river, 12 miles south of Gove, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Shields, Lane county, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 12. The town was founded about 1886. J. L. Cook was the first merchant. E. B. Miller built the first hotel. It had a newspaper (the Smoky Hill Globe), a number of stores, several professional men and was at one time a flourishing town.

Jetmore, the county seat of Hodgeman county, is located very near the geographical center of the county on Buckner creek, a tributary of the Pawnee river. It was settled in the spring of 1879 and was at first called Buckner. After the organization of Hodgeman county (q. v.) the people voted at the general election of Nov. 4, 1879, for the location of a permanent county seat, and the choice fell on Buckner. Three days after that election T. S. Haun issued the first number of the Buckner Independent. The exact date when the name was changed to Jetmore cannot be ascertained, but the issue of the Independent for June 24, 1880, was dated at Jetmore, which would indicate that the change was made in the spring of that year. Jetmore is the western terminus of a division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., which connects with the main line at Larned. It has a bank, 2 weekly newspapers (the Western Herald and the Republican), a number of business concerns, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, telephone, telegraph and express facilities, a graded public school, and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 317.

Jewell, an incorporated city of Jewell county, is located in Buffalo township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on Buffalo creek, 8 miles south of Mankato, the county seat. It has banking facilities, flour mills, grain elevators, electric lights, weekly newspapers, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 839. The railroad name is Jewell City.

Jewell is one of the older settled communities in the county. Among the first settlers were W. D. Street, Benjamin Lewis, Charles Lewis and L. M. Stultz in 1869, and James A. Scarborough, Henry Sorrick, A. J. Davis and H. Burnett in 1870. The first store was opened by James A. Scarborough in June, 1870, with a stock that invoiced \$130. In the fall John D. Robertson of Lake Sibley opened a general store. The firm of Scarborough & Street handled most of the real estate. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1880, with H. C. Jennings as the first mayor.

Jewell County, one of the northern tier, is the second county west of the 6th principal meridian. It contains 900 square miles and is divided into 25 civil townships, each of which is a Congressional township. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Republic and Cloud counties; on the south by Mitchell, and on the west by Smith. Jewell was one of the counties on the line of the historic Pawnee road, and also one of the counties crossed by

Lieut. Pike in 1806. The surface is rolling prairie gradually rising to table lands in the central portion. The branches of the Republican and Solomon form its water system.

This county was named in honor of Lewis R. Jewell, lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, who died of wounds received in the battle of Cane Hill, Ark. The earliest known settlement was made by William Harshberger and wife on White Rock creek in 1862. They were driven out by the Indians and no other attempt to settle the county was made until 1866, when a number of families, including those of William Knapp, John Rice and Nicholas Ward, settled on White Rock creek. Two raids by the Cheyennes, one in Aug., 1866, and the other in April, 1867, broke up the settlement. Many were killed, including the Ward family, and the others were driven away. In the spring of 1868 another attempt at settlement was broken up by Indians and again in October of the same year the extension of the Scandinavian colony up White Rock creek from Republic county was driven back. In May, 1869, the Excelsior colony (q. v.) from New York, numbering about 100 people, took claims along White Rock creek and built a blockhouse at a point 8 miles north of the present town of Mankato. By June, 1869, they were all driven out, and the county was in the hands of the Indians. In the fall of 1869 a number of land entries were made and the next year the flood of immigration coming into Kansas extended into Jewell county in spite of the dangers. In the early part of May, 1870, great excitement prevailed over the news that the Cheyennes were on the war-path. On the 13th the settlers met at "Hoffer's Shanty" to devise means of protection. A company of 28 men, known as the "Buffalo Militia," was organized with William D. Street as captain; Charles Lew, first lieutenant; Louis A. Dapron, second lieutenant; James A. Scarborough, orderly sergeant. The personnel of the company was as follows: L. J. Calvin, F. A. May, W. M. Jones, Samuel Krape, Louis A. Dapron, C. L. Seeley, J. A. Scarborough, Cyrus Richart, Chris. Bender, J. H. Worick, David J. Rockey, James W. Hall, Richard D. Fardy, Charles J. Lewis, C. A. Belknap, A. J. Wise, John Hoffer, William Cox, S. R. Worick, Allen Lightner, James F. Queen, J. F. Fogel, J. A. Sorick, R. F. Hudson-piller, I. A. Swain, Henry Sorick, William D. Street and John R. Wilson.

A fort was built where Jewell City now stands, and was held by the "Buffalo Militia" for about a month, when the Third U. S. mounted artillery took possession and relieved the settlers. (See Fort Jewell.) No more attacks were made, and from that time Jewell county has been free from hostile Indians.

Some time during this year the ruins of what is supposed to have been an old Spanish fort were discovered, which seemed to be a landmark of some former occupation of the country by white men. It was located on the claim of Oliver Smith 2 miles east of Fort Jewell, and is described as an "irregular inclosure containing some 2 or 3 acres

of ground." At that time it was overgrown with sod and was 2 feet high and 4 feet thick. Its origin is not known.

A number of settlements were made in 1870. William Friend, C. J. Jones, O. F. Johnson, M. Hofveimer, Lewis Spiegle and Silas Mann settled the Marsh creek district, and at Burr Oak the settlers were A. W. Mann, Zack Norman, Lee M. Tingley, Richard Comstock, Frank Gilbert, A. J. Godfrey, D. H. Godfrey, Allen Ives, John E. Faidley and E. E. Blake. A claim was preempted by Jack Mango at Jewell Center (Mankato); A. N. Cole homesteaded near the present town of Ionia in 1869; and in 1871 H. M. George and H. L. Browning started a steam sawmill on the freight road between Cawker City and Hastings, Neb., where Salem now stands.

In July, 1870, Col. E. Barker and Orville McClurg petitioned Gov. Harvey for county organization and on July 14 the governor appointed C. L. Seeley, E. T. Gandy and A. I. Davis county commissioners, and James A. Scarborough, county clerk. The first meeting of the commissioners was held at Jewell City on Aug. 22. On Sept. 27 an election was held, at which Jewell City was chosen the county seat, and the following county officers were elected: Dennis Taylor, Thomas Coverdale and Samuel C. Bowles, commissioners; James A. Scarborough, clerk; Henry Sorick, treasurer; N. H. Billings, surveyor; S. O. Carman, register of deeds; Charles L. Sully, probate judge; A. J. Davis, sheriff; R. S. Worick, county superintendent. At the November election Felix T. Candy was elected the first representative in the legislature. The population of the county at that time was 207.

The first marriage was that of a couple from Cloud county, the ceremony being performed by O. F. Johnson, justice of the peace, Jan. 2, 1871. The first marriage of residents was between Lawton McCord and Evaline Davis of Highland township, Feb. 22, 1872. The first birth occurred in Aug., 1870, on the Buffalo creek, the child being Jewell Rittenhouse. He was presented with a lot by the town company of Jewell City. The first regular mail was established in July, 1870, weekly from Sibley, John Hoffer, carrier. The first postoffices were Amity, Highland township, 1872, James Mitchell postmaster; Burr Oak, Burr Oak township, James McCormack, postmaster; Jewell Center, Center township, 1872, J. D. Vance, postmaster; Johnsonville, Vicksburg township, 1872, P. F. Johnson postmaster.

Before 1873 the following towns had been established: Jewell City, Jewell Center, Burr Oak, Salem, Ionia and Holmwood, and the county had six newspapers. By 1886 Randall, Omia, Gregory and Rubens had been added to the list of towns. Some of these towns have ceased to exist and the present list is as follows: Athens, Burr Oak, Dentonia, Esbon, Formosa, Gregory, Harrison, Ionia, Jewell, Lovewell, Mankato, Mayview, Montrose, North Branch, Otego, Randall, Rubens, Salem, Steuben and Webber.

The townships of Jewell county are: Allen, Athens, Brown Creek, Burr Oak, Buffalo, Calvin, Center, Erving, Esbon, Grant, Harrison,

Highland, Sinclair, Vicksburg, Walnut, Washington, White Mound, Holmwood, Ionia, Jackson, Limestone, Montana, Odessa, Prairie and Richland.

Schools were established in several of the townships in 1872. Five years later the number of organized districts was 133; the total number of school houses, 60; value of school property, \$21,412; and the school population, 4,561. In 1910 the population was 18,148, and the assessed valuation of property was \$38,625,285.

Jewish Congregations.—The history of Jewish communities in America began in the year 1654, when a company of Jews located in New Amsterdam. The governor of the colony wished to exclude them, but by order of the Dutch West India company they were admitted after a delay of nine months. They were allowed to live and trade in the colony but were denied the privilege of building a synagogue and of acquiring a site for burial purposes. They met for private worship, however, and within a short time formed the congregation of Searith Israel, which is still in existence in New York city. In 1682, under English rule, the congregation occupied its first synagogue. This was followed by a synagogue of the Jews living in Savannah, Ga., in 1732; by one at Lancaster, Pa., in 1776; and at Philadelphia in 1782.

The Jewish congregations in the United States have no religious head, being autonomous in character and there is no general ecclesiastical organization controlling the individual bodies. Any person who declares himself a Jew, or is known to be one by birth or affiliation, is eligible to membership. He need not submit to any test of faith or adherence to a creed, although in some congregations the observance of certain fundamental laws is tacitly regarded as an indispensable qualification for membership.

The first Jewish congregation in Kansas of which a record is obtainable was that of Betai Jerushan, established at Leavenworth in 1862. The immigration of the Jewish race to Kansas was slow and in many communities there are not enough Jews to form a congregation, so that the number of organizations does not give any accurate estimate of the number of this faith in the state. In 1890 there were 6 organizations: 2 in Leavenworth county; 1 each in Sedgwick, Shawnee, Atchison and Saline counties, with a total membership of 486. In the next fifteen years only one new congregation was organized, and the number of communicants reported in 1906 was only 175. This gives no correct estimate, however, of the number of Jews who are regular attendants of the synagogue but who are not members.

Jingo, a hamlet in the southeastern part of Miami county, is about 10 miles northeast of La Cygne, from which it has rural delivery. In 1910 there was a population of 40.

Johnson, the county seat of Stanton county, is centrally located, and is 30 miles south of Syracuse, its nearest railroad station and shipping point. It has a daily stage to that town. There are about a dozen retail establishments and a weekly newspaper (the Stanton County Journal).

is published. It has a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 40. It was established in 1885 under the name of Veteran, by the Veteran Town company. Later it became Johnson City and under that name was victorious in the county seat fight of 1887. During the hard times the population dwindled and in the early '90s was 10. In 1906 it had but one inhabitant and had the distinction of being the smallest county seat town in the world.

Johnson County, located in the eastern tier, is the sixth north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties; on the east by the State of Missouri; on the south by Miami county, and on the west by Douglas county. Its area is 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres, and in 1910 it ranked 33d, with a population of 18,288. It was organized in 1855 and named for Rev. Thomas Johnson, missionary to the Shawnee Indians, in what is now Shawnee township in the northern part of the county. In 1855 the Kansas river constituted its entire northern boundary but in 1859 the present boundary was established. The county is divided into ten townships: Aubrey, Gardner, Lexington, McCamish, Mission, Monticello, Olathe, Oxford, Shawnee and Spring Hill.

The general surface is slightly undulating prairie, more rolling in the north and east. The valleys of rivers and creeks average from one-fourth to seven-eighths of a mile in width. The bottom lands comprise about 10 per cent. of the whole area, the remaining 90 per cent. being upland, the highest of which is in the central and southwestern portion. Timber belts average from 40 rods to one mile in width, and contain oak, hickory, elm, walnut, mulberry, redbud, locust, wild cherry and sycamore, jack-oak and hickory existing in the largest quantities. The streams are not large but sufficiently numerous. The Kansas river flowing north of east forms more than half of the northern border, and receives as tributaries Cedar, Clear, Captains, Kill, Mill and Turkey creeks. Blue and Indian creeks run eastward. The soil is from one to six feet in depth and is very productive, being adapted to corn, winter wheat, oats, flax and hay. Johnson ranks among the foremost counties in the production of Irish potatoes. It also has a large number of orchards. In 1907 there were 150,000 bearing fruit trees. Along the streams limestone is found in great abundance and is used extensively for building and as ballast for railroads. Sandstone is plentiful in the north and east, and at Edgerton gray marble is found. Coal exists in a few places, where it is mined for local use. Previous to the coming of the Shawnee Indians in 1828, but little was known by white people of what is now Johnson county. In 1829 Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Methodist Episcopal missionary, went to the Shawnee country, to establish a mission and a school for the education of the Indians. This school was located about 6 miles west of Westport, Mo., between the Kansas river and Turkey creek. When the Shawnee lands were thrown open for settlement in 1851, a large number of people rushed in to secure claims. Among the free-state men who settled in the county in 1857

were Thomas E. Mulvane, William Williams, Rynear Morgan, William Holmes, Dr. I. James, J. D. Allen, J. C. Forrest and L. F. Bancroft. Among the pro-slavery men were Dr. J. B. Morgan, Col. J. T. Quarles, T. H. Ellis, Jonathan Gore, A. Slaughter, J. H. Nounan, C. C. Catron, M. T. Wells, Dr. Shuck and A. J. Turpin. Along with those who came as settlers were a number of speculators, who examined the Indian treaties and found that an Indian having selected his head right under the treaty could sell and convey a valid title to any person by complying with the rules of the interior department of the government for the sale of Indian lands. The first sales of such lands to speculators were in Oct., 1867, to Blunt, Irvin & Co. In Dec., 1867, the government made it impossible for the Indians to sell their property.

The close proximity of Johnson county to Missouri caused it to share the disaster and distress arising from the early political difficulties. The first election held in the territory was in the fall of 1853 before the organization of the county. At this election, Rev. Thomas Johnson of the Shawnee Mission was elected delegate to Congress to urge the organization of the territory. Being chosen without the authority of the law he was not admitted to a seat as a delegate. At the election of March 20, 1855, for members of the territorial legislature, Mr. Johnson was elected to the council and made its president. One of the first acts of that legislature was the organization of the settled portions of the territory into counties. Isaac Parish was appointed sheriff of the county and William Fisher, Jr., probate judge. At this session the road passing from Kansas City, Mo., west to Santa Fe, N. M., through the center of the county was declared a territorial road; a road was located through the northern part of the county to Lawrence, Lecompton and Fort Riley, and another along the eastern line of the county from Westport, Mo., to Fort Scott.

From the beginning Johnson county was the scene of many conflicts between the free-state and pro-slavery parties. The first ones were slight and unimportant owing to the fact the land was not open to settlement and the few early residents were practically of one mind. As the controversy waxed more intense, the conflicts became more cruel and insolent. The elections held were farces and were for the greater part managed by pro-slavery men. The methods used is evidenced by the election of October 5, 1857, for members of the legislature. (See Walker's Administration.) The continuous interference of Missouri border ruffians in Kansas affairs on the eastern tier of counties aroused the greatest feeling of animosity among the free-state men which resulted in the border wars, of varying degrees of importance. A battle growing out of politics was that called by some "the first battle of Bull Run," because it was fought on Bull creek, in the year 1858, when Gen. Lane, commander of the free-state men, met the pro-slavery forces of Gen. Reid. A few shots were exchanged and Reid retreated into Missouri. No blood was shed.

On Sept. 6, 1862, Quantrill made his well known raid upon Olathe.

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which was in a defenseless condition. With a band of about 140 men he entered the town, invaded and plundered houses and stores, and corralled the citizens in the public square. Hiram Blanchard of Spring Hill, Philip Wiggins and Josiah Skinner were killed in an effort to protect property. (See Guerrillas.)

In Johnson county 500 men were enrolled in the Thirteenth regiment, of which Thomas M. Bowen was commissioned colonel; J. B. Wheeler, lieutenant-colonel; William Roy, adjutant, and during the four years of war Johnson county furnished its full share of soldiers. In about three weeks after the first call for troops, a company of 50 men enlisted and organized, with S. F. Hill captain. This company was assigned to the Second Kansas infantry as Company C. Upon the second call for volunteers a second company was organized with J. E. Hayes as captain. For some time this company belonged to the Fourth regiment but in the spring of 1862 it became Company A of the Tenth regiment. Nearly an entire company was raised in the county for the Eighth Kansas infantry, and was assigned as Company F of that regiment, with J. M. Hadley as second lieutenant. In the late summer of 1862, William Pellet of Olathe was commissioned to raise another company of infantry. As Company H of the Twelfth regiment it performed garrison duty at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Larned. Also for the Twelfth regiment a company was raised in the vicinity of Gardner and Spring Hill, with John T. Gordon as captain. After the Lawrence massacre, the Fifteenth regiment of cavalry was raised. Johnson county furnished one entire company. This regiment distinguished itself in 1864, fighting Gen. Price's army on its notorious raid.

The county was organized in 1855 but there was not a full corps of officers until March, 1857, when Gov. Walker appointed the following: Commissioners, John P. Ector, John Evans and William Fisher, Jr.; probate judge, John B. Campbell; treasurer, John T. Barton; sheriff, Pat Cosgrove. In March, 1858, the first county election was held with the following results: Commissioners, John P. Ector, John J. Evans and William Fisher, Jr.; register of deeds, J. B. Blake; clerk of the board of commissioners, James Rich; sheriff, Pat Cosgrove; county attorney, Jonathan Gore.

On Nov. 7, 1865, an election was held on the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds to the Kansas City & Neosho Valley railroad. The bonds were voted, the road was commenced in the summer of 1867, completed to Olathe on Nov. 19, and to the south line of the county in 1869. On April 6, 1869, another election was held on the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds as aid for each of two railroads—the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver, and the Kansas City & Santa Fe. The bonds were voted. The Kansas City & Santa Fe was completed to Ottawa in 1870 and the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver was built from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill in 1871. In 1910 a line from Holliday southwest through Olathe into Franklin county crossed the extreme northern part east and west along the Kansas river; a line of the St. Louis & San

Francisco enters in the extreme northeast, crosses southwest to Olathe, thence south into Miami county; another line of the same road crosses from the eastern border to Olathe; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas operates its trains from Kansas City over the tracks of the St. Louis & San Francisco through the county, and a line of the Missouri Pacific crosses the southeastern corner. There are 93.75 miles of railroad, main track, in the county.

At the organization of the county, the county seat was located where Shawnee now stands, which place was then called Gum Springs. Early in the summer of 1858 parties interested in the development of Olathe had an election held to change the county seat to that town. Under the territorial laws both elections had to be ordered by the governor, who had not heard of the desire to change the county seat, hence the election was illegal. Gov. Denver ordered it back to Gum Springs but in October of the same year at another election Olathe became the county seat.

The first school in Johnson county was the Shawnee mission school, 1 mile from the Missouri line and 7 miles south of Kansas City. Connected with the mission was a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop, a steam grist mill and a saw mill. In 1834 the Friends established a mission on the Shawnee reservation. The few white children of the communities attended the Indian schools. The first schools for white children were established in 1857. The schools of Johnson county have developed into thoroughly equipped institutions of learning. In 1907 there were 95 organized school districts and a school population of 5,428. The first churches for Johnson county were the mission meeting houses. Churches for white people were organized from 1859 to 1870. The first newspaper published was the Olathe Herald, the first issue of which appeared Aug. 29, 1859.

Johnson, Thomas, a Methodist minister and member of the first territorial legislature of Kansas, was born in the State of Virginia on July 11, 1802. His parents were poor people and he was thrown on his own resources almost from boyhood. At a comparatively early age he went to Missouri, where he prepared himself for the Methodist ministry and filled a number of charges under the auspices of the Missouri conference. In 1829 he established the first mission school among the Shawnee Indians in what is now Johnson county, Kan., where he continued his labors for some ten or twelve years, when failing health caused him to resign. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for medical treatment, after which he lived near Fayette, Mo., until his health was fully regained. In the fall of 1847 he again entered upon his work at the mission and remained there until after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On March 30, 1855, he was elected a member of the territorial council from the First district. He was a pronounced pro-slavery man and is credited with having brought the first negro slaves to Kansas. In 1858 he retired from mission work and bought a home about 2 miles from Westport, Mo. Notwithstanding his views on the slavery question, when the Civil

war broke out he stood by the Union. This caused him to become a marked man by the guerrillas and bushwhackers, and on the night of Jan. 2, 1865, he was killed by a gang of armed men at his home, the bullet that ended his life passing through the door while he was in the act of fastening it to keep out the marauders. In 1829, about the time he first came to Kansas, he married Miss Sarah T. Davis of Clarksville, Mo., who survived him for some time.

Johnston, William Agnew, chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, was born at Oxford, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1848. Matthew Johnston, his father, was a Scotch-Irishman, the old home of the Johnston family being near Edinburgh, Scotland, and a brother of Matthew was a judge of the courts of that city. Judge Johnston's mother, whose maiden name was Jane Agnew, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He was educated in the common schools until he was sixteen, when he came to the United States and studied in an Illinois academy. He then went to Missouri and taught school for three years, studying law in the meantime as opportunity afforded. Mr. Johnston was admitted to the bar in 1872, and selected Minneapolis, Kan., as a location for the practice of his profession. He entered actively into local politics, and in 1876 was elected to the upper branch of the state legislature. He was a member of the state senate in the sessions of 1877 and 1879. In 1880 he served as assistant United States district attorney and the same year was nominated for attorney-general of Kansas by the Republican party and elected. He was reelected in 1882 and two years later was appointed associate justice to fill the unexpired term of Judge Brewer. In 1888 he was elected associate justice; was reelected in 1894 and again in 1900 and on Jan. 10, 1903, became chief justice by seniority, which position he still holds. No one has ever contested an election with Judge Johnston since his first term, and in 1900 he was renominated by acclamation. Naturally possessed of a judicial mind, he has served with uprightness and honesty during the twenty-six years he has occupied a seat on the supreme bench.

Johnstown, a hamlet of McPherson county, is a station on the Salina & McPherson branch of the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles north of McPherson, the county seat, and 6 miles south of Lindsborg, the nearest important town, from which Johnstown receives mail by rural delivery.

Jonah, a discontinued postoffice in Washington county, is 8 miles southeast of Washington, the county seat, and 5 miles from Greenleaf, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed.

Jones, Amanda T., author, was born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835, a daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Mott) Jones. She graduated in the normal course in the Aurora Academy, and from girlhood has been fond of good literature. She has contributed to some of the leading magazines of the country, including Steam Engineering, Scribner's, the Century, the Youth's Companion and the Methodist Ladies' Repository, and to Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper. Her principal

published works are *Ulah, and Other Poems; A Prairie Idyl; Flowers and a Weed; Atlantis, and Other Poems*, and in 1910 she published *A Psychic Autobiography*. In addition to her literary work, Miss Jones has invented a number of devices and processes relating to domestic economy and the home, the most noted of which was perhaps her vacuum preserving process, canning fruits and vegetables without cooking. She has served as president of the National Pure Food Preserving company, and although past her three score and ten years still takes an active interest in current affairs.

Jones, Samuel J., a notorious character during the early border troubles and the first sheriff of Douglas county, was a native of Virginia. In the fall of 1854 he arrived at Westport Landing (now Kansas City, Mo.) on the steamboat *F. X. Aubrey*, accompanied by his wife and two young children. After making a trip through Kansas, he took charge of the postoffice at Westport, Mo. On March 30, 1855, he led the pro-slavery mob that destroyed the ballot box at Bloomington, and as a reward for his activity he was appointed sheriff of Douglas county, receiving his commission from acting Gov. Woodson on Aug. 27, 1855. He was also one of the contractors for the erection of the territorial capitol at LeCompton. As sheriff he arrested Jacob Branson in Nov., 1855, which started the "Wakarusa war." The following April he attempted to arrest Samuel N. Wood, and about that time was shot and wounded by some unknown person. This no doubt made him more bitter toward the free-state advocates, and on May 21, 1856, he led the so-called posse which practically destroyed the town of Lawrence. On Jan. 7, 1857, he resigned the office of sheriff because the governor would not furnish him with balls and chains for certain free-state prisoners. Subsequently he removed to New Mexico, where he was visited in the summer of 1879 by Col. William A. Phillips, who found him suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis that affected his speech. He died in New Mexico.

Jonesburg, an inland hamlet of Chautauqua county, is located 8 miles southeast of Sedan, the county seat, and about 6 miles south of Peru, the nearest railroad station, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Judgments.—A judgment is the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action. It may be given for or against one or more of several plaintiffs, or for or against one or more of several defendants. It may determine the ultimate rights of the parties on either side, as between themselves, and it may grant to the defendant any affirmative relief to which he may be entitled. In an action against several defendants, the court may, in its discretion, render judgment against one or more of them, leaving the action to proceed against the others, whenever a several judgment is proper. The court may also dismiss the petition with costs, in favor of one or more defendants in case of unreasonable neglect on the part of the plaintiff to serve the summons on other defendants, or proceed in the cause against the defendant or defendants served.

In actions to enforce a mortgage, deed or trust, or other lien or charge, a personal judgment is rendered for the amount due, as well to the plaintiff as other parties to the action having liens upon the mortgaged premises with interest thereon, and an order issued for the sale of the property and the application of the proceeds, or such application may be reserved for the further order of the court. The court taxes the costs and expenses which may accrue in the action, apportions the same among the parties according to their respective interests, to be collected on the execution of the order of sale. No real estate can be sold for the payment of any money, or the performance of any contract or agreement in writing, in security for which it may have been pledged or assigned, except in pursuance of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction ordering such sale. Any person indebted, or against whom a cause of action exists, may personally appear in a court of competent jurisdiction and, with the assent of the creditor or person having such cause of action, confess judgment therefor; whereupon judgment is entered accordingly.

All judgments and orders must be entered on the journal of the court, and specify clearly the relief granted or order made in the action. The clerk makes a complete record of every cause as soon as it is finally determined, whenever such record is ordered by the court. No judgment on which execution is not taken out and levied before the expiration of one year next after its rendition, operates as a lien on the estate of any debtor, to the prejudice of any other judgment creditor. Judgments are liens on the real estate of the debtor within the county in which the judgment is rendered. By an act approved March 5, 1873, all "judgments and evidences of debt secured by mortgage upon real estate, as well as such mortgages," were made exempt from taxes and taxation, but the statute was repealed by an act approved Jan. 26, 1874. Foreign judgments may be sued on and judgments recovered on them in any of the district courts of the state.

Judicial Association.—On Jan. 10, 1876, the judges of the several judicial districts met at the Tefft House in Topeka for the purpose of organizing a state judicial association. The justices of the supreme court were invited to take part in the proceedings, and accepted the invitation. The principal objects of the association were to secure an impartial enforcement of the laws and to elevate the standard of the legal profession. To this end a rule was adopted that "All applicants for admission to the practice of law must produce satisfactory evidence of their statutory qualifications, and pass an examination in open court, which examination must be satisfactory to the court, and to a committee of three practicing attorneys, appointed by the court to aid in such examination."

Owen A. Bassett was elected president of the permanent organization, and Samuel R. Peters, secretary. At the second meeting, which was held at the same place on Jan. 9, 1877, Samuel A. Kingman was elected president, Mr. Peters being reelected to the office of secretary.

The third and last meeting was held on Jan. 8, 1878, at the Tefft House. Papers were read by Judges A. G. Otis and A. S. Wilson. The records do not show why the association was discontinued.

Judiciary, State.—Under the constitution (Art. III, Sec. 1) the judicial power of the state is vested "in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as may be provided by law," and all judicial officers are elected by the people. The supreme court consists of seven judges; the judges of the district courts are elected for four years, in districts arranged by the legislature; there is a probate court in each county, with a judge whose term of office is two years, and who holds his court at such times and receives for his compensation such fees or salary as may be prescribed by law; there is a clerk for the district court in each county; "two justices of the peace shall be elected in each township, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law," and the number in each township may be increased by law. There is an attorney-general of the state and district attorneys.

The constitution divided the state into five districts, to be increased in number by the legislature as necessary, and the district judges chosen at the first election were: William C. McDowell, A. L. Lee, Jacob Safford, Solon O. Thatcher and O. E. Learnard. The judges of the district courts in 1910 were as follows: First district, William Dill, Leavenworth; Second, William A. Jackson, Atchison; Third, Alston W. Dana, Topeka; Fourth, Charles A. Smart, Ottawa; Fifth, Frederick A. Meckel, Cottonwood Falls; Sixth, John C. Cannon, Mound City; Seventh, James W. Finley, Chanute; Eighth, Roswell L. King, Marion; Ninth, Charles E. Branine, Newton; Tenth, Jabez O. Rankin, Paola; Eleventh, Corb A. McNeill, Columbus; Twelfth, William T. Dillon, Belleville; Thirteenth, Granville P. Aikman, El Dorado; Fourteenth, Thomas J. Flannelly, Independence; Fifteenth, Richard M. Pickler, Smith Center; Sixteenth, Elmer C. Clark, Oswego; Seventeenth, William H. Pratt, Philipsburg; Eighteenth, Thomas C. Wilson, Wichita; Nineteenth, Carroll L. Swarts, Winfield; Twentieth, Jermain W. Brinckerhoff, Lyons; Twenty-first, Sam Kimble, Manhattan; Twenty-second, William I. Stuart, Troy; Twenty-third, Jacob C. Ruppenthal, Russell; Twenty-fourth, Preston B. Gillett, Kingman; Twenty-ninth, Edward L. Fischer and Lewis C. True, Kansas City; Thirtieth, Rollin R. Rees, Minneapolis; Thirty-first, Gordon L. Finley, Dodge City; Thirty-second, William H. Thompson, Garden City; Thirty-third, Charles E. Lobdell, Larned; Thirty-fourth, Charles W. Smith, Stockton; Thirty-fifth, Robert C. Heizer, Osage City; Thirty-sixth, Oscar Raines, Oskaloosa; Thirty-seventh, Oscar Foust, Iola; Thirty-eighth, Arthur Fuller, Pittsburg.

In addition to these district courts, Wyandotte county has a court of common pleas, the judge of whom in 1910 was Hugh J. Smith, of Argentine. The jurisdiction, powers and duties of justices of the peace

are such as are prescribed by law. In civil cases it is coextensive within the county where they reside. A justice of the peace may render judgment for any balance found due in a matter of controversy, not exceeding \$300, and in actions founded upon an undertaking in any civil proceeding he has jurisdiction when the sum due or demanded does not exceed \$500, and in actions for trespass upon real estate, when damages demanded do not exceed \$100.

The legislature of 1895 passed a law creating a court of appeals, consisting of six judges and divided into northern and southern divisions. This court remained in existence until the second Monday in Jan., 1901, when it expired by reason of the limitation contained in the act creating it, and all cases then pending and undetermined therein were certified to the supreme court.

Judiciary, Territorial.—Under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the fundamental act of the organization of Kansas Territory, the president appointed three judges to constitute the highest court of the territory. The first judges appointed by President Franklin Pierce were: Samuel D. Lecompte of Maryland, chief justice; Saunders W. Johnston of Ohio, and Rush Elmore of Alabama, associate justices. About Jan. 1, 1855, the territory was divided into three judicial districts and a justice was assigned to each. Lecompte had jurisdiction over the northeastern portion, Elmore the southeastern, and Johnston the remaining portion of the territory. In the meantime justices of the peace had been appointed in various localities, before whom differences could be adjusted, criminals arraigned and bound over to the higher court. The act of organization provided that the judicial power of the territory should be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace, the jurisdiction of each court, both appellate and original, to be as limited by law, the supreme and district courts possessing chancery as well as common law jurisdiction.

The first legislature of the territory, in session at the Shawnee Mission, greatly facilitated the work of enacting laws for Kansas by adopting transcripts of the Missouri code. Says Holloway, in his "History of Kansas" (p. 165): "With the exception of some oppressive laws of their own manufacture they enacted the best code of laws the territory or state ever enjoyed."

One of the most remarkable features about these legislative enactments was that all officers in the territory—legislative, executive and judicial—were to be appointed by the legislature, or by some officer that had been appointed by it, and these appointments were to continue until after the general election in Oct., 1857. Thus the people could have no control over the legislative, executive or judicial affairs of the territory until by the natural progress of population the government thus inaugurated should be superseded by that of a state government. Being solicitous about the legality of their proceedings, they were referred to the supreme court, and in a lengthy document a majority of the judges sustained the legislature in its course of action and highly

complimented the talents and character of its members. One of the judges, S. W. Johnston, refused to have anything to do with the matter. During the tumult and excitement of the ensuing years the judiciary of the territory was of secondary importance, and their tribunals proved to be anything but "havens of refuge" while the partisan storm was raging. The district court for the second district was organized at Tecumseh, with Rush Elmore as judge, on April 30, 1855, and the third judicial district was organized at Pawnee on July 2 of the same year, with Saunders W. Johnston presiding. On July 30, 1855, the first session of the supreme court was held at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson county, with all three of the territorial judges present.

The territorial legislature elected the probate judges for the several counties, and the appointment of justices of the peace was given to commissioners chosen by the legislature. On Sept. 13, 1855, Sterling G. Cato of Alabama was appointed judge in place of Elmore, and J. M. Burrill of Pennsylvania, in place of Johnston. The supreme court met at Lecompton on Dec. 3, and on the following day these gentlemen took their seats as associate justices. Judge Burrill remained in Kansas only a short time, and then returned to Greensburg, Pa., where he died in Oct., 1856. Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver county, Pa., was appointed his successor. Mr. Cunningham visited Kansas, but resigned without entering upon the duties of his office. During the second week in May, 1856, the first district court held its sessions at Lecompton, Judge Lecompte presiding, and the following quotation, concerning what was then the disturbing question in Kansas, is taken from his charge to the grand jury: "This territory was organized by an act of Congress, and so far its authority is from the United States. It has a legislature elected in pursuance of that organic act. This legislature, being an instrument of Congress, by which it governs the territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of United States authority and making; and all that resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States, and are, therefore, guilty of high treason. Now, gentlemen, if you find that any person has resisted these laws, then you must, under your oaths, find bills against them for high treason. If you find that no resistance has been made, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of influence and notoriety have been aiding and abetting in such combinations, then must you find bills for constructive treason."

It will be remembered that in the preceding January a state election had been held in pursuance of the "Topeka Constitution," and Charles Robinson had been declared elected as governor of the "State of Kansas." In writing of Judge Lecompte's charge to the grand jury, Mrs. Robinson in her book on "Kansas," says: "To make the matter so plain that even the dullest of his hearers may not fail to comprehend his meaning, he states that some who are 'dubbed governor, lieutenant-governor, etc., are such individuals of influence and notoriety!'"

Upon the induction of Gov. Geary into office he sought to awaken and infuse new life and virtue into the judiciary of the territory. On Sept. 23, 1856, he addressed a letter to each of the judges, asking them what they had done. The replies showed that very little had been done, for in the midst of war laws are silent. Chief Justice Lecompte replied that he had a "party bias," and was proud of it. He said: "To the charge of a pro-slavery bias, I am proud, too, of this. I am the steady friend of Southern rights under the constitution of the United States. I have been reared where slavery was recognized by the constitution of my state. I love the institution as entwining itself around all my early and late associations." (See Geary's Administration.)

On June 1, 1857, Joseph Williams was appointed associate justice in place of Cunningham. On July 10 he took the oath of office before Secretary Stanton and established his residence in Fort Scott. In July, 1858, Joseph Williams and Rush Elmore were designated as associate justices and served until the admission of the state. Elmore had been reappointed in place of Cato, who left the territory. In March, 1859, John Pettit of Indiana was confirmed by the United States senate as chief justice of Kansas, and on April 2 he took the oath of office at Leavenworth, before Samuel D. Lecompte, whom he succeeded. Holloway says: "While the Kansas governors generally proved true to their honest convictions, other appointees of the administration, in most instances, used all their influence to serve partisan purposes. Such seems to have been especially the case with the judiciary. Judge Cato of Alabama was perhaps the most perverse and partial of all others; Judge Elmore was the most prompt to duty, strict and impartial in his judgments; Judge Lecompte, the most learned and pliant tool; Judge Williams said the most and did the least—as cowardly as he was dishonest—and Judge Pettit of Indiana, the staggering embodiment of all vices and virtues."

Julia, a discontinued postoffice in Ninnescah township, Kingman county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles southeast of Kingman, the county seat. It has a general store, and there was a population of 27 in 1910. The railroad name is Alameda.

Jumbo, a country postoffice in Gray county, is located in Hess township, about 20 miles south of Cimarron, the county seat, and about 16 miles from Fowler in Meade county, the nearest shipping point.

Junction City, the judicial seat of Geary county, is an incorporated city of the second class located near the geographical center of the United States, at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, from which fact it takes its name. It is on the Union Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, and is connected by electric railway with Fort Riley, one of the most important military posts in the United States. The city is lighted by electricity, has waterworks, fire department, sewer system, fine county and city buildings constructed from native materials, an opera house, a high school, a German Lutheran school, the St. Francis Xavier school (Roman Catholic), numerous

churches, 3 newspapers (the Union, the Republic, and the Sentinel), 4 banks with a combined capitalization of \$225,000, several grain elevators, 2 flour mills, an ice plant, a creamery, machine shops, carriage and wagon works, a large number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes. The population in 1910 was 5,598.

Junction City is one of the places designated by the government for the establishment of a postal savings bank. The city has a library and library building of which any place of ten times its size might be proud. It was founded by a legacy left by George Smith, and in 1911 had nearly 8,000 volumes. The Ladies' Reading club and the high school also have libraries.

This is one of the historic cities in the state. It is on the site of the Kaw Indian village which was occupied by that tribe as late as 1856, when they died in great numbers from cholera. The founders of the town, J. R. McClure, Robert Wilson, F. N. Blake, John T. Price and P. Z. Taylor organized themselves into a company in 1857 and selected the site, but the survey was not made until the spring of 1858. The first building was erected in May of that year and inside of a few months a village had grown up. The first city officers were elected in July, 1859, and were as follows: Mayor, R. C. Whitney; councilmen, Samuel Orr, Edward Cobb and W. H. Bartlett; clerk, V. K. Speer. On Oct. 6 of the same year the United States Land office was moved from Ogden to Junction City and remained here until 1871, when it was taken to Salina. In June, 1860, Junction City was made the county seat of Geary (then Davis) county. As an insight into the methods of conducting elections in those days it might be mentioned that the number of votes cast by Junction City was 224, while the total population of the town was but 217.

The first brick building in the city was completed early in 1862, and the first school district was organized in the same year. The building of the railroad in 1866 gave a new impetus to the town, many new buildings were erected and the population increased rapidly. In Feb., 1867, the railroad bridge across the Republican was carried away by high water. During that year a \$17,500 bridge was built by the county across the Smoky Hill river and one by the state across the Republican. The city election of 1869 was one of the most interesting events in its history. The opposing factions did not limit themselves to verbal arguments. The matter was finally settled in the courts. A fire destroyed a number of the business buildings in 1871. The next year a \$10,000 school house was erected. In addition to the grasshopper disaster in 1874, the city was visited by a second fire which destroyed ten of the best buildings. In 1870 the population was 3,100, but in 1875 there had been a decrease of several hundred caused by the removal of the shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. from this point to Denison, Tex., and by the removal of the division end of the Union Pacific from Junction City to Wamego. In 1880 the population was 2,977. A city

hall, which was to cost \$28,000, was begun that year. The outlay of so large an amount on the building gave rise to a bitter feeling on the part of the more economical people of the community and they attempted to stop work on the structure by an injunction suit but were unsuccessful. An accident which destroyed a part of the building brought the total cost to \$30,000 at the time of completion. The population of the city in 1890 was 4,502, and in 1900 it was 4,695.

Juvenile Courts.—Not to be behind other states in caring for its children, the progressive spirit which prevails in Kansas led, in the legislative session of 1905, to the passage of a law establishing juvenile courts. The act provides for the establishment in each county of the state of a juvenile court, whose jurisdiction pertains to the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The probate judge of each county is the judge of the juvenile court. Such court has jurisdiction of all cases concerning dependent, neglected and delinquent children in the county, and is open at all times for the transaction of business. The court has authority to issue subpoenas for witnesses, compel their attendance by attachment as for contempt, and to issue all other process that may be necessary in any case, the same as justices of the peace are authorized to do in misdemeanors. All writs and process are served by the probation officer of the court, or in his absence by some person especially deputized for that purpose. The act applies only to children under the age of sixteen years, not inmates of any state institution, but when jurisdiction has been acquired over the person of a child, such jurisdiction may continue until the child has attained its majority.

The words "dependent child" and "neglected child" mean any child who for any reason is destitute or homeless or abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or has not proper parental care or guardianship, and has idle or immoral habits, or who habitually begs or receives alms, or who is found living in any house of ill-fame or with vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such a child, or any child under the age of ten years who is found begging, peddling or selling any article, or singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing. The words "delinquent child" include any child under the age of sixteen years who violates any law of the state or the ordinances of any city, town or village, or who is incorrigible, or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons, or who is growing up in idleness or crime, or who knowingly patronizes pool-rooms or places where gambling devices are operated.

The juvenile court appoints one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court. It is the duty of such official to make necessary investigation, to repre-

sent the interest of the child when the case is heard, and to take charge of the child before and after the trial, as may be directed by the court. Any reputable person, being a resident in the county and having knowledge of a child who appears to be either dependent, neglected or delinquent, may file with the court a petition in writing setting forth the facts verified by affidavit. When any child under the age of sixteen years is found to be dependent or neglected, the court may make an order committing the child to the care of some suitable institution, or some reputable citizen of good moral character, or some training school or industrial school, or some association willing to receive it, embracing in its object the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for neglected or dependent children. When the health or condition of the child requires it, the court may cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital or institution which will receive it for like purpose without charge. In any case where the court awards a child to the care of any association or individual, the child, unless otherwise ordered, becomes a ward, and is subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association or individual has authority to place such child in a family home, with or without indenture, and may be made party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may appear in any court where such proceedings are pending and assent to such adoption, and such assent is sufficient to authorize the court to enter proper order or decree of adoption. Such guardianship does not include guardianship of any estate of the child.

When a child under the age of sixteen years is arrested, with or without warrant, instead of being taken before a justice of the peace or police magistrate or judge, the child is taken before the juvenile court, which proceeds to hear the defense. An appeal is allowed to the district court from the final order of commitment, and this may be demanded by the parent, guardian, custodian, or by any relative within the third degree of kinship. The law is liberally construed, to the end that its purposes may be carried out, and that the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate, as nearly as may be, proper parental care. In all cases where the same can properly be done, the child is placed in an approved family home, by legal adoption or otherwise. And in no cases are any proceedings, order or judgment of the juvenile court deemed or held to import a criminal act on the part of any child, but rather they are considered as performed in the exercise of the parental power of the state. The result of this legislation in Kansas is similar to that in other states and marks a long step forward in the treatment of youthful offenders. Instead of being started upon a career of crime they are given the opportunity to become useful citizens.

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Kackley, a village in Beaver township, Republic county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 15 miles southwest of Belleville, the county seat. It is the principal grain market for that section of the county, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, a bank, several business establishments, good schools, and churches of several different denominations. The population in 1910 was 250.

Kalvesta, a country postoffice in Finney county, is located in Garden township, 32 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat, and 20 miles north of Cimarron, the nearest shipping point. It has a general store and a tri-weekly stage to Dodge City, 34 miles to the southeast. The population in 1910 was 25.

Kanapolis, formerly Fort Harker (q. v.), an incorporated city of the third class in Ellsworth county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 5 miles east of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 577. During its boom Kanapolis was one of the most extensive "paper" towns ever conceived. It was founded in May, 1886, and printing presses were kept busy night and day for a time by the promoters, getting out advertising for what they claimed was going to be a great city by 1900. Sky scrapers loomed up in their vision. The site was laid out on a scale suitable for a city of 150,000 people. Four blocks were reserved for a "State House Grounds;" lots sold as high as \$1,000. An incident of the legislative war of 1893 was an attempt by the Populists to move the state capital from Topeka to Kanapolis.

Kanona, a village in Decatur county, is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 10 miles east of Oberlin, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 125. It is a trading and shipping point for the adjacent territory.

Kanorado, a village in Sherman county, is located near the west line of the state, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has a number of mercantile establishments, a bank, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 175.

Kansas.—The greater portion of the territory that now forms the State of Kansas was formerly included in the province of Louisiana, which was acquired by the United States from France by the treaty of Paris. A small tract in the southwest corner was acquired from Texas in 1850. The state extends from 37° to 40° north latitude, and from 94° 40' to 102° west longitude, being 208 miles wide and 406 miles long and containing 82,080 square miles. It derives its name from the principal tribe of Indians that inhabited the region at the time the ter-

ritory was organized in 1854, but the origin, meaning and orthography of the word "Kansas" is somewhat uncertain. One authority says the Indian word *Kansa* has a dual meaning—"wind and swift"—and that the word *Kansas* may be interpreted as meaning "swift wind." F. W. Hodge says that the word refers to winds, but the full definition is not known. The name of the Indian tribe has been spelled in many different ways. La Salle referred to them as the *Akansea*, but later the French adopted the form *Cansez*. Long and Catlin spelled the word *Konza*; Lewis and Clark, *Kansus*; Lieut. Pike, *Kans*; and Gregg, in his *Commerce of the Prairie*, refers to these Indians as the *Kaws*, and the name is spelled in many other ways.

The first mention of the *Kansas* Indians in the white man's history was about the beginning of the 17th century, when Juan de Oñate gave them the name of *Escansagues*. It will be noticed that the second and third syllables of this word form the name "*Cansa*," which is one of the numerous forms later used. George P. Morehouse of Topeka, who has made a rather exhaustive study of Indian lore and tradition, says "The famous historic word *Cansa* or *Kansa* is neither of French or Indian origin. The word is plain Spanish, and as such has a well-defined and expressive meaning when applied to an Indian tribe. *Cansa* or *Kansa* means 'a troublesome people, those who continually disturb or harass others.' It comes from the Spanish verb *cansar*, which means 'to molest, to stir up, to harass,' and from the Spanish noun *cansado*, 'a troublesome fellow, a disturber.'"

Following is a summary of the principle events in connection with the state's history:

1541—Francisco Vazquez de Coronado leads an expedition from Mexico in search of the province of *Quivira*, and reaches a point near Junction City, Kan.

1601—Juan de Oñate's expedition to *Quivira*.

1662—Don Diego de Penalosa said to have visited *Quivira*, but the authenticity of his report has been questioned by historians.

1682—Rene Robert Cavelier, *Sieur de La Salle* on April 9 reaches the mouth of the *Mississippi* river and claims all the territory drained by that river and its tributaries in the name of France, giving to it the name of *Louisiana*.

1719—M. Dutisne, a French explorer, visits the country of the *Osage* Indians. He may have touched the southeast corner of the present State of *Kansas*.

1724—*Bourgmont*, another Frenchman, conducts an expedition up the valley of the *Kansas* river to the country of the *Padoucahs* or *Comanches*.

1762—France cedes the province of *Louisiana* to Spain by the treaty of *Fontainebleau*, Nov. 3.

1800—*Louisiana* ceded back to France by the secret treaty of *St. Ildefonso* Oct. 1.

1803—A treaty concluded at Paris on April 30, by which the province of Louisiana was ceded to the United States, which government took formal possession on Dec. 20 following.

1804—Lewis and Clark start up the Missouri river on an expedition to the Pacific coast. They return to St. Louis in the fall of 1806.

1806—Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike leads an expedition through Kansas and on Sept. 29 raised, for the first time in Kansas, the United States flag at the Pawnee village in what is now Republic county.

1819—Maj. Stephen H. Long's expedition.

1821—Col. Hugh Glenn conducts an expedition up the Arkansas river through Kansas on his way to the Rocky mountains.

1824—Thomas H. Benton introduces a bill in Congress for the establishment of a road from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mex. The road was afterward established and became known as the Santa Fe trail.

1825—First treaties between the United States and the Osage and Kansas Indians.

1827—Col. Henry Leavenworth founds Fort Leavenworth.

1828—Napoleon Boone, son of Daniel Morgan Boone, born on Aug. 22 at the Indian agency farm 7 miles up the Kansas river from Lawrence. This was the first white child born in Kansas.

1829—A Methodist mission established among the Shawnee Indians in what is now Johnson county by Rev. Thomas Johnson.

1830—Congress established a vast Indian territory west of the Mississippi river. Kansas was included in this territory.

1833—The first printing press brought to Kansas by Rev. Jotham Meeker and put in operation at the Shawnee mission.

1835—Col. Henry Dodge leads an expedition up the Arkansas river on the way to the Rocky mountains.

1840—Joseph and Ahean Papan establish a ferry across the Kansas river where Topeka now stands.

1842-43—Gen. John C. Fremont's exploring expeditions pass through Kansas bound for the far west.

1854—President Pierce signs the Kansas-Nebraska bill on May 30, making Kansas an organized territory of the United States. On Sept. 15 the first newspaper—The Leavenworth Herald—was published, and on Oct. 7 Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor, arrives at Fort Leavenworth.

1855—First election for members of the legislative assembly held on March 30. The legislature met at Pawnee on July 2.

1859—Wyandotte constitution adopted in convention on July 29 and ratified by the people at an election held on Oct. 4.

1860—The first iron rail laid on Kansas soil at Elwood—the beginning of the Elwood & Marysville railroad. A severe drought this year.

1861—Last session of the territorial legislature begins on Jan. 7. President Buchanan signs the bill admitting Kansas into the Union as

a state on Jan. 29; the state government inaugurated on Feb. 9, with Charles Robinson as governor, and the first state legislature convened on March 26. First Kansas regiment for the Civil war mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on June 4.

1863—Quantrill massacre at Lawrence Aug. 21, and the Baxter Springs massacre Oct. 6. Work began on the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas this year.

1864—Gen. Price's raid through Missouri and southeastern Kansas causes considerable alarm among the citizens of the state.

1868—Indian troubles in the west; battle of Arickaree Sept. 17.

1874—The great Grasshopper invasion. Some 1,500 Mennonites settled in Marion, Harvey and Reno counties.

1876—Kansas made an exhibit at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia that attracted wide and favorable comment, with the result that during the next three years a large number of people settled in the state.

1878—The last Indian raid in Kansas.

1880—An amendment to the constitution ratified at the election in November prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the state.

1887—Women given the right to vote at municipal elections and for school officers.

1890—The People's or Populist party organized in Kansas by a convention at Topeka on June 12.

1893—Columbian exposition at Chicago. Kansas makes a fine exhibit and wins a number of awards.

1894—Oil and natural gas discovered.

1898—Kansas furnished three white regiments and one colored regiment for the Spanish-American war.

1901—Mrs. Carrie Nation starts a crusade against the saloons that results in better enforcement of the prohibitory law.

1903—State house at Topeka completed; begun in 1870. This year was marked by destructive floods in the Kansas and Missouri rivers, as well as some of the smaller streams of the state.

1904—Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. Kansas again makes a notable exhibit of her products and wins several first prizes.

1905—Kansas battleship launched on Aug. 12.

1906—Monuments marking the line of the Santa Fe trail placed in position by the state and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1908—First nomination of state officers under the primary election law on Aug. 4.

1911—President Taft visits Kansas and lays the corner-stone of the Memorial Building at Topeka on Sept. 27.

Note.—In the state are a number of institutions, etc., the official names of which begin with the word "Kansas," as Kansas States Agricultural College, Kansas State Historical Society, etc. In a number of

such cases in this work the official title has been dropped and the subject treated under its popular name, as Agricultural College, Historical Society.

Kansas Christian College, located at Lincoln, Kan., was established in 1882, under the auspices of the Christian church. It was incorporated under the laws of Kansas in 1888, and has property valued at some \$15,000. The main building is two stories in height and contains class rooms and laboratory. While the school is under the supervision of the Christian church it is non-sectarian. Five courses of study are provided: classical, scientific, normal, commercial and musical. Prof. O. B. Whitaker was the first president of the college. During the first ten years of its existence the growth of the college was rather slow, only 84 students being enrolled in 1893, but since then progress has been more satisfactory and the college is now one of the recognized and established denominational schools of the state.

Kansas City, the county seat of Wyandotte county and the largest city in Kansas, is located at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, in the extreme eastern part of the county and is separated from Kansas City, Mo., by the Missouri river. The present municipality was created in 1886 by the consolidation of Kansas City with the towns of Wyandotte, Armourdale and Armstrong. The early history of the city is inseparable from that of the Wyandot Indians, who were as civilized as many of the whites when they came to Kansas in 1843 and bought the land upon which the town of Wyandotte was subsequently laid out. J. W. Armstrong, the interpreter, built a log cabin in the fall of 1843 and occupied it in December of that year, the first house erected on the town site.

In the spring of 1857 the town was laid out by John H. Miller, a surveyor from Pennsylvania, who made the following statement upon his map: "The present city company is formed of seven original stockholders, three of whom are Wyandots. They purchased the lands forming the town site from the Wyandot owners, who are to receive patents for these lands as soon as they can be issued. The government commissioners completed the assignment of these Wyandots on the town site only in Feb., 1857."

John McAlpine was to receive conveyances of the land, and on the sale of lots, was to make deeds to the purchasers. The sale was advertised for March 8, 1857, when people came from all directions and bought lots at a good figure. The rush of immigration was rapid and houses could not be erected fast enough to accommodate the settlers. Carpenters were at a premium, lumber was in great demand, so that sawmills sprang up almost over night, to supply building materials. Within six months from the time it was laid out Wyandotte was a city in full blast. A postoffice was established in the spring of 1857 with Thomas J. Barker as the first postmaster. It was located in the old court-house building on Nebraska avenue, where Mr. Barker and Isaiah Walker had a store. On June 8, 1858, a number of the citizens peti-

tioned the probate judge of Leavenworth county, in which Wyandotte was then located, for a town government. The request was granted, Charles W. Glick, William F. Simpson, Daniel Gillen, George Russell and William McKay being appointed trustees. Four days later the trustees held their first meeting, after being sworn into office by William L. McMath, the justice of the peace. William McKay was chosen chairman; Joseph W. Watson, clerk; Charles W. Patterson, assessor; Walter N. Canfield, collector; and Samuel E. Forsythe, constable. On Jan. 29, 1850, Wyandotte was incorporated as a city of the third class and the first election was held in February of that year, when James B. Parr was chosen mayor; W. P. Overton, J. N. White, B. Judd, H. McDowell, Isaiah Walker and D. Killen, councilmen; E. T. Vedder, clerk; David Kirkbride, assessor; J. H. Harris, treasurer; W. L. McMath, attorney; N. A. Kirk, marshal; W. Miller, engineer; and H. Burgard, street commissioner.

The first religious organization in the town was the Methodist mission among the Wyandot Indians, which had been established in 1843 by James Wheeler, a missionary sent out by the North Ohio conference. The mission church was completed in 1844. St. Paul's Episcopal parish of Wyandotte was organized in 1857 by Rodney Nash of Lexington, Mo. It was the pioneer parish of Kansas and was erected under the authority of Bishop Kemper.

In 1859 the convention which framed the constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the Union met at Wyandotte. The building in which the convention was held was known for years as Constitution Hall. When Wyandotte county was created in 1859, Wyandotte became the seat of justice. The county offices were located in Constitution Hall for a time. They were changed several times, but in 1882, a fine court-house was erected on the northwest corner of Minnesota avenue and Seventh street.

While Kansas was still a territory manufacturing industries were established at Wyandotte. In 1870 the Union Pacific railroad shops were located in the southern portion of Wyandotte—known as Armstrong, a town absorbed by Wyandotte.

The first hotel in Wyandotte was kept by Isaac W. Brown as early as 1855. Thomas Eldridge opened a second in 1857. Two banks were started the same year. The Kansas City Town company was organized in 1868 by T. H. Swope, Silas Armstrong, Dr. George B. Wood, David E. James, Luther H. Wood, William Wier, Thomas Ewing, Jr., and N. McAlpine. The town was surveyed by John McGee in April, 1869, and the plat recorded with the register of deeds of Wyandotte county on May 3. Kansas City made rapid progress and in 1872 it had sufficient population to be incorporated. The first election was held in October, when James Boyle was elected mayor; S. W. Day, John McKnight, Charles H. Jones, James Lundell and George Forschler, councilmen; Cornelius Cushin, clerk; James Kennedy, police judge; Samuel McConnell, treasurer; and H. L. Alden, attorney. The fire department of

Kansas City, Mo., furnished fire protection for Kansas City, Kan., until 1882, when a building was erected on James street for the accommodation of the police and fire departments.

In 1880 the *Weekly Spy*, the first newspaper in the town, made its appearance. It was edited and owned by B. M. Brake until 1882, when Charles H. Van Fossen and Felix G. Head bought the *Spy* and began the publication of the *Daily Evening Globe* on Sept. 5. Several labor organizations were established in Kansas City early in the '80s.

Soon after the town was founded, Kansas City began manufacturing with the building of flour mills, but Kansas City did not take high rank as a milling center until about 1900. It now occupies second place in the United States, having the largest hard wheat mills in the world, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day. The meat packing industry, the most characteristic of Kansas City today, was one of the first to become established. The first packing house was established in 1868 by Pattison & Slavens, and by 1890 Kansas City began to take its place as the second greatest packing center in the country. Associated with this business are the stock yards, soap industries and other manufactures of by-products.

Armourdale, situated on the north bank of the Kansas river, about a mile south of its junction with the Missouri, was named after the Armours, the great Chicago packers. It was laid out in 1880 by the Kaw Valley Town Site and Bridge company, composed of the following Boston capitalists: Charles F. and John Quincy Adams, Charles Merriam, Nathan Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell and John A. Burnham. The company owned a large tract of land not included in the town site, which they sold for manufacturing purposes. In the spring of 1882, Armourdale had a sufficient population to be incorporated, and the first city election was held on May 5, when Frank W. Patterson was chosen the first mayor; Daniel Herbert, Nehemiah Sherrick, E. W. Anderson, Joseph Bradley and S. Snyder, councilmen; William Ross, marshal; Granville Patterson, clerk; and John C. Foore, police judge.

In 1883 the street railway was extended so as to connect Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., Armourdale and Wyandotte, which made the towns practically one as far as transportation and business interests were concerned.

Until 1886, the towns west of the Kansas river were a group of independent municipalities. These were all then annexed to Kansas City, which since that time has more than quadrupled in population, added to its manufacturing concerns, multiplied its packing houses, until it now produces more manufactured articles than any other city in the United States according to population, and practically doubles that of Kansas City, Mo. It has large railway repair and construction shops, iron works, factories that turn out hay-presses, creamery supplies, tin ware, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, gas and gasoline engines, furniture, foundry supplies, wheelbarrows, wooden boxes and barrels, soap, brick, etc. The residences and business houses are lighted and heated by natural gas, but there is also an electric lighting system.

There are 25 public school houses in the city and a high school with manual training department. There are also located here the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Kansas City University—a Methodist institution, the Kansas City Theological Seminary, eight Roman Catholic institutions. Kansas City has an elevation of 763 feet and in 1910 had a population of 82,331 inhabitants.

Kansas City University.—This institution, located in Kansas City, Kan., comprises seven departments or schools, each having its own faculty, with courses of study leading to appropriate degrees. These schools are, Mather College, School of Theology, College of Music, Kansas City Normal School, Wilson High School, School of Elocution and Oratory, and Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College. Mather College is situated on the university ground in the suburbs of Kansas City. It owes its existence to Dr. Samuel Fielding Mather, a descendant of Cotton Mather. About a year before his death he made a proposition to a board of trustees, appointed by the general conference of the Methodist Protestant church, to convey to this board certain valuable tracts of land in the suburbs of Kansas City, providing a building or buildings should be erected before Oct. 15, 1896, costing not less than \$25,000. The offer was accepted on the last day of May, 1895, just a few hours before Dr. Mather died. His will gave the residue of his estate to the contemplated college, provided the board of trustees fulfilled their part of the agreement.

On Sept. 23, 1896, the building known as Mather Hall was opened to students. In 1910 there were three buildings and plans made for the erection of three more. H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, Pa., has contributed \$10,000 toward a dormitory, as a memorial to his wife. The business affairs of the university are under the management of 24 trustees, 12 of whom are elected quadrennially for a term of eight years. These trustees elect an endowment board of 16 persons who have charge of the invested funds. The course of study in the college leads to a Bachelor of Arts degree and is open to both men and women.

The Wilson High School occupies a new building erected in 1907 at a cost of \$25,000. It offers six courses of study, classical, the philosophical, and scientific courses, which admit students to the college; an English course, a teacher's course, and a business course are provided for students not expecting to attend college. The College of Elocution and Oratory presents facilities for instruction in the art of speaking, and is located in Kansas City, Mo. The Hahnemann Medical College is also located in Kansas City, Mo. It has been in existence about twenty years and offers courses leading to the degrees of M. D., B. S. and Ph. D.

The catalogue for 1910-11 gives the following enrollment: Mather College 30, Wilson High School 149, School of Oratory 198, Normal School 10, Hahnemann Medical College 68, School of Theology 13; those counted twice 23, making a total of 435 students.

Kansas County, named in memory of the Kansas Indians, was created in 1873, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the intersec-

tion of the east line of range 39 west, with the 6th standard parallel; thence south along range line to its intersection with the south boundary of the State of Kansas; thence west along said south boundary line of the State of Kansas to the southwest corner of the State of Kansas; thence north along the western boundary line of the State of Kansas to where it is intersected by the 6th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning." In 1883 Kansas county disappeared, Seward taking its place. The territory included in the above described boundaries now constitutes the county of Morton.

Kansas Legion.—(See Danites.)

Kansas Medical College.—(See Medical Colleges.)

Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—For more than thirty years prior to the organization of Kansas as a territory of the United States the slavery question had been a "bone of contention" in the halls of Congress. The first petition of Missouri for admission into the Union, in March, 1818, started the agitation that culminated in the passage of the act of March 6, 1820, known as the "Missouri Compromise." Section 8 of this act provided "That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30' north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited."

Of the original thirteen states, seven were free and six were slave states. From the adoption of the constitution to 1819 five slave states—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—had been admitted into the Union, while during the same period but four free states—Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—had been added, so that in 1819, immediately after the admission of Alabama, there were eleven of each. The admission of Maine in 1820 gave the free states a majority of one, but the equilibrium was again restored by the admission of Missouri in 1821. With the exception of short intervals, this policy of equality was maintained during the next twenty years. Arkansas, a slave state, was admitted in 1836, but was followed by the free state of Michigan in 1837. The admission of Texas and Florida in 1845 gave the slave power a slight advantage, which was regained by the free states in the admission of Iowa in 1846 and Wisconsin in 1848.

By that time practically all the available territory south of the line 36° 30' had been divided into states, and the slaveholders were compelled to look for a new field if the institution was to be extended. After an acrimonious discussion of eight weeks in the first session of the 31st Congress, over the admission of California, Henry Clay, on Jan. 29, 1850, introduced the resolution which formed the basis of the celebrated "Omnibus Bill" (q. v.), or compromise measures of 1850. These resolutions, and the bill which followed, provided for the admission of California "without the imposition by Congress of any restrictions in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries."

With the admission of California as a free state, which made sixteen free to fifteen slave states, the slave power was driven to desperation. Soon the region west of the Missouri river must be organized into territories, and as all this section lay north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and was part of the Louisiana Purchase, the cry went up for the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

A slight infraction of the compromise had been made in 1836, when the small, triangular tract known as the "Platte Purchase" was taken from the Indian Territory and added to Missouri. But the territory embraced by it was so small, and the change was made merely to give better definition to the Missouri boundaries, that no serious objection was made to the act by the free-state members of Congress.

Petitions were received in the first session of the 32d Congress (1851-52) for the erection of a territory west of the Missouri river, but no action was taken. The first real effort in Congress to organize a territory including the present State of Kansas was made on Dec. 13, 1852, when Willard P. Hall, a member from Missouri, introduced a bill providing for the organization of the "Territory of Platte," to include all the present states of Kansas and Nebraska. Nothing came of this bill and on Feb. 2, 1853, William A. Richardson, of Illinois, reported another bill, providing for the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska, embracing the same region as the Hall bill. This bill passed the house on Feb. 10, by a vote of 98 to 43, and was sent to the senate, where on the 17th it was favorably reported by Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois and chairman of the committee on territories, but on March 3 it was ordered laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 17. Thus ended the second attempt to organize a territory which would embrace the present State of Kansas. No reference to the subject of slavery was made in either the Hall or the Richardson bill, and had either become a law Kansas would have been organized as a free territory under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, and admitted as a free state without question or dispute.

The third, and what proved to be the successful, effort to organize a territory west of the Missouri had its beginning on Dec. 14, 1853, when Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa, introduced a bill in the United States senate providing for the erection of the Territory of Nebraska, covering the same section of the country as the Hall and Richardson bills of the previous Congress. The bill was referred to the committee on territories, of which Mr. Douglas was still chairman, and was reported back to the senate on Jan. 4, 1854, with several important amendments. In his report Mr. Douglas called attention to the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" and the compromise measures of 1850, in "That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

On Jan. 16, while the bill was still pending, Archibald Dixon, one of the senators from Kentucky, gave notice that when the proper time

came he intended to offer an amendment to the bill declaring the provisions of the Missouri Compromise excluding slavery north of the line $36^{\circ} 30'$ should "not be construed as to apply to the territory contemplated in this act, or to any other territory of the United States; but that the citizens of the several states and territories shall be at liberty to take and hold their slaves in the territory as if the Missouri Compromise act had never been passed."

To avoid the open rupture between the North and South, which would be certain to follow the introduction of such an amendment, Mr. Douglas secured the recommittal of the bill to his committee, ostensibly for further consideration, but really that the features suggested by Senator Dixon might be incorporated in such a way as to accomplish the repeal of the Missouri Compromise without arousing determined opposition. On Jan. 23, 1854, Senator Douglas reported a substitute bill, providing for two territories instead of one—the northern territory to be called "Nebraska" and the southern one "Kansas"—the parallel of 40° north latitude to form the boundary line between them. This was the origin of the term "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," which in a short time became a familiar expression all over the country.

A long and bitter discussion followed, but, near the close of an all-night session, the bill passed the senate on Saturday morning, March 4, by a vote of 37 to 14. It was then sent to the house, where it was several times called up for debate, and finally passed just before midnight on May 22, by a vote of 113 to 100. It was signed by President Pierce on May 30, 1854, and thus became the organic law of the Territory of Kansas.

The first eighteen sections of the bill related to the Territory of Nebraska. Section 19 defined the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas (see Boundaries), and provided "That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, and that the said territory, or any part of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." The section also provided for the protection of Indian rights until they should be relinquished by treaty.

Section 20 related to the executive power and authority of the governor, which were not materially different from those of other territorial governors. He was to be appointed for a term of four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and was required to reside in the territory.

Section 21 defined the duties of the territorial secretary, who was to be appointed for a term of five years, subject to removal by the president.

Section 22 provided for a territorial legislature, composed of thirteen members of a council, to be elected for two years, and twenty-six representatives, to be elected for one year, the legislature to have power to increase the number of members in each branch in proportion to

the increase in the number of qualified voters. No session of the legislature was to last more than forty days, except the first, which might continue for sixty days.

Section 23 provided that "Every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly." The section then goes on to declare that citizens of the United States, or those who might announce their intention of becoming such, should be entitled to vote, but that no soldier or seaman, or other person belonging to the army or navy of the United States should have the right of suffrage in the territory.

Section 24 related to the powers of the legislature and the veto power of the governor, and the next section defined the authority of the executive in the matter of appointments.

Section 26 set forth that no member of the legislature should be eligible to any office created during the session of which he might be a member, and that all Federal officers except postmasters should be ineligible for members of the legislature.

Section 27 related to the territorial and inferior courts, the manner in which they should be established, their jurisdictions, etc.

Section 28 declared the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850 to be in full force and effect within the territorial limits.

Section 29 provided for the appointment of a district attorney and marshal for the territory, each to be appointed for a term of four years, unless sooner removed, and defined their duties.

Section 30 provided for the appointment of all territorial officers by the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," and fixed the salaries as follows: "Governor, \$2,500 per annum; justices, \$2,000; secretary, \$2,000; marshal, \$200 and fees the same as the marshal of Utah Territory; district attorney, fees similar to those of the district attorney of the Territory of Utah. Members of the legislature were to receive \$3 per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and \$3 for every twenty miles traveled in connection therewith.

Section 31 fixed the temporary seat of government at Leavenworth, the permanent seat of government to be established by act of the legislature.

Section 32 contained the features of the bill that caused all the trouble. In addition to providing for the election of a delegate to Congress, it contained the provision for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to-wit: "That the constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of

Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories as recognized by the legislature of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery."

The remaining five sections of the bill related to matters of minor detail. Section 33 appropriated money for the erection of public buildings and the establishment of a library; section 34 set apart two sections of land (16 and 36) in each Congressional township for the benefit of the public schools; section 35 provided that the governor should divide the territory into judicial districts, which should be recognized until the legislature should change them; section 36 provided that officers appointed by the governor should give bond; and section 37 stipulated that all laws and treaties with the Indians in the territory should "be faithfully and rigidly observed."

In section 32 the slave power overreached itself. Under the influence of the Congressmen from the slave states the Missouri Compromise had become a law in 1820. Thirty-four years later, when the law stood in the way of the extension of slavery, the same influence was brought into requisition to secure its defeat. This had the effect of crystallizing the sentiment in opposition to slavery, with the result that the institution was finally abolished after one of the most sanguinary wars in the world's history. During the debate on the bill in the United States senate, the situation was well summed up by Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, when, as though endowed with the spirit of prophecy, he said:

"Sir, the bill which you are now about to pass is at once the worst and the best bill on which Congress ever acted. It is the worst bill as it is a present victory of slavery. In a Christian land, and in an age of civilization, a time-honored statute of freedom is struck down, opening the way to all the countless woes and wrongs of human bondage. . . . It is the best bill on which Congress ever acted, for it prepares the way for that 'All hail hereafter,' when slavery must disappear. It annuls all past compromises with slavery, and makes all future compromises impossible. Thus it puts freedom and slavery face to face and bids them grapple. Who can doubt the result? . . . Everywhere within the sphere of Congress, the great Northern Hammer will descend to smite the wrong, and the irresistible cry will break forth, 'No more slave states!' Thus, sir, now standing at the very grave of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska, I find assurances in that happy resurrection, by which freedom will be secured hereafter, not only in these territories,

but everywhere under the national government. . . . Sorrowfully I bend before the wrong you are about to perpetrate. Joyfully I welcome all the promises of the future."

Kansas Orphan Asylum, first known as the Leavenworth Protestant Orphan Asylum and Home for Friendless Children, was organized and incorporated in 1866, as a private charitable institution for the county and city of Leavenworth. It was located on a tract of 5 acres of land on south Broadway about a mile from the city. The cost of the land and first building was \$4,000, all obtained by private subscriptions and donations. At first the asylum had only the right to receive and dispose of children under the apprentice law, and many applications were made by people desiring to adopt children. On Feb. 2, 1867, the legislature passed an act authorizing the asylum "to receive and retain orphans, destitute and friendless children, and provide the same with homes for such time, not exceeding their majority, and upon such terms as the board of directors may determine."

The institution grew so rapidly that in 1871 the state was asked to make an appropriation for its support, and \$2,500 was granted the asylum by the legislature of that year. This amount was not enough, however, for the erection of new buildings and the money was placed on interest until a larger fund could be raised. As the necessity for more room became imperative, the board of trustees asked for and received an appropriation of \$7,000 in 1874. This, with the previous \$2,500, was used for the erection of a new building. The act of 1874 provided that the name be changed to the Kansas Orphan Asylum, and that children from all the counties of the state should be admitted. Since then frequent appropriations have been made by the legislature to further the work of the asylum.

In 1877 the board of trustees was empowered to organize auxiliary societies throughout the state. The object of the asylum is to provide a home for orphan and friendless children. It seeks to protect the helpless who have no natural protectors.

Kansas River.—This stream derives its name from the Kanza or Kaw tribe of Indians, which lived on its banks from time immemorial. The river has been given various names by map makers and explorers, such as Riviere des Cans, des Kances, des Quans, Kanza, Konza, Kanzas, Kansas, etc. One of the earliest references to the stream was by Antonio de Herraray Tordesillas, historiographer to the King of Spain. Marquette mentions the Kanza in 1673. A map of the British and French settlements in North America, published in 1758, gives the stream as the "Padoucas river." The Kansas river is formed by the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers at Junction City and flows in a general easterly direction through Geary and Riley counties, forms the boundary between Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties, crosses Shawnee, forms the boundary between Jefferson and Douglas, and of Wyandotte and Johnson counties in part, and empties into the Missouri river at Kansas City. From Junction City to the mouth is about 240 miles.

Among the early accounts of the river there is much fiction. Brackenridge in his journal (1811) says: "The patron of our boat informs me that he has ascended it upwards of 900 miles, with a tolerable navigation." Morse's Gazetteer (1823) says the "Kansas river . . . rises in the plains between the Platte and the Arkansas and joins the Missouri in latitude 39° 5' north, 340 miles from its mouth. It is navigable 900 miles." In 1820 S. H. Long's expedition ascended the river about a mile in a boat, experiencing considerable difficulty in getting over a deposit of mud left at the mouth by a recent flood in the Missouri. Maj. Long says: "The Gasconade, Osage and Konzas rivers are navigable in the spring season, but their navigation seldom extends far inland from their mouths, being obstructed by shoals or rapids. . . . The Konzas is navigable only in high freshets for boats of burden, and on such occasions not more than 150 or 200 miles, the navigation being obstructed by shoals." In the travels of Maximilian, in the early '30s he says: "The steamboat has navigated the Konzas about 7 miles upward to a trading post of the American Fur company, which is now under the direction of a brother of Mr. P. Chouteau." During the period of early overland travel to the far west much emigration went up the valley of the Kansas river, travelers bound for Oregon, Utah and California crossing the river at Topeka at Papan's Ferry, or following father up stream and crossing at Uniontown over a rock bottom ford. Another ford was located near Fort Riley, and considerable travel went by that way.

Prior to the opening of the territory the river was practically unknown as an artery of commerce. The keel boats and pirogues of the early trappers and hunters, laden with supplies for the camp or returning to civilization laden with peltries and other trophies, or the canoes and bull boats of the Indians were practically the only craft to disturb these waters. Shortly after the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the first great influx of settlers arrived by way of the Missouri river in steamboats, landing at Westport, Mo., or going up the river a short distance to Fort Leavenworth, near which was soon to spring up the embryo metropolis of the territory. As other free state towns in the interior were started some more rapid means of getting inland was needed and an enterprising river man, Capt. Chas. K. Baker, anticipated the opportunity by the purchase of the steamer Excel for the Kansas river traffic. (See Early River Commerce.)

While the subject of navigation was a live one, the Kansas legislature of 1857 passed "An act to encourage the navigation of the Kansas river." Section 1 provided that Powell P. Clayton, P. Z. Taylor, Jesse P. Downer, George F. Hill, B. F. Simmons, John W. Johnson, D. W. McCormick, R. R. Rees and others, their successors and assigns, be and are created a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Kansas River Navigation company. Section 2 set forth that the purpose of the charter was for the purpose of employing one or more steamboats to navigate the Kansas river and its tributaries, for the conveyance of passengers, towing boats, vessels or rafts, and the transportation of

merchandise or other articles. Section 3 provided that the capital stock should not exceed \$350,000. The same legislature passed an act to incorporate the Kansas River Navigation company. Section 1 provided that William F. Dyer, C. A. Perry, F. J. Marshall, P. M. Hodges, M. L. Young, J. C. Thompson, Samuel J. Jones, D. A. N. Grover, A. H. McDonald, and those who may be associated with them, their successors and assigns, be and are created a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Kansas River Navigation company, with the powers and privileges granted to corporate bodies. Sections 2 and 3 were substantially the same as the original act to encourage navigation. Both laws were approved by the governor on Feb. 17.

In 1864 the railroads secured the passage of an act by the legislature declaring the Kansas, Republican, Smoky Hill, Solomon and Big Blue rivers not navigable and authorizing the bridging of the same. This was intended to remove any competition that might develop if the rivers of the state were left open for free navigation.

In carrying out a provision of Congress requiring an examination of the Kansas river with a view of its being kept navigable, J. D. McKown, of the United States engineer corps, submitted a report on Jan. 8, 1879, of an investigation made by him of the river between Junction City and the mouth, with the recommendation that an appropriation of \$450,000 be made for the purpose of contracting the width of the channel, for the protection of the banks and removal of snags, but no action was taken by Congress on that report. In 1886 the Kansas legislature again resurrected the matter and passed the following concurrent resolution:

"Whereas, Congress in 1878 passed an act requiring the examination of the Kansas river with a view to its being kept navigable; and

"Whereas, In accordance with said act the secretary of war did, on Feb. 14, 1879, transmit to Congress the report of Maj. G. R. Suter, corps of engineers, which report was referred on Feb. 15, 1879, to the committee on commerce, where it has since lain without further action, though in said report the recommendations were made to have said river declared a navigable stream, and that an appropriation of \$480,000 be made to remove certain impediments; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress are earnestly instructed and requested to use their best efforts to secure the proper legislation for the carrying out of the objects of this resolution.

"Resolved, That upon the passage of the foregoing resolutions, the secretary of state be instructed to transmit to each member of the U. S. senate and house of representatives from the State of Kansas, a copy hereof."

The Kansas river drains an area of 36,000 square miles in Kansas—almost the entire northern half—11,000 miles in Nebraska, and 6,000 miles in Colorado—in all 53,000 square miles. In times of excessive rainfall the channel of the river has not been equal to the task of carrying off the flood waters of all its affluents, among the most important of which are the Smoky Hill, Republican, Blue, Delaware and Wakarusa rivers. (See Floods.)

Kansas Wesleyan University, located at Salina, was organized under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church and is under the control of the Kansas conference. It was opened on Sept. 15, 1886. The university building, a three-story structure, 126 feet by 74 feet, stands in a campus of 15 acres. The building contains class rooms, laboratories, a chapel, museum, hall for literary societies and president's room. The site, buildings and permanent endowment, exclusive of real estate, are valued at over \$150,000. Dr. Aaron Schuyler became the head of the institution and acted as professor of mathematics and philosophy when it was opened. For five years he served both as acting president and instructor. He was then relieved from duty as president until 1897, when he was elected to that position, which he still holds.



KANSAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The history of this institution has been the history common to every college struggling through the difficult first years, but it is proud of the improvement made. In 1904, Schuyler Hall was erected as a dormitory for women. A good athletic park has been laid out in connection with the school, and an observatory containing a twelve-inch reflecting telescope has been erected on the campus. In 1908 the college had an enrollment of over 400 and a teaching force of 12 instructors. The courses offered are classical, philosophical, scientific, a normal department for the training of teachers, and a preparatory department which fits for the college or other colleges and scientific schools.

Kaw Trail.—This trail commenced at Big John, on the Kaw reservation, near Council Grove and passed through the counties of Morris, Chase and Marion, to where Florence now stands; and thence to what was known as Big Timbers, on Turkey creek, where it intersected the old Santa Fe trail (q. v.) It was distinctively an Indian trail, hence its history and traditions are local and belong to the Kaw tribe and the settlers living along the route. Over this trail the Indians traveled on their hunting expeditions every year, and some traces of it may yet be found on the rising ground west of Florence, and also on Diamond creek, Chase county.

Kearney, a country postoffice in Kearny county, is located in Hibbard township, about 17 miles northwest of Lakin, the county seat. It has tri-weekly mail.

Kearny County, one of the newer counties of the state, is the second east from the Colorado line, and the third north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by the county of Wichita; on the east by Finney; on the south by Grant, and on the west by Hamilton. It was named for Gen. Philip Kearny, an officer of note in the Civil and Indian wars. It was first created and the boundaries defined in 1879. These boundaries did not differ from those defined in 1887, which are the same as at present. The description was as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 35 west with the 4th standard parallel; thence south along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 27 south; thence west along township line to where it is intersected by the east line of range 39; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 4th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

In 1879 it was attached to Hamilton county for judicial purposes. In 1881 it was one of the unorganized counties to be attached to Ford for judicial purposes and was in the 16th district. In 1873 John O'Laughlin established a trading post on the Santa Fe trail at Lakin. This was the earliest settlement in the county. By 1883 Lakin had grown sufficient to have a newspaper (the Herald). Prior to 1885 there were few people in the county. At that time the Alameda Grape Growers association caused a boom by the purchase of 21,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Lakin, and in the spring of 1886 several thousand acres were planted to vines. The population of Lakin increased by about 400 people at the time this work was being done, and agitation for county organization was begun by the newspapers of the county, published at Lakin, Hartland and Kearney, all three of these towns being candidates for the county seat.

In 1887, in response to a petition, Gov. Martin appointed S. S. Prouty census taker. The enumeration of the inhabitants was not an easy undertaking, owing to the fact that each legal voter was entitled to sign the petition of some one of the towns for county seat. The promoters representing each of the towns did everything they could to have as many as possible enumerated who would be on their side and leave those uncounted who were opposed. This led to several confusing situations. It was charged that Lakin shipped in from 200 to 300 transient voters from Colorado, who were distributed all over the county. These charges came from Chantilly, which took the place of Kearney as the candidate in the northern part of the county, and was far ahead until the very last of the enumeration, which gave some color to the charges. Hartland openly offered town lots in exchange for signatures to their petition. Gov. Martin advised that no person be enumerated who had not been in the county at least 30 days before the beginning of the census.

When the report of Mr. Prouty was submitted to the governor in July it showed a population of 2,891, of whom 812 were householders. The valuation of property, exclusive of railroads, was \$1,079,091, of which \$799,824 was real estate. Lakin appeared to have the largest

number of names on her petition, but the attorneys of Chantilly appeared before the governor with charges of fraud and several hearings were held over the matter that summer. It was later taken into the court of Shawnee county. The charges of Chantilly were not sustained by the courts and in March, 1888, Gov. Martin issued a proclamation organizing the county, with Lakin as the temporary county seat and naming the following officers: Commissioners, W. J. Price, H. A. W. Cornfield and Samuel R. Hibbard; county clerk, J. H. Waterman; sheriff, R. F. Thorne. Price and Cornfield were arrested in 1889 on charges of forgery, and the charges were sustained by Judge A. J. Abbott. In Feb., 1889, a county seat election was held. Hartland won over Lakin, but the county officers were Lakin men and they refused to move the offices. Again the matter was taken into the courts and after considerable fighting the supreme court in Jan., 1890, ordered the records moved to Hartland. This town continued to be the seat of justice until Sept., 1894, when the county seat was again moved to Lakin, where it has since remained.

While all this was going on, the county was building up and prospering. In 1887 an irrigation ditch was projected in the northern part by C. J. Jones. He succeeded in interesting the farmers of that section and 100 miles of ditch was constructed. This was much more important for the future than the county seat fight. A few years ago the government established an irrigation plant at Deerfield, which makes this one of the important irrigating sections of the country. A reservoir for the storage of the flood waters of the Arkansas has been built in the southeast. It is 5 miles long and has a storage capacity estimated at 2,352,000,000 cubic feet, providing irrigation for 100,000 acres of land. One of the most important crops is broom-corn, which in 1910 brought \$225,048. Sugar beets are raised extensively and marketed in Garden City. This crop in 1910 was worth, \$97,000; the hay crop in the same year was \$108,094; wheat, \$50,000; and the total value of farm products was \$715,951.

The surface of the county is level or rolling, with an elevation of 3,000 feet. Water is easily accessible. The bottom lands in the valley of the Arkansas are from 4 to 6 miles in width. This river enters in the southwest and flows across southeast, east and northeast. Limestone and sandstone for building are plentiful. Blue limestone, from which lime is made, and gypsum are common.

Kearny is 24 miles wide by 36 miles long, having an area of 24 Congressional townships. The civil townships are Hartland, Hibbard, Kendall, Lakin and Southside. The postoffices are Lakin, Conquest, Deerfield, Hartland, Kearney, Oanica and Windsor. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. enters in the east and crosses southwest to Lakin, thence southwest and west, along the Arkansas river, into Hamilton county, a distance of about 27 miles. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$5,061,662. The population in the same year was 3,206, an increase of 2,099 or nearly 200 per cent. over that of 1900.

Keats, a village of Riley county, is located in Wild Cat township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 10 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county seat. It has a postoffice with one rural route and is supplied with telephone connections, and telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 79.

Kechi, a village in Sedgwick county, is located in the township of the same name on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 8 miles northeast of Wichita, the county seat. It has several stores, a feed mill, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Keck, an inland hamlet in Woodson county, is located on Turkey creek, in the western part of the county, 10 miles northwest of Yates Center, the judicial seat, from which it receives mail. Yates Center is also the nearest railroad station and shipping point.

Keel Boats, a species of craft much used by the Indian traders, were usually from 40 to 75 feet long, with a 15 to 20 foot beam. They were "cigar-shaped," i. e. pointed at each end after the manner of the pirogue of the French or Canadian voyageur, and were propelled by a square sail and oars, and in cases of necessity, by setting poles and a tow line. Such boats had a carrying capacity of 10 to 20 tons, a draft of about 30 inches, and cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. Frederick Chouteau, one of the early traders on the Kansas river, mentions one of these boats which was used on this stream, as follows: "The keel boat which my brothers had in 1828, I think, was the first which navigated the Kansas river. After I came the keel boat was used altogether on the Kaw river. We would take a load of goods up in August and keep it there until the following spring, when we would bring it down loaded with peltries. At the mouth of the Kaw we shipped on steamboat to St. Louis. The keel-boats were made in St. Louis. They were rib-made boats, shaped like the hull of a steamboat and decked over. They were about 8 or 10 feet across the deck and 5 or 6 feet below deck. They were rigged with one mast and had a rudder, though we generally took the rudder off and used a long oar for steering. There were four row locks on each side. Going up the Kaw river we pulled all the way; about 15 miles a day. Going down it sometimes took a good many days, as it did going up, on account of the low water. I have taken a month to go down from my trading house at American Chief (or Mission) creek, many times lightening the boat with skiffs; other times going down in a day. I never went with the boat above my trading house at the American Chief village. No other traders except myself and brothers ran keel boats on the Kaw. We pulled up sometimes by the willows which lined the banks of the river."

The crew of a keel boat engaged in the fur trade frequently consisted of as many as 100 men and was called a "brigade," this number including many hunters and trappers who were not regular boatmen. Every boat carried a swivel (small cannon) and the crew went armed. Among the appliances used for ascending rivers were the cordelle, pole, oar and

sail. The cordelle was a strong line, frequently 300 yards long, fastened to the mast by which the boat was pulled up stream by a force of 20 to 30 men. The poles were used where the water was shallow, and the oars where it became necessary to cross from one side of the river to the other. The sail was seldom used. A distance of about 15 miles a day was considered a good day's work, requiring the most arduous labor from all hands from daylight to dark to accomplish.

Keelville, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located in the southwestern corner of the county, 13 miles from Columbus, the county seat, and 6 miles from Faulkner, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed. The population in 1910 was 45.

Keene, a small hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located 16 miles east of Alma, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Maplehill, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed. It has one general store.

Keighley, a village in Butler county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 16 miles southeast of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 75.

Kellerman, William Ashbrook, botanist, author and lecturer, was born at Ashville, Pickaway county, Ohio, May 1, 1850. He graduated at Cornell University with the class of 1874, and in 1881 received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Zurich. Soon after graduating at Cornell he became an instructor in natural science in the Wisconsin State Normal School, where he continued for five years. From 1883 to 1891 he was professor of botany and zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and for four years was botanist at the state experiment station. He was also the state botanist of Kansas for some time. In 1891 he went to the Ohio State University, where he continued his labors until his death. He was the founder and editor of the *Journal of Mycology* and the *Mycological Bulletin*; was the author of *Flora of Kansas*, *Elementary Botany*, *Phyto Theca*, and *Spring Flora of Ohio*, and was frequently called on to lecture before scientific and literary societies. He died in the spring of 1908 in a Guatemala forest, whither he had been leading botanical expeditions for several years.

Kelley, Harrison, soldier and member of Congress, was a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery township, Wood county, May 12, 1836. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Kansas, where he arrived in March, 1858, and took up a claim. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas cavalry; was repeatedly promoted through the grades to captain, and served in that capacity with Company B, Fifth cavalry, for two years. When mustered out of the service at the close of hostilities, he returned to his homestead. Mr. Kelley took an interest in all public questions and local politics and represented his district for one term in the state legislature. In 1865 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Kansas state militia and three years later the governor appointed him one of the board of directors for the state peni-

tentiary, where he served five years. He was receiver of the United States land office in Topeka and subsequently became assessor of internal revenue. Owing to his experience and years of public service, he was appointed chairman of the live stock sanitary commission of Kansas, and treasurer of the state board of charities. In 1888 he was elected on the Republican ticket to fill the vacancy in the United States house of representatives, occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Ryan. Mr. Kelley died at Burlington, Kan., July 24, 1897.

Kellogg, a hamlet in Cowley county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and is located in Vernon township, 6 miles west of Winfield, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, a general store, a grocery store, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 52.

Kelly, a village of Nemaha county, is located in Harrison township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 250.

Kelso, a village in Morris county, is located in Neosho township on the river of the same name, and is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 6 miles northwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has about a dozen business houses, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 76. Downing is the railroad name.

Kendall, a village in Hamilton county, is located in Kendall township, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 12 miles southeast of Syracuse, the county seat. It has several stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 75. Kendall was the first county seat. On Feb. 1, 1886, it had 10 houses, and on April 21 of the same year it had over 200. (See Hamilton County.)

Kennekuk, the prophet of the Kickapoo Indians about the time that tribe came to Kansas, has been described as "a tall, bony Indian, with a keen black eye, and a face beaming with intelligence." He was a hereditary chief, as well as a professed preacher or prophet of a sect he originated. He claimed to receive his knowledge, and the direction for his teachings, from the Great Spirit. The teaching of the white missionaries he regarded as an innovation upon the original belief of the Indians, and consequently he opposed their work. Among the precepts he set forth for his followers was total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors. He died about 1856 or 1857 from small-pox. After his death some 30 or 40 of his faithful followers remained with his body, hoping to see the fulfillment of his prophecy that "in three days he would rise again," and all contracted the disease and died.

Kennekuk, a hamlet in the extreme northwestern part of Atchison county, is located about 2 miles southeast of Horton, the nearest railroad town. It is one of the first places in the county where whites located permanently, an early mission being established here among the Indians. The town was platted in 1858 by William Wheeler and for

some years flourished, being on one of the great wagon highways to the west. during the period of emigration in the late '40s and '50s, but when the railroads were built it sank into insignificance and today has a population of only about 30. Mail is received by rural delivery from Horton.

Kenneth, a post village of Johnson county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles southeast of Olathe, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 30.

Kensington, one of the incorporated towns of Smith county, is located in Cedar township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 14 miles west of Smith Center, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Mirror), a large number of retail stores, 4 churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. It was settled in 1888. Kensington became a city of the third class in 1900. The population in 1910 was 497.

Kent, a hamlet of Reno county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles east of Hutchinson, the county seat, from which postoffice its mail is distributed by rural delivery.

Keokuk, a Sauk chief, was born on Rock river, Ill., about 1780. It is said his mother was a French half-breed. He was therefore not a chief by heredity, but arose to that position through sheer ability. When a young man he became a member of the Sauk council, and later was made the tribal guest keeper. He was ambitious, and, while always involved in intrigue, never exposed himself to his enemies, but cunningly played one faction against the other for his personal advantage. At the time of the Black Hawk war he "broke the feeble bond of political union" between the Sauks and Foxes, which left the chief Black Hawk with a force entirely too small to hope for success. At the close of the war Keokuk came to the front in the negotiations with the representatives of the United States, and by playing into their hands was recognized by the government as the head chief of the Sauk tribe. His chieftainship was treated with ridicule by the Indians, because he was not of the ruling clan, but in the negotiations at Washington, D. C., he won the regard of both the Sauks and Foxes, when in a debate he vanquished the Sioux and other northern tribes and established the claim of the Sauks and Foxes to the territory now comprising the State of Iowa. He was fond of debate, cool, deliberate and logical, and though he disliked the Foxes he managed to retain his power until his death in Kansas in 1848. His remains were afterward taken to Keokuk, Iowa, where a monument has been erected to his memory by the citizens, and a bronze bust of Keokuk stands in the national capital at Washington. After his death his son, Moses Keokuk, became chief. He died at Horton, Kan., in Aug., 1903.

Kepple, a hamlet in Wichita county, is located in Edwards township, 15 miles north of Leoti, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. Its mail is distributed from Sunnyside.

Kickapoo, one of the oldest towns in Leavenworth county, is located on the Missouri river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles from the city of Leavenworth. It was laid out in July, 1854, by citizens of Weston and Platte county, Mo., and was intended as a rival to Leavenworth. The town grew rapidly for awhile, but the location of the county seat at Leavenworth and the large outfitting trade there finally proved too much to be overcome, and its growth practically ceased. The population in 1910 was 200. Kickapoo has a money order postoffice, several general stores, churches, a public school, etc. By the act of Feb. 26, 1864, the legislature authorized the name of Kickapoo City changed to Steuben, and the name of Kickapoo township changed to Steuben township, but for some reason the act never became effective and the old names still appear on the modern maps.

Kickapoo Cannon.—"Old Kickapoo" is a trophy of the Mexican war, but whether it was a gun taken to the war by Gen. Kearney's Army of the North or was captured from the Mexicans is uncertain. In 1848 the military authorities at Santa Fe gave it as a protection against the Comanche Indians, then on the warpath, to a party in charge of a train returning from New Mexico to the Missouri river via the Santa Fe trail. The train had no fight with the Comanches, but by the time it had reached the Arkansas river, so many of the animals had been stampeded by the Indians, that the men were obliged to abandon a portion of their outfit including this cannon. Later that year, another train returning under the charge of a citizen of Weston, Mo., bearing the historical name of John Brown, brought the cannon to Fort Leavenworth to be delivered by him to the military authorities there, but no officer there would give Brown a satisfactory receipt for the cannon, and he took it to his home in Weston. Later he donated it to the city where for several years it was employed in saluting steamboats on their arrival, celebrating the 4th of July and the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

In the spring of 1856, as preparations began for the campaign which resulted in the sacking of Lawrence, the gun was stolen from the city of Weston, taken across the river and put in possession of the Kickapoo Rangers, a military organization with headquarters at the town of Kickapoo in Leavenworth county. After the assault on Lawrence, the cannon was taken by the Rangers to Kickapoo, and there remained until in 1858, when the free-state men of Leavenworth seized it, kept it in concealment for some time, and afterwards openly at Leavenworth as a trophy. In the course of time, by an accident in connection with the sinking of the shaft of the first Leavenworth coal mine, the cannon was burst. Later it was brought into the collections of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Kickapoo Mission.—(See Missions.)

Kickapoo Rangers.—Holloway's History of Kansas (p. 408) says the northern division of the territorial militia was known as the "Kickapoo Rangers." The name must have been adopted late in 1855 or early in

1856, for on May 21, 1856, after the militia had entered Lawrence, David R. Atchison made a speech, liberally punctuated with profanity, in which he said: "Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Ranger. This day we have entered Lawrence with Southern rights inscribed on our banner, and not one abolitionist dared to fire a gun. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that Free-State hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But, when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier by carrying a Sharp's rifle, she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake. . . . If one man or woman dare stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead."

Gihon says the Kickapoo Rangers numbered 250 or 300 men, and that at the time the militia was disbanded by Gov. Geary on Sept. 15, 1856, they were commanded by "Col." Clarkson. That afternoon the rangers forded the Kansas river at Leecompton on their way to the northern part of the territory, where they belonged. Says Gihon: "This party was mounted and well armed, and looked like as desperate a set of ruffians as were ever gathered together. They still carried the black flag, and their cannon, guns, swords and carbines were yet decorated with the black emblems of their murderous intentions."

This description was written by a free-state partisan, but it gives a pretty definite idea of the character of the Kickapoo Rangers. On their way back to their homes some of the party left the main body and killed David C. Buffum, a free-state man. (See Geary's Administration.)

Kicking Bird, a Kiowa chief, was the grandson of a Crow Indian who was captured and adopted by the Kiowas, his adoption being due to his great bravery and wisdom in councils. The Indian name of Kicking Bird was Tene-angpote. On Aug. 15, 1865, he signed an agreement with representatives of the United States to accept a reservation near the present city of Wichita, Kan., and he was a party to the treaty which was made at Medicine Lodge on Oct. 21, 1867, fixing the boundaries of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservation in the present State of Oklahoma. When the government, in 1873, failed to carry out the agreement to release certain Kiowa chiefs then imprisoned in Texas, Kicking Bird lost faith in the United States and was preparing to join an expedition against the Tonkawa tribe and the white buffalo hunters, when he found out that his rival chief, Lone Wolf, was about to join the hostile Indians to commit depredations upon the frontier settlements. He gave up his own expedition and induced about two-thirds of the Kiowa tribe to remain at the Fort Sill agency. In the negotiations which followed he was treated as the head chief of the tribe. Kicking Bird was a man of positive character and labored for the welfare of his people. He aided in the establishment of the first school among the Kiowas in 1873. His death occurred suddenly on May 5, 1875, and it

was thought by some that he had been poisoned by some of his enemies. His name—Kicking Bird—was adopted as a pseudonym by Milton W. Reynolds, the Kansas writer.

Kidderville, a country postoffice in Hodgeman county, is located in North Roscoe township, 17 miles northwest of Jetmore, the county seat. It has mail tri-weekly. The population in 1910 was 38. There are a number of cattle breeders in the vicinity.

Killcreek, a hamlet in Osborne county, is located between Little Medicine and Kill creeks, 13 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat, and 9 miles in the same direction from Bloomington, the nearest railroad station and shipping point, whence it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 18.

Kimball, one of the thriving little towns of Neosho county, is located in Grant township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., about 8 miles northeast of Erie, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 165. The plat was filed in May, 1888, under the name of Dalton, but the postoffice and station have always been called Kimball.

Kimeo, a hamlet in Washington county, is located 16 miles south of Washington, the county seat, and 9 miles in the same direction from Greenleaf, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Kincaid, one of the incorporated towns of Anderson county, is located in Rich township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 18 miles by rail southeast of Garnett. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Dispatch), 5 churches, schools, and all the general lines of business enterprise, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 426.

King, Henry, journalist, was born at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, May 11, 1842, a son of Selah W. and Eliza (Aleshire) King. He received a good, practical education in the public schools of his native state; married Miss Marie Louise Lane on Nov. 17, 1861, and served for four years in the Union army during the Civil war. His wife is a relative of former Gov. Nance of Nebraska. After the war he engaged in newspaper work at Quincy, Ill., and after a year or two there removed to Topeka, Kan., where he occupied editorial positions on the Record, the Commonwealth and the Capital. He was founder and first editor of the Kansas Magazine, the first number of which was issued in Jan., 1872, and to which he contributed a number of interesting articles on various subjects. In 1883 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and accepted a position on the staff of the Globe-Democrat. In 1897 he was made managing editor of that paper, a position he still holds in 1911.

Kingery, a country postoffice in Thomas county, is located in the township of the same name 25 miles southwest of Colby, the county seat. It has tri-weekly mail.

Kingman, the judicial seat of Kingman county, is located north of the central part of the county on the Ninnescah river and on two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It is a fine little business city with good buildings and well-kept streets. There are 3 banks with a total capitalization of \$125,000, a new courthouse, one of the largest flour mills in southwest Kansas, which has a capacity of 600 barrels of flour per day and a storage capacity of 170,000 bushels of wheat, 2 elevators, 2 schools, 4 churches, an ice plant, a creamery, an ice cream factory with a daily capacity of 400 gallons, 3 hotels, 15 miles of water mains, a number of business houses, an electric light plant, a sewer system, a fire department, a carpet factory, cereal mill, and an opera house. The water supply comes from natural springs of unusual purity. A salt mine which produces the crystal rock salt is in operation 2 miles away. The principal shipments are salt, live stock, grain, flour and produce. There are 2 newspapers published weekly (the *Courier* and the *Journal*). The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order post-office with four rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 2,570.

Kingman was founded by two brothers, J. K. and F. S. Fical, who took adjoining claims in 1873. It was laid out in March, 1874, Jesse McCarty acting as the surveyor. The first building was the Kingman House put up by H. L. Ball. A small frame school house was erected and also a mercantile establishment. Two or three residences were erected. The first attorney was George E. Filley, who came in 1877. In 1878 a party of several men came from Hutchinson, formed themselves into a town company, and laid out a large addition to Kingman on the south side of the river. Several good buildings were erected, most of which were later moved to the north side. The first bank was established in 1881 by Gassard Bros. and H. S. Strohm.

Kingman County, in the south central part of the state, is located in the second tier from the Oklahoma state line, and is bounded on the north by Reno county; on the east by Sedgwick and Sumner; on the south by Harper and Barber, and on the west by Barber and Pratt. It was named for Samuel A. Kingman, who was chief justice of the Kansas supreme court at the time it was organized.

The first settler is said to have been W. H. Childs, who came from Michigan in 1872, though some accounts place the date as 1874, and that of the first settlement as Feb., 1873, when Martin Updegraff located on the Chikaskia river 20 miles south of the present city of Kingman. A few months later half a dozen others settled in the county, among whom were J. K. and F. S. Fical and Charles Barr. Early in 1874 W. H. Childs, H. L. Ball, A. D. Culver, H. S. Bush and W. P. Brown located at Kingman and took claims in the vicinity. W. H. Mosher located at the head of Smoot creek, and a number of families located on the Ninnescah. Late in the summer the settlements were threatened by the Indians. Mr. Fical was commissioned as captain and

W. H. Childs as lieutenant to organize a military company to repel any attack. When the commissions arrived there were no men to organize, all the residents having fled. They returned as soon as the scare was over.

During the years of 1874 and 1876 there were few new people. A large number came in 1877 and every part of the county was settled. The last of the buffalo disappeared in that year. Heavy rains in the spring swelled the streams so that they became impassable and the settlers being shut off from supplies were threatened with famine. For several days parched corn was the only food, and even this gave out before the flood subsided.

The organization of the county took place in Feb., 1874, when there were not more than 20 bona fide settlers. Gov. Thomas A. Osborne designated Kingman as the temporary county seat and appointed the following officers: J. Harmony, county clerk; and J. K. Fical, J. M. Jordan and G. W. Lacey county commissioners. The officers met at Kingman on March 5, and as J. K. Fical withdrew, W. C. Frink was appointed in his place. A special election was called for April 7, to vote on the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$70,000, for court-house, bridges and general expenses. It was ordered also that county and township officers should be elected at this time, and a permanent county seat chosen. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: H. L. Ball, J. K. Fical and G. W. Lacy, commissioners; J. Harmony, clerk; F. S. Fical, sheriff; J. M. Jordan, treasurer; W. P. Brown, county attorney; George Pitts, probate judge; G. A. Whicher, county superintendent; W. J. Harmony, register of deeds; W. P. Brown, coroner; R. R. Wilson, surveyor; and G. A. Whicher, district clerk. Kingman was made the permanent county seat and the bonds were authorized. These bonds were printed but were canceled and destroyed the next spring. Two efforts were later made to have the county seat removed from Kingman. One was in 1878, when a town called Akron was started in the eastern part of the county. A petition was presented to the commissioners asking for an election to relocate the county seat, and when this petition was denied, the town of Akron was abandoned. The other attempt was in 1881, when the people in the southeastern part of the county succeeded in having an election called. The competing points were Kingman and Dale City, a point about 7 miles to the southwest. Kingman won by a majority of 85 votes.

The first child born in Kingman county was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fical, whom they named Ninnescah, born in 1873. The first marriage was in Nov., 1875, between Jesse McCarty and Cecilia Capitola Scribner, the ceremony being performed by W. H. Mosher, a justice of the peace. The first school was opened in 1874 with only 5 pupils, Miss Ada Crane, teacher. The first farming was done by Charles Barr in 1873. Six years later there were 76,000 acres under cultivation. The first water-mill was built by Starling Turner in 1879, at a cost of \$20,000. The Mercury, the first newspaper, was established in 1878 by

J. C. Martin. The census of 1878 gave Kingman county 729 people, but in the next three years the population increased to 3,125, showing that the development of the county did not really begin until about 1880.

Kingman is divided into 23 townships as follows: Allen, Belmont, Bennett, Canton, Chicaskia, Dale, Dresden, Eagle, Eureka, Evan, Galesburg, Hoosier, Kingman, Liberty, Ninnescah, Peters, Richland, Rochester, Rural, Union, Valley, Vinita and White. The postoffices are, Kingman, Adams, Basil, Belmont, Calista, Cleveland, Cunningham, Murdock, Nashville, Norwich, Penalosa, Rago, Spivey, Varner, Waterloo, Willowdale and Zenda.

The surface of the county is rolling prairie somewhat broken in the vicinity of the Ninnescah. The bottom lands comprise 15 per cent. of the total area. Cottonwood is the principal timber and is found along the Chikaskia. An excellent water system is formed by the two branches of the Chikaskia. The south branch of the Chikaskia enters the county near the southwest corner and flows east 15 miles, where it unites with the north branch forming the main stream, which leaves the county near the southeast corner. The south fork of the Ninnescah enters on the west line north of the center, crosses in a southeasterly direction past Kingman, and leaves the county near the central part of the east line. The north fork crosses the northeast corner. There are several small lakes, numerous springs, and well water is found at a depth of 25 feet. Sandstone, rock salt, gypsum and mineral paint are found in large quantities.

There are nearly 150 miles of main track railroad in the county. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the northern part from east to west, another crosses from east to west in the southern part, and still another branch of the same system runs through the center from north to south. A branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the southeast and extends northwest through Kingman into Reno county. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient crosses the extreme southeast corner.

The area of Kingman county is 864 square miles or 552,960 acres, of which over 400,000 acres are under cultivation. The county ranks high in agriculture and stock raising. Wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, Kafir corn and hay are the principal crops. The value of the farm products in 1910 was \$3,042,500, of which wheat was worth \$853,824; corn, \$656,000; and hay, \$156,904. The population in 1910 was 13,386, a gain of about 30 per cent. over that of 1900. The property valuation of 1910 was over \$30,000,000, which makes the wealth per capita nearly \$2,200.

Kingman, Samuel A., chief justice of the Kansas supreme court from 1867 to 1876, was born in Worthington, Mass., June 26, 1818. His parents, Isaiah and Lucy Kingman, each lived to more than "the three score years and ten." Samuel was educated in the public schools and Mountain Academy of his native town, and began teaching in his seventeenth year. Two years later he went to Kentucky, where he taught school and studied law. After being admitted to the bar he began practice at Carrollton, Ky., then changed to Smithland, Livingston county

Here he was county clerk and district attorney for three years from 1849 to 1851; represented the county in the state legislature; and took part in framing a new constitution for Kentucky. In 1857 he removed with his family to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, and about a year later became a resident of Kansas. For six months he was located in Leavenworth, then took up a claim in Brown county, near the site of Horton. Subsequently he removed to Hiawatha and opened a law office. In 1859 he was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention and the same year was one of the three commissioners appointed by the legislature to adjust the territorial claims. When Kansas became a state Mr. Kingman was nominated for associate justice on the Union Republican ticket, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected chief justice and reelected in 1872. He resigned from the bench in 1876 because of ill health. Subsequently he was appointed state librarian, but was compelled to give up this position for the same reason. He was the first president of the Kansas State Historical Society and a director of it until his death. He was also president of the State Judicial association, the State Bar association, and was the president of the Ananias club to the time of his death. Judge Kingman was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he became one of its staunch supporters. On Oct. 29, 1844, he married Matilda Willets of Terre Haute, Ind., and they had two children. Judge Kingman died at Topeka, Sept. 9, 1904. Kingman county was named in his honor.

Kingsdown, a village in Ford county, is located 20 miles southeast of Dodge City, the county seat. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., has telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150. It is a local trading point of some importance and does considerable shipping of grain and live stock.

Kingsville, a country postoffice in Shawnee county, is located in Silver Lake township, on the Union Pacific R. R., 9 miles northwest of Topeka.

Kingsley, the county seat of Edwards county, is located about 8 miles west of the center of the county, at the junction of two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and near the Arkansas river. It has about 100 business establishments, including a flour mill, a cement and brick plant, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Graphic and the Mercury). The city also has waterworks, churches, good public and high schools, daily stages to Fellsburg and Fullerton, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,547. Kingsley was founded in 1873 and the postoffice was established that year, with N. C. Boles as the first postmaster. The name was given it in honor of E. W. Kingsley of Boston, who built the first church edifice at a cost of \$2,000. The Kingsley Reporter was established as a monthly in 1873. The school district was organized in 1874 and the building erected in 1877. The town was visited by fire, famine and pestilence in the early days, and in 1882 had a bank robbery.

Kiowa, the second largest town in Barber county, is located on the Medicine Lodge river, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 21 miles southeast of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It has 2 banks, an opera house, 2 newspapers (the Journal and the News-Review), over 100 mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,520, which is almost double the population of 1900. Kiowa claims to be the first town in which Carrie Nation (q. v.) ever "smashed" a saloon.

Kiowa County, in the southwestern part of the state, is the second county north from Oklahoma and the sixth east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Edwards county; on the east by Pratt and Barber; on the south by Comanche, and on the west by Ford and Clark. It was named for the Kiowa tribe of Indians and was first created by the act of 1867, which erected 26 western counties. In 1875 the county was extinguished and the territory divided between Edwards and Comanche. In 1886 Kiowa was restored and the boundaries defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the west line of range 20 west with the north line of town 27; thence south along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 31; thence east along township line to where it intersects with the west line of range 15 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects with the north line of township 27; thence west to the place of beginning."

It contains 720 square miles or 460,800 acres. Until its organization Kiowa was attached to Comanche county for judicial purposes. Gov. Martin appointed C. W. Olmstead census taker in Feb., 1886. The returns made by him on March 19 showed a population of 2,704, of whom 549 were householders, and there was \$236,622 worth of taxable property exclusive of railroads. In making the proclamation of organization on March 23, the governor named Greensburg as the county seat and appointed the following officers: Clerk, M. A. Nelson; commissioners, H. H. Patten, Jacob Dawson and C. P. Fullington.

During the year 1886 three railroads made propositions to the people of the county—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The proposition to issue bonds for the first was not carried, and that company changed its route. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific subsequently built a line from Hutchinson which came through this county, and later the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built a line across the southeast corner. Greensburg, the county seat, was not founded until early in 1885. In less than 4 months it had 1,000 inhabitants and a number of two-story brick and stone buildings. About May 1, 1887, the ground for a court-house was purchased in Greensburg and the present court-house occupies the site.

The county is divided into twelve townships, Brenham, Butler, Center, Garfield, Glick, Kiowa, Lincoln, Martin, Reeder, Union, Ursula, Valley and Wellsford. The postoffices are, Greensburg, Belvidere, Haviland, Mullinville and Wellsford.

The surface of Kiowa county is a rolling prairie, slightly higher in the center. The southern half lies in the valley of the Medicine Lodge river and the northern half slopes in a succession of gentle foot hills toward the valley of the Arkansas. Rattlesnake creek, the principal stream, enters in the west and flows northeast into Edwards county. It has several tributaries in the northern and central parts. Medicine Lodge river has its source in the south and flows southeast into Barber county. Well water is found at an average depth of 50 feet. Good building stone is abundant.

Kiowa is in the famous winter wheat section. The wheat crop of 1910 sold for \$1,674,553; corn, the next in importance, was worth \$447,464; milo maize, \$120,000; and animals sold for slaughter, \$300,000. The total value of farm products was \$2,740,959. The assessed valuation of property was \$15,484,314. The population was 6,174 in 1910 as against 2,267 in 1900, a gain of nearly 300 per cent. The average wealth per capita is \$2,346, which is larger by over \$700 than the average for the state.

Kipp, a thriving little town of Saline county, is located on the line between Solomon and Eureka townships, and on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 11 miles southeast of Salina, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150.

Kirkfield, a small hamlet of Edwards county, is situated about 10 miles southeast of Kinsley, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Kirkpatrick, Snyder S., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Franklin county, Ill., Feb. 21, 1848. His great grandparents came from the north of Ireland to North Carolina, and there his grandfather, Edward Kirkpatrick, was born, but removed to Tennessee, where he married, and where his son, John F., was born. Edward Kirkpatrick removed with his family to Illinois in 1818, and secured a quarter section of farm land. In Illinois, John F. Kirkpatrick married Hester Dial, whose parents had also emigrated from Tennessee. Snyder was one of the children of this union, and until the Civil war broke out he lived as the average Illinois farm boy, attending the district school in winters, and working on the farm during the summers. He was too young to enlist at the opening of the war, but in June, 1864, he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry and served until mustered out in the fall of that year. In 1865 he engaged with his brothers in the mercantile business, but even at that time his cherished ambition was to become a lawyer. In 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. The following year he returned to Illinois and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. In the fall of 1873 he located in Fredonia, Kan., and opened a law office. Mr. Kirkpatrick became a prominent figure in local politics and in 1879 was elected attorney of Wilson county. Subsequently he served in the state senate, from the 11th district, and in 1894 was elected to Congress as a Repub-

lican from the 3d district. Two years later he was renominated for Congress by acclamation, but was defeated by the Fusion candidate. Again in 1898 he was nominated by the Republicans and defeated by a small majority. He died at Fredonia, Kan., April 5, 1899.

Kirwin, an incorporated city of Phillips county, is located on the north fork of the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles southeast of Phillipsburg, the county seat. There are about 75 business houses, among which are 2 good hotels, a flour mill, an alfalfa mill, grain elevator, 2 weekly newspapers (the Argus and the Kansan), a bank and a number of mercantile establishments. The city has an opera house, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 626. The first settlements at Kirwin were made in 1869. The town was named after a Col. Kirwin, who was sent to this vicinity just after the war to erect a stockade for the protection of emigrants to California. The postoffice was established in 1871, with H. P. Gandy as postmaster. Stores and other business establishments were opened about the same time. The first school was taught in 1873 by Miss Maggie Shurtz. There were Indian scares in 1871, 1872 and 1878. The neighborhood was visited by hostile Sioux, Omahas and Pawnees, and in the latter year the Cheyennes. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1880, and the following were the first officers: Mayor, Horace Moulton; marshal, C. E. Russell; clerk, C. E. Don Carlos; treasurer, H. J. Cameron; councilmen, F. Campbell, W. T. Belford, E. W. Warner, W. D. Jenkins and J. H. Skinner.

Kismet, a village in Seward county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 21 miles northeast of Liberal, the county seat. It has a general store and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 100.

Kling, a recently established postoffice in Barber county, is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 25 miles west of Medicine Lodge, the county seat.

Knauston, a hamlet in Finney county, is located 16 miles northwest of Garden City, the county seat, and 10 miles in the same direction from Alfalfa, the nearest railroad station. Its mail is distributed from Garden City by rural route.

Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic fraternal organization, was founded in 1882 by Rev. Michael J. McGivney of New Haven, Conn., where the national headquarters of the order are still maintained. To be eligible for membership one must be eighteen years of age, a practical Catholic, and not engaged in or connected in any way with the liquor business. The basic principles of the order are "charity, unity, fraternity and patriotism." Local lodges or societies are called councils. Four locals in a state may form a state council, and delegates from the several state councils constitute the national council. In 1910 there were about 1,400 local councils in the United States, with the membership of 250,000, and the benefits disbursed since organization amounted to nearly \$5,000,000.

The first council in Kansas, which was also the first west of the Missouri river, was organized at Topeka on Sept. 9, 1900, with 27 members. E. L. Mooney was elected grand knight; J. W. Gibbons, deputy grand knight; T. J. Coughlin, financial secretary; and Thomas Delahoyde, treasurer. At the same time P. J. Monaghan was appointed territorial deputy, his district extending from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. The first state council met at Topeka in May, 1902, when P. J. Monaghan was elected the first state deputy, and T. J. Coughlin the first state secretary. In 1911 there were 46 local councils in the state, with a total membership of over 5,000.

Knights of Honor, a fraternal organization, was founded in 1873. Its principles differ but little from those of other beneficent societies, the objects being to care for the sick and pay certain sums to the heirs of deceased members. Some lodges pay sick benefits from the local treasury, but all death benefits are paid by supreme lodge, the headquarters of which are at St. Louis, Mo. The Knights of Honor also hold to the theory that true charity should not be confined to any society or creed, and during the yellow fever epidemics in the '70s and '80s large sums of money were disbursed by the agents of the order to sufferers outside of the organization. The first lodge in Kansas was instituted at Winfield, Cowley county, Feb. 20, 1877. The following September the grand lodge was instituted at Winfield, with W. G. Graham as grand dictator. Two years later, at the annual meeting in June, 1879, the grand dictator announced that there were then 43 lodges in the state, with a total membership of about 1,200. Sixteen of these lodges had been organized within the preceding year, and during the same period the membership had nearly doubled. After a few years there came a lull in the growth, and finally the order actually declined. On Jan. 1, 1910, there were but 1,234 subordinate lodges in the United States, with a membership of 21,603. Up to that time the order had disbursed in benefits \$94,945,399.

Knights of Labor.—As the name indicates, this is a labor organization. The first lodge or assembly was formed by the garment cutters of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869, with 11 members. No others were founded until in 1872, when 26 local assemblies were organized. The first general assembly was held at Reading, Pa., in 1878, seven states being represented. A declaration of principles was adopted, setting forth the objects of the organization as being the education and union of the toiling masses, in order "to secure to workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create." To this end the society demanded legislation giving to the people the initiative and referendum; the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics; the prohibition of employment of persons under the age of 15 years; and the reduction of the working day to eight hours. An elaborate ritual was also adopted by this first general assembly, but in 1881 the order became practically an open society, the main object being to unite in one great body the workers of all occupations. In this respect the Knights of Labor differed radically from the ordinary labor union, which limited membership to persons of the same trade or occupation.

Several assemblies were organized in Kansas in the latter '80s, but the society came into prominence as one of the factors that organized the Populist party in Kansas. In the convention at Topeka on June 12, 1890, when the party was launched, the Knights of Labor had 28 delegates. At one time the order was very strong, numbering its members by thousands, and threatening to revolutionize labor legislation. But political strife, strikes and internal dissensions sapped its vitality and it sank into comparative insignificance. The establishment of the Federation of Labor drew away many of the former members of the Knights of Labor, and though the society is still in existence it is of little force in the industrial world.

Knights and Ladies of Security, a fraternal and benevolent society, was founded in Topeka early in 1892 by Dr. H. A. Warner and George H. Flintham. On Feb. 22, 1892, the organization was chartered under the laws of Kansas and began an active campaign for members. Three years later there were 238 local councils or lodges scattered over Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. At that time the order stood eleventh among fraternal societies having life insurance features. By 1911 the order had spread to 30 states, having a total membership of about 120,000 and a surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 in the national treasury. Over 30,000 of the members were in the State of Kansas. The national officers in 1911 were: W. B. Kirkpatrick, president; John V. Abrahams, secretary; W. M. Forbes, treasurer; Dr. E. S. Pettyjohn, medical director. The executive board was composed of the president, secretary, F. M. Bonebrake of Topeka, R. D. McClinman of Seneca, Kan., and A. W. Fulton of Chicago, Ill. Since its organization the society has disbursed about \$7,500,000 in benefits, and in 1910 it stood sixth in the list of fraternal organizations.

Knights of Pythias.—On Feb. 15, 1864, five government clerks—Justus H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, William H. and David L. Burnett, and Edward S. Kimball—met at Washington, D. C., and took the preliminary steps toward the formation of a new fraternal society. A ritual which had been prepared by Mr. Rathbone, and which was based on the drama of Damon and Pythias, was adopted, but no organization was at that time attempted. Four days later Washington Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, was instituted, and before the close of the year it had 52 members. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was organized a few weeks later, and on April 8 a grand lodge was established in Washington, D. C. Owing to the war, the political campaign of 1864 and other causes, the order did not prosper at first, and on Aug. 1, 1865, Franklin Lodge was the only one in existence. Then came a period of prosperity. Young men who had been discharged from the volunteer army, attracted by the social and beneficial features of the order, joined it in large numbers. The grand lodge was reorganized on May 1, 1866, and on Aug. 5, 1870, the supreme lodge was incorporated under an act of Congress, passed the previous May. About the same time the endowment rank was established on its present basis, and subsequently the uniform rank was organized.

The Knights of Pythias were introduced in Kansas by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Charles D. Lucas of Kansas City, Mo., who instituted Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, at Lawrence on April 4, 1872. Fellowship Lodge, No. 2, was organized at Wyandotte just a week later. No. 3 was organized at Leavenworth on July 26; No. 4, at Independence on Aug. 2; No. 5, at Olathe on Aug. 9. On Sept. 4, 1872, delegates from these five lodges met and organized the Kansas grand lodge, with the following officers: J. C. Welsh, grand venerable patriarch; H. J. Canniff, grand chancellor; W. A. Offenbacher, vice-grand chancellor; G. G. Lowe, grand banker; J. A. Bliss, grand recorder and scribe; M. C. Dunn, grand guide; W. C. Elder, grand inside steward; Jacob Weiss, grand outside steward.

The panic of 1873 and internal dissensions caused a slow growth for the first few years, and when the grand lodge met in its fourth annual session at Olathe in 1875 it owed about \$1,000, the treasury was empty, and there were less than 400 members in good standing in the state. But the founders of the order in Kansas had faith in its principles and went to work with energy and determination to place it on a firm foundation. That they succeeded may be seen in the report of the grand lodge at the session held in Leavenworth in May, 1911, when there were 10,855 members and 168 subordinate lodges in the state, with \$13,555 in the grand lodge treasury and the cash on hand held by the subordinate lodges amounted to nearly \$30,000. The officers elected by the grand lodge in 1911 were: W. W. Bowers, grand chancellor; R. L. Barrick, vice-grand chancellor; A. N. Goodman, grand prelate; L. M. Hollowell, grand keeper of records and seals; Fred L. Wilcox, grand master of the exchequer; D. A. Knox, grand master at arms; Frederick Kaster, grand inner guard; William A. Duval, Frank L. Britton and C. N. Miller, supreme representatives.

Women are not admitted to the order, but an auxiliary degree called the Pythian Sisters has been established, to which the wives and daughters of Knights are eligible. The grand temple of the Pythian Sisters usually meets at the same time and place as the grand lodge. In May, 1911, the Kansas grand temple met at Leavenworth and elected officers as follows: Ella Shaw, grand chief; Mattie Webster, grand senior; Josephine Wethney, grand junior; Etta V. Downum, grand manager; Alla Hills, grand master of records and correspondence; Ruth Morse, grand master of finance; Louise Daily, grand protector; Belle Alex, grand guard. At the same time Lucy McCague was elected supreme representative.

Kniveton, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located on the Kansas City Southern R. R. 15 miles northeast of Columbus, the county seat. Its mail is received from Opolis in Crawford county.

Kossuth, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the central portion 8 miles northwest of Mound City, the county seat. It has rural free delivery from Mound City and in 1910 had a population of less than 20.

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Labette, a little town in Labette county, is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 6 miles northwest of Oswego, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and a good local trade. The population in 1910 was 261. There have been three towns in the county by the name of Labette. The first one was located by Gilbert Martin on the banks of the Neosho in Richland township in 1866. A trading point of considerable importance sprung up at this place. The second Labette was located in Richland township, just south of Labette creek. The promoters were G. A. Cooper, R. G. Tileston, L. D. Bovee, Allen Barnes, Gilbert Martin and Isaac Butterworth, and the town was founded in 1868. It was also known as Soresco. It was supposed that it lay in the line of the proposed Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. The present town of Labette is located in Liberty township. It was founded in 1870 with the avowed intention of making it the county seat. The promoters were Dempsey Elliott, J. S. Waters, James H. Crichton, W. A. Hodges, John W. Horner and W. J. Conner. It absorbed the town of Neola, about a mile and a half south, at which point a postoffice had been established in 1869 with J. W. Conner as postmaster. It was changed to Labette in 1870. The railroad company owned half the land and helped promote the new town, with the result that six months after it was started the population had reached the 600 mark, and there were fifteen business houses and many residences. On failing to get the county seat a depression occurred from which the town did not recover for a number of years. A newspaper called the Labette Sentinel was published during the first two years. The first school was taught by J. L. Williams and wife, in the city hall in the winter of 1871. In this same year Capt. Anderson started a brewery which failed later. A flour mill was located on the creek in 1875 by Williams & Bowen. Many of the buildings in Labette had been moved from other little towns, and most of them were moved away when the depression occurred.

Labette County, in the southern tier, is the second county west from the Missouri line. It is bounded on the north by Neosho county, on the east by Crawford and Cherokee, on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Montgomery county. It was established by the legislature of 1867 and the boundaries fixed to include the territory extending from the sixth standard parallel on the north to the boundary of the state on the south, and from the Cherokee neutral lands on the east to the Osage reserve on the west. Labette was formed of the southern part of Dorn county (q. v.). It took its name from the stream which had been named in honor of Pierre Labette, a Frenchman.

The first white man to make a permanent settlement within the limits of the county was John Mathews, who established a trading post among the Osage Indians, where Oswego now stands, in 1840. Larkin McGee, who came to the county in 1847 and established a trading post where

Chetopa now stands, found five families there at that time. They were the families of Mrs. Tianna Rodgers, William Blythe, Finchel Monroe, Daniel Hopkins and a man named Tucker. John Mathews had attained considerable prosperity, having a two-story frame house plastered on the inside, fine blooded race horses and a private race track. He took his horses to all the big races in the west and was very successful. In 1857, George Lisle, Abraham Ewers, George Ewers and Samuel Steel came to the present site of Chetopa, built a double log house, a shop and an office, and established a trading post. During the war very little was done in the way of settlement. It is said that the raids and disorders of guerrilla warfare so destroyed the settlements that from 1860 to 1865 there were only two white men living within the limits of the county, S. M. Collins and A. T. Dickerman, who had received the consent of Chief White Hair to locate at a point 4 miles south of the present city of Oswego. In the fall of 1865 immigration began again and among those who settled at this time were J. C. Rexford, A. P. Eisbee, C. C. Clover, D. M. Clover, Bergen VanNess, C. E. Simmons, Norris Harrar, Cal. Watkins, William White and sons, and Grant Reeves, most of them locating along the Neosho valley.

Early in the war John Mathews allied himself with the Confederacy and raised a body of troops over which he was commander. He fought a guerrilla warfare until killed in 1863. In Nov., 1863, about 300 soldiers (Indians, half breeds and whites), under command of Capt. Willets, Adjt. Ahle and Lieut. Joslyn, came into the county, and stating that they were acting under orders from their superior officers, burned practically all the property of the settlers in the county. The Chetopa settlement was wiped out and the settlers driven to council Grove, James Childers was brutally murdered for his money and left unburied, his neighbors being refused permission to bury him. On the occasion of Mathews being killed and his buildings burned, which must have happened before the wholesale raid, the male inhabitants were all arrested and tried by court martial on the charge of assisting the rebels.

The first postoffice in the county was granted to Chetopa in 1859. There was then no mail route to that point and no available means of securing the service, hence the office was not opened until 1861, when a route was established. Some of the early postoffices were: Chetopa, Montana, B. F. Simmons postmaster; Jacksonville, M. L. McCaslin postmaster; Oswego, D. N. Carr postmaster, and Neola in the same year with W. J. Connor postmaster. The first school was taught in Oswego township by Mrs. Herbaugh. The first religious services were held by Rev. J. P. Barnaby, a preacher belonging to the Southern Methodist church, who established a circuit among the settlements in 1858. The first marriage was between Sarah Rodgers and Larkin McGee, in 1848, and the first birth was that of their son. The first newspaper was the Eagle, published at Jacksonville in 1868, by B. K. Land.

In 1865, the news of the treaty with the Osages caused a flood of immigration to come into Labette county and settle on lands, even

before the treaty was ratified and while the Osages were away from home on a hunting expedition. When the Indians returned and found their lands occupied by the whites, they were very much dissatisfied and asked their agent to have the intruders removed. An order was issued commanding all settlers to leave the Osage lands. This created great consternation and resulted in a meeting of some 300 of the settlers at Hickory creek. A deputy was appointed to carry a petition to the Indian agent, asking that the settlers be permitted to live on their claims. An agreement was finally reached by which each claim holder was to pay the Indians \$1 per year until the treaty was ratified and they received pay for their lands, which occurred the same summer. The winter of 1866 was an unusually hard one. The weather was cold and bleak and the cabins insufficient for protection. The streams were swollen so that it was impossible for some time to secure provisions. The provender for cattle and horses gave out, and as it was impossible to procure more most of the animals died of starvation or disease, and in the spring many of the settlers were without the means to farm their lands. The Indians who had been paid for their lands and had moved away, came back to steal from the settlers, and intimidate as many as possible into paying rents. In Feb., 1866, the settlers of Labette and Hackberry creeks formed what was known as the Hackberry Mutual Protection Society for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of its members from the red men. Similar organizations were effected in other parts of the county, and in May a county organization was formed. Speedy retribution was visited on the perpetrators of all sorts of lawlessness.

In the fall of 1866 the citizens of what was soon to become Labette county, thinking they ought to have a separate county government, and not wishing to await the pleasure of the legislature called an election and elected C. H. Bent as representative to the legislature. Not bearing legal credentials he was not given a seat. The matter was taken up immediately, however, and the county of Labette was created, after which Bent was seated. The governor located the county seat temporarily at Oswego, and appointed the following officers: Commissioners, S. W. Collins, J. Rice and C. H. Talbot; probate judge, Bergen Van Ness; district clerk, Elmore Craft; county clerk, A. T. Dickerman; sheriff Benjamin Rice. An election was held in May, 1867, at which the following officers were chosen: Commissioners, Nathan Ames, D. C. Lowe and Mr. Shay; sheriff, Benjamin Rice; probate judge, Bergen VanNess; assessor, A. W. Jones; county clerk, A. T. Dickerman; district clerk, Elmore Craft; treasurer, C. C. Clover; superintendent of schools, J. F. Newlon; county attorney, J. W. Parkinson. The county seat was permanently located at Oswego.

This county was the field of the operations of the famous Bender family (q. v.), who committed several atrocious crimes in the '70s.

The county is well supplied with railroads. The first one built was the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which enters the county in the central

part of the north line, and extends southeast to Oswego and south to the state line. The next line to be built was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which runs across the extreme northwestern corner. The St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., which passes through the central part of the county from east to west, was constructed in 1879. A line of the same road which passes through the northern part was built in 1882. In addition to these lines there is the Missouri Pacific R. R., running from east to west across the southern tier of townships, and three other lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, one running east from Altamont, one running north from Parsons, and another crossing the northern line of the county and running southwest through Mound Valley.

The townships of the county are as follows: Canada, Elm Grove, Fairview, Hackberry, Howard, Labette, Liberty, Montana, Mound Valley, Mount Pleasant, Neosho, North, Osage, Oswego, Richland and Walton. The cities, towns and villages are, Oswego, the county seat, Altamont, Angola, Bartlett, Cecil, Chetopa, Dennis, Edna, Elm City, Idenbro, Labette, Laneville, Mathewson, Montana, Mortimer, Mound Valley, Oswego, Parsons, Valeda and Wilsonton.

The surface of the county is generally undulating prairie, with gentle slopes, and numerous streams. The largest stream is the Neosho, which flows south through the eastern tier of townships as far as Oswego. Labette creek rises in the northwest and flows southeast across the county. Big Hill, Pumpkin, and a number of smaller creeks, drain different parts of the county. Well water is found in abundance at a depth of 30 feet.

Common limestone for flagging, and a superior grade of sandstone are plentiful. Brick clay, coal and salt are to be had in commercial quantities. Oil and gas underlie almost the entire surface of the county.

The area is 649 square miles or 415,360 acres, of which nearly 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The farm products for 1910 were valued at \$2,855,112, of which corn brought \$643,776; oats, \$610,160; wheat, \$116,953; hay (including alfalfa), \$318,695; animals sold for slaughter, \$572,963; poultry and eggs, \$155,070; and dairy products, \$259,977. The population of the county in 1910 was 31,423, a gain of 4.036 during the preceding decade, and the assessed valuation of all property was \$35,377,355.

Labor Bureau.—(See Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Labor Troubles.—Owing to the fact that a vast majority of the people of Kansas are engaged in agricultural pursuits, there have never been many of those industrial disturbances—conflicts between employer and employee—which have convulsed the more densely populated sections of the country where so many men are engaged in occupations connected with mining or manufacturing interests. However, the railroad companies have been compelled, at various times, to face strikes among their employees, for real or fancied grievances, and there have been a few strikes among the miners in the southeastern part of the state.

The first disturbance that threatened really serious consequences in Kansas was in connection with the great railroad strike of 1878. In the spring of that year practically all the great trunk lines of the country were tied up by a strike, with Pittsburgh, Pa., as the storm center. A number of the employees of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company quit work and placed "pickets" in the vicinity of the shops and roundhouses of the company at the division points, to prevent other workmen from taking their places. Fearing damage to property, the superintendent of the company wrote to Gov. Anthony asking if the state would protect the property of the company. The governor replied that the strikers would not be permitted to destroy property or to drive peaceful laborers from their work. To make certain that this idea was carried out, Adj. Gen. P. S. Noble called out three companies of the militia—Capt. Walkinshaw's of Leavenworth, Capt. Zeigler's of Independence, and Capt. Wheeler's of Topeka, 143 men in all. Capt. Walkinshaw's company was sent to Emporia and Capt. Zeigler's to Lawrence. The pastor of one of the Emporia churches was accidentally killed by one of the militiamen and the citizens of that city protested against the presence of troops. The company was then sent to the village of Reading, 15 miles east. The militia was in active service but four days, but that was sufficient to demonstrate what the state would do in an emergency, and serious trouble was probably averted by the prompt action of the governor. The legislature of 1879 appropriated \$2,500 to pay the expenses of transporting, subsisting and paying the men for the four days' time they were employed. (See Anthony's Administration.)

In Sept., 1884, the Missouri Pacific Railroad company reduced the wages of a large number of its employees. Winter was approaching, and, rather than be thrown out of work at an unfavorable season, the men accepted the situation. But as soon as spring opened in 1885 they retaliated by inaugurating a general strike. No freights of any kind were moved for several days, when Gov. Martin and the board of railroad commissioners went to St. Louis for a conference with the railroad officials and the governor of Missouri. Nothing was accomplished by the conference on account of the failure of the railroad men to attend, but Gov. Martin of Kansas and Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri joined in writing a letter to them, which resulted in the men being restored at the old rate of wages, with extra pay for extra time, the final conference reaching that settlement on March 24, 1885.

During the next twelve months the Knights of Labor made great headway in the West, nearly all the employees of the Missouri Pacific becoming members of the organization. About the close of the year 1885 the leaders of the order claimed that the railroad company had violated the agreement of the preceding March, and on March 6, 1886, all the Knights of Labor in the employ of the company ceased work. In a few days the conditions became serious. The labor organization was strong enough to prevent other men from taking the places of the strikers, and as a result freight accumulated at all the stations on the Missouri Pacific lines because the company was unable to move trains.

Matters continued thus until late in the month. On March 25 Gov. Martin issued a proclamation declaring the operation of the railroads "vitally important to every commercial, industrial and agricultural interest of the people." While admitting that the workmen might have just grievances against the company and were the victims of corporate greed, he did not approve of the methods used to right those grievances.

"We are now," said he, "in the third week of the most serious business disaster that has ever befallen our state. The forcible stoppage of transportation on a long line of railroads affects a third of the people of Kansas. Supplies of food and fuel are cut off in many localities; farmers, mechanics and manufacturers are prevented from selling and shipping their stock and goods, and from paying thousands of laborers hitherto in their employ. Thus the 'strike' of a few railroad men cripples and stops the business and industry of great masses of our people. . . . I therefore call upon all sheriffs, county attorneys and other peace officers, to discharge their duties under the law, to preserve the peace, to protect property, to see that the commerce of the state is not interrupted by violence and lawless acts, and to arrest and bring before the courts for trial and punishment all who are guilty of any violation of law."

Writs of injunction were issued by both the state and Federal courts and served upon the strike leaders, and on the 27th the sheriff of Labette county, assisted by a posse, endeavored to move freight trains at Parsons, where a large quantity of freight, some of it of a perishable character, was awaiting transportation. His efforts were resisted by the strikers, who ignored the law, the writs of injunction, and the governor's proclamation. Adjt.-Gen. A. B. Campbell, who had gone to Parsons on the 15th in response to a telegram from the sheriff, called a conference of the labor leaders and the civil authorities, but nothing was accomplished in the way of a settlement. He then telegraphed to the governor: "The company cannot move trains. The civil officers and citizens cannot help them; and God only knows what the end will be if they continue to defy all law and authority. I can see no other course than the use of military power."

This telegram was sent on the last day of March. On April 1 the governor replied: "If you deem it necessary for the preservation of order and the vindication of lawful authority, order Col. Patrick to move to Parsons, as rapidly as possible, as many companies of his regiment as may be necessary to sustain the civil officers in the performance of their duties."

Acting upon this authority, the adjutant-general ordered Col. Patrick to put the entire First regiment under orders for Parsons, stating that a small force of militia would be liable to be attacked. The regiment reached Parsons on April 2 and in a short time order was restored to the troubled city. Four companies were relieved on the 7th, when the citizens formed a "law and order league," secured arms and ammunition from the state, and on the 14th the balance of the regiment was relieved from further duty. Law and order leagues were also organized

at Atchison and Wyandotte, the leaders of the strike were arrested, tried and convicted, and after more than a month of unsettled conditions trains again moved on schedule time.

In 1893 occurred what was probably the most serious disturbance in the history of the mining industry of the state. All through the spring and early summer mutterings of discontent were heard among the men employed in the mines, the trouble finally culminating in a strike, which was general throughout the mining districts of the Western states. On July 6 the United Mine Workers at Weir City gave the operators until the 15th to adjust the differences between them and the workmen, but the operators ignored the ultimatum. On the 21st C. D. Arnold, sheriff of Cherokee county, telegraphed to Gov. Lewelling: "Have militia ready; am likely to call on you for them any minute. Matters very serious here."

Gov. Lewelling immediately ordered Maj.-Gen. Percy Daniels of Girard to call upon the sheriff and determine what action should be taken. After consultation with the sheriff, Gen. Daniels ordered Brig.-Gen. I. H. Hettinger of the Second brigade to place his command in position to move on three hours' notice. Six companies were at once placed in readiness to obey the order, and on the 24th a similar order was issued to Brig.-Gen. W. H. Sears, commanding the First brigade. Five companies of that command were called out, but the trouble was adjusted on the 25th, and the next day all the troops were dismissed.

Prior to 1890 each of the various branches of railway employees had its separate organization—the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Switchmen's Union, etc. Early in the '90s an effort was made to consolidate all these into one association called the American Railway Union. Early in the summer of 1894 the employees of the Pullman Car company made certain demands upon that corporation, and, upon being refused, quit work. The members of the American Railway Union were then called out on a "sympathetic strike," engineers and conductors refusing to handle trains to which Pullman cars were attached. The strike soon reached Kansas, and on July 6 Judge Foster of the United States district court issued a temporary restraining order to some 1,200 employees of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, enjoining them "from interfering with or obstructing the business of the roads engaged in carrying the mails or in the business of interstate commerce."

The strike ended in the utter disruption of the American Railway Union. On the same day that Judge Foster issued his restraining order, J. J. Frey, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, announced that employees who had left the service of the company would not be restored to their positions, but that the new men would be retained as long as their services were satisfactory. A number of the old employees affected by this order complained to United States Judge

Caldwell that they had been unjustly discharged, and on Aug. 4 Judge Caldwell appointed J. B. Johnson, master in chancery, to hear their complaints. In the course of the investigation it developed that the men left their work at the command of the union officials rather than be called "Scabs;" that they refused to take out trains when ordered to do so by their employers, and that they refused to allow other men to take their places. In his report to Judge Caldwell Mr. Johnson said: "It is difficult to understand what greater offense an employee could commit than to refuse to work, and still insist that no one should take his place. I have been impressed with the fact, after seeing each one of these applicants and hearing his statement, that they are well meaning and well disposed people. I should be glad, if it could be found in my line of duty, to give them employment again with the receivers, but with that I have nothing to do. The real fact is that a so-called 'scab' is one who exercises the natural right of a citizen and works when he pleases."

Through the order of Mr. Frey and the finding of Mr. Johnson, a number of Kansas railway men lost their positions and were placed on what became known as the "black list." If one of these men made application to another company for employment, the officials of that company were notified by the man's former employers that he was untrustworthy. By this system many of the men were forced into other occupations. To protect these men from such impositions, the Kansas legislature of 1897 passed two acts. The act of Feb. 18 made it unlawful for any person, company, corporation or agent to prevent employees from joining or belonging to a labor organization, or to coerce or discharge, or threaten to do so, any workman for such membership in a labor organization, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. And any person injured by violation of this law might recover damages in the sum of \$2,000. The one of March 12 provided that no employer should attempt to prevent any discharged employee from obtaining employment; that any discharged employee should have the right to demand and receive a written statement as to the cause of his discharge, and that no information should be furnished to other employers further than to state the cause of such discharge.

The industrial depression which began in the fall of 1893 threw out of employment a great many men in all parts of the country, and the year 1894 is memorable for what is known as the "Commonweal Army" (q. v.), a movement in which large numbers of the unemployed undertook to march to Washington and demand of Congress redress for their grievances. A detachment of this "army" from the Pacific slope seized a Missouri Pacific train of coal cars at Pueblo, Col., and started eastward through Kansas. Bailie P. Waggener, attorney for the company, on May 9 asked Gov. Lewelling "to render such assistance as may be necessary to rescue its property, protect the traveling public, and prevent further depredations by this organized mob," stating that he had called upon the officials of Saline county to arrest the further progress of the train there, but the county officers had refused to act. To this the gov-

enor responded that "Until the peace officers themselves or the citizens of the respective counties are heard from, I would deem it unwise to take official action."

United States Marshal Neely and a number of deputies then started west on a special train, met the captured train at Scott City and arrested "Gen." Saunders, his aides and about 400 of the "Commonwealers." The prisoners were taken to Topeka on May 11 and encamped on the state-house grounds until the next day, when they were taken to Fort Leavenworth. Saunders and three of his lieutenants—leaders of the detachment—were arrested on the charge of obstructing the United States mails, and after some delay were tried before a United States commissioner. In the meantime, however, the "army" had been dispersed, the movement ending in failure, the prisoners escaped with light prison sentences.

In Aug., 1903, two union machinists were forced out of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway shops at Topeka. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among the union machinists in the employ of the company, and the situation was very much aggravated by Supt. Lovell's letter of April 23, 1904, to the mechanical superintendents and master mechanics directing them to classify the men and pay wages according to the grades in which they stood. It soon became evident that a strike was imminent because of this order, and the railroad company posted notices in the shops at Topeka that it would "prosecute to judgment all suits against members of the International Association of Machinists, and other conspirators, for damages to its property and business growing out of any and all unlawful acts during the strike."

This notice was promulgated a few days before May 2, when the machinists were to quit work at 9 o'clock a. m. When the employees went to the shops on that morning they found the doors closed against them. The company had turned the strike into a lockout, fearing that in the two hours prior to the time the men went out on strike damage might be done to the machinery and rolling stock in the shops and adjacent yards. The next day the shops were opened with the union machinists still out. Machinists in the company's shops at Argentine, Kan., and Albuquerque, N. M., also went out. At Argentine Judge Holt issued an injunction against the strikers interfering in any way with the work of the shops, and this notice was served upon 21 of the labor leaders with good effect. A similar injunction was issued by Judge Hazen at Topeka against J. L. Buckalew, 3d vice-president; T. L. Wilson, 4th vice-president of the International Association of Machinists; and 93 other men, formerly in the employ of the railroad company. These injunctions practically settled the difficulty. The shops were soon running on full time, and about the only result of the strike was the loss of permanent employment by a number of the men who started it.

There have been a few minor strikes in the state at various times, but the above are the only ones that assumed proportions sufficient to threaten serious consequences to the business interests. The state has

been criticised by some for sending the militia to settle labor troubles, but on the other hand, no state in the Union has passed more progressive laws in the interests of the working classes than has Kansas.

Laclede, a hamlet of Pottawatomie county, is located in Center township on the Red Vermillion river, 13 miles southeast of Westmoreland, the county seat, and 15 miles from Wamego, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery. It has one general store and one drug store. The population in 1910 was 76.

La Crosse, the county seat of Rush county, is centrally located in the county, and is 200 miles west of Topeka. It is in the midst of a large and prosperous farming and stock raising country. There are about 100 business establishments, including 2 banks, 3 hotels, 2 grain elevators, a foundry and machine shop, 2 weekly newspapers (the *Chief-tain* and the *Republican*). All the leading denominations of churches are represented, and there are good graded schools and an opera house. The town is lighted by electricity, and has automobile service daily to Rush Center. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 806.

La Cygne, the third largest town in Linn county, is situated in the northeastern portion on the Marais des Cygnes river and the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. The town was started in 1869 as soon as the people were assured of the building of the railroad. A town company was organized and purchased 1,400 acres of land, but had only 140 acres laid out as a town site. La Cygne was incorporated as a village on Jan. 14, 1870, and a board of trustees was appointed. In the fall of that year the town had grown so that it had inhabitants enough to organize as a city of the third class, and E. A. Foote was elected the first mayor. The first school was taught in 1869 in Cady's hall. It was a private subscription school and was kept open until 1870, when the public school house was built. It was a commodious two-story brick building containing the graded and high schools. At the present time La Cygne has an excellent public school system. The Methodist church perfected an organization in 1870 and soon after a house of worship. The Presbyterian church was organized the same year but had no building for a year afterward. At an early date La Cygne became a manufacturing point. A flour mill was built in 1870; a bank was started in 1871; the La Cygne organ factory was another early commercial enterprise, but it did not flourish. In 1881 a coal mine was opened, since which time La Cygne has become an important point for this industry. The first newspaper in the town was the *Weekly Journal*, which first appeared in June, 1870.

At the present time La Cygne has a number of business blocks and beautiful homes, and in 1910 had a population of 957.

Ladder, a country postoffice of Harrison township, Wallace county, is located 15 miles southeast of Sharon Springs, the county seat and nearest shipping point.

Ladore, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. near the southern boundary of Neosho county, is located in Ladore township 13 miles south of Erie, the county seat, and 5 miles south of Galesburg, whence it receives daily mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 50. Had the early settlers been willing to part with their lands at a reasonable figure, the company which established the city of Parsons would have located their town at this point instead. The town was first called Fort Roach, in honor of J. N. Roach, its principal promoter. In the early days it was an important little town but gave way to Parsons after the latter was founded.

Ladysmith, a hamlet in Clay county, is located 10 miles southwest of Clay Center, the county seat, and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. It has one general store. The population in 1910 was 20.

Lafayette, a hamlet in Stevens county, is located in Voorhees township 15 miles southeast of Hugoton, the county seat, and 12 miles from Tyrone, Okla., the nearest shipping point. It has a postoffice and the population in 1910 was 13.

Lafontaine, one of the thriving little towns of Wilson county, is located in Talleyrand township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles south of Fredonia, the county seat. It has all the main lines of business enterprise, including a bank, a newspaper, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 250. The town had its beginning in 1879, when a postoffice was established. A store was opened, and as it was in the midst of an excellent farming community, others followed. In 1886 the railroad was built, which made the future of the little town secure. In May, 1896, Talleyrand township was swept with a cyclone which destroyed numerous farm buildings, wrecked several buildings and injured a number of people in Lafontaine. The telephone system was installed in 1902.

La Grange, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in the southeastern part of the county, about 21 miles from Marysville. It had 25 inhabitants in 1910. Daily mail comes by rural route from Frankfort.

La Harpe, located on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways 5 miles east of Iola, is the third largest city in Allen county. The town was founded by the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railroad company (now the Missouri Pacific), and was platted in 1881. When natural gas was discovered in the immediate vicinity in 1899 La Harpe began to grow more rapidly and soon rose to be a city of importance. It is now an incorporated city of the second class, and has some of the largest zinc smelters in the world, 2 banks, an opera house, several good mercantile establishments, a newspaper, and all the municipal improvements usually found in cities of that class. The population in 1910 was 2,080. Its postoffice is authorized to issue international money orders, and two rural routes supply mail to the surrounding country.

Lake City, a little town in Barber county, is located in Lake City township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 18 miles northwest of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It has a number of business establishments, including a bank. There is a daily stage to Deerhead and to Aetna. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has a money order postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 250.

Lakeland, a money order postoffice of Meade county, is located in Sand Creek township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 20 miles southeast of Meade, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 12.

Lake Sibley, a semi-circular body of water lying north of the Republican river, is about 5 miles northwest of Concordia, the county seat of Cloud county. It was formed long before white men settled in Kansas by the river cutting across the bend, and is supposed to have been named in honor of Gen. Sibley. In the early settlement of Cloud county a postoffice was established there under the name of Lake Sibley and a town grew up, which was at one time an aspirant for county seat honors, but both town and postoffice have disappeared.

Lake View, a hamlet in the northern part of Douglas county which is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and a branch of the Kansas river, 5 miles northwest of Lawrence. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 15.

Lakin, the judicial seat of Kearny county, is located south of the central part of the county on the Arkansas river and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has 2 banks, with a combined capital of \$20,000 and \$160,000 deposits, a newspaper (the Kearny County Advocate), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 337. Lakin was founded in the '70s but did not attain much of a growth until 1885. At that time it experienced a boom. A newspaper was started that year and the population increased very rapidly for a time. It was made the temporary county seat in 1888. Two years later the county records were removed to Hartland, but were brought back in 1894.

La Lande, Baptiste.—Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States in 1803, a commercial expedition was organized by William Morrison of Kaskaskia, Ill., to open up a trade with the Spanish settlements in the southwest. Morrison employed as his agent a French creole named Baptiste La Lande, who reached Santa Fe sometime in the summer of 1804. It is believed that La Lande passed through Kansas closely following the route which afterward became known as the Santa Fe trail. Upon arriving in Santa Fe he found a ready market for his goods, but never made any return to his employer. Gregg, in his *Commerce of the Prairies*, says: "The kind and generous treatment of the natives overcame at once his patriotism and

his probity. He neither returned to his employer nor accounted for the proceeds of his adventure. His expansive intellect readily conceived the advantages of setting up in business for himself upon this 'borrowed' capital; which he accordingly did, and remained there, not only unmolested, but honored and esteemed till his death, which occurred some fifteen or twenty years afterward—leaving a large family and sufficient property to entitle him to the fame of *rico* among his neighbors."

While in Santa Fe in March, 1807, Lieut. Pike saw La Lande, who claimed that he was held as a prisoner by the Spanish authorities. In his report of his expedition Pike says: "As he had been rather insolent in his inquiries, I ordered my men to shut and fasten the door. I then told him that I believed him to be an emissary sent on purpose by the governor, or some person, to endeavor to betray me, that all men of that description were scoundrels, and never should escape punishment whilst I possessed the power to chastise them, immediately ordering my men to seize him, and cautioning him at the same time, that if he cried out, or made the least resistance, I would be obliged to make use of the sabre which I had in my hand," etc.

This frightened La Lande to such an extent that he confessed he had been employed by the governor to ascertain Pike's intentions. The prompt and somewhat dramatic action of Lieut. Pike thwarted the design, and he suffered no further inconvenience from the interference of the delinquent creole. Such was the character of the pioneer of the Santa Fe trade, which in later years was conducted by honorable men and reached into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Lamar, an inland hamlet of Ottawa county, is located in Sherman township 17 miles northeast of Minneapolis, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Wells, the nearest railway station. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Lamont, a village on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Greenwood county, is located in Shell Rock township 30 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. This is also a receiving and distributing point for the adjoining territory, has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, and in 1910 reported a population of 100.

Lancaster, an incorporated town of Atchison county, is located in the northern portion on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 11 miles west of Atchison, the county seat. It was platted in 1857 by J. W. Smith, president of a town company, and a postoffice was established the same year. In 1858 Mr. Smith contributed the money for the erection of a union church, in which the first religious services were held in August. Business blocks were built, a hotel and school house were erected, the town became the supply point for the surrounding country, and aspired to county seat honors. It has banking facilities, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 220.

Land Grants.—The first grants or concessions of land in the province of Louisiana were made soon after the Western company succeeded Antoine Crozat in the management of colonial affairs in 1717. These early grants were mostly along the Mississippi river below the present city of Natchez, Miss., and were generally made to wealthy and prominent citizens of France. The failure of John Law in 1720 seriously affected the prosperity of the Western company and practically put a stop to further concessions. When Alexander O'Reilly assumed control of the colony for Spain in 1769 he laid down rules under which all future land grants should be made, and limiting the extent of such grants. Concerning grants made by the Spanish authorities in Lower Louisiana about this time Claiborne says: "Lands were obtained with little difficulty or expense. The immigrant made his selection of any unoccupied parcel, and presented a written request for an order of survey. If no obstacle intervened the governor issued the order, and on return of the plat and the payment of very moderate fees for surveying, the grant issued. Many settled under the order of survey merely, if the survey could not be immediately made."

The first land grants in Upper Louisiana, which included the present State of Kansas, were made at St. Louis and bear the date of April 27, 1766. They were made by the French authorities, although the province had passed into the hands of Spain by the treaty of 1762. In fact the French continued to dispose of the lands in this part of the province until the spring of 1770, when Spain took possession. Some twenty-five years later Spain found it necessary to increase the population of Upper Louisiana in order to form a barrier against the English in Canada. To this end liberal inducements were offered to people of the United States to cross the Mississippi and accept valuable concessions of land. Preference was given to the emigrants from the States, because "their prejudices against the English were a sure guarantee of their attachment to the Spanish interests." Lands were granted to them for the actual cost of survey and the fees of confirmation and entry at New Orleans. Maj. Amos Stoddard says that the cost of 800 acres amounted to but little over \$40. After the United States took possession of Louisiana under the treaty of April 30, 1803, some of these old claims became matters of litigation and were not finally settled until about the middle of the 19th century.

Only one of these early land grants was located in Kansas. That was the one made to Regis Loisel (q. v.) by Charles Dehault de Lassus, lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, March 25, 1800. The title to the lands included in this grant was not settled until after long and expensive litigation.

In more recent years the question of railroad land grants has commanded considerable attention. In the building up of the country almost every inducement was offered to railroad companies to build roads where roads were not especially necessary. Congress and the state authorities of Kansas granted large tracts of land to railroad

companies to encourage the construction of their lines. The report of the Kansas railroad commission for 1883 gives the following list of railroad companies that thus received aid and the acreage of their land grants:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	2,930,338.00
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas.....	242,349.41
Union Pacific (Kansas Division).....	6,625,508.11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	1,041,769.17
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf.....	89,672.43
Total.....	10,929,637.12

Part of the lands thus given the railroads were granted by the state, but by far the greater portion was given from the public domain by act of Congress. Of the above land grants, the same report of the railroad commission gives the number of acres sold or under contract as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	1,318,679.14
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas.....	238,874.96
Union Pacific (Kansas Division).....	1,538,284.56
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	1,035,769.17
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf.....	87,112.43
Total.....	4,218,820.26

About the time this report was rendered a large number of people came to the conclusion that too much liberality had been shown the railroad companies in the way of land grants and demanded that the companies either perfect their title to the land by carrying out the provisions of the law under which the lands were granted, or that the lands revert to the public domain. Through the work of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, as state agent, a large part of the unsold lands were recovered for the state. (See Railroads.)

At the close of the Civil war thousands of discharged soldiers came to Kansas and entered homesteads. These entries were not land grants in the ordinary meaning of that term, but they were made possible by liberal amendments to the homestead laws, and have sometimes been designated as "military grants."

Land Laws.—(See Public Lands.)

Land League.—(See Settlers' Protective Association.)

Landmarks.—Webster defines a landmark as a mark to designate the boundary of land, or "any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide." The latter part of the definition is especially true of cliffs, tall trees, etc., along the seacoast or the banks of navigable rivers, by which the pilots of vessels steer their course.

Landmarks may be divided into natural and artificial, the former being those natural formations that "serve as guides," and the latter the works of man that have a historic interest. Among the natural landmarks of Kansas the most prominent are Pawnee rock, Diamond and Great Spirit springs, Mushroom and Castle rocks, the formation known as Rock City, and the natural bridge near Medicine Lodge. Each of these will be found under the appropriate title in this work. Of the artificial landmarks the best examples are the markers along the Santa Fe trail, Pike's Pawnee village, the old Pottawatomie mission, the Padilla monument near Council Grove, and the ruins of the old pueblo in Scott county. The old wind-mill at Lawrence was for many years a landmark, and the ruins of the old capitol near Fort Riley might be so considered.

Land Offices.—Kansas was made a land district by an act of Congress, approved on July 22, 1854, which provided for the establishment of a land office at the seat of government. On Aug. 4 John Calhoun was appointed surveyor-general for the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and soon after Lecompton was designated as the territorial capital, an office known as the Pawnee land office was opened at that point. The first filings were made in that office in May, 1856, though prior to that time a number of claims had been filed upon through the office of the surveyor-general. In March, 1857, Congress provided for land offices at Doniphan, Fort Scott and Ogden. The first preemption entry was made on April 21, 1857, by Julius G. Newman for the southwest quarter of section 25, township 5 south, range 20 east, a little northwest of Atchison.

The Fort Scott office was removed to Humboldt in Sept., 1861. Soon afterward it was raided by guerrillas, and on Oct. 3, 1861, it was taken to Mapleton, where it remained until the following May, when it was returned to Humboldt. On Dec. 15, 1870, it was taken to Neodesha, and on Oct. 3, 1871, to Independence, where it continued to do business until consolidated with the office at Topeka on Feb. 28, 1880.

The Ogden office was removed to Junction City on Oct. 6, 1859, and to Salina on May 1, 1871. On Dec. 31, 1893, it was consolidated with the Topeka office, which was originally the Lecompton office, having been removed to Topeka in Sept., 1861.

The Doniphan office was removed to Kickapoo, or Kickapoo City, on Dec. 3, 1857, where it was retained until Sept. 6, 1861, when it was taken to Atchison. In Dec., 1863, it was consolidated with the Topeka office.

As the frontier moved westward the land offices in the eastern part of the state were either consolidated or discontinued, and new ones were established farther west, in order to accommodate the constant stream of immigrants looking for homesteads. Two offices were opened in the summer of 1870: one on June 11 at Augusta, and the other on July 7, at Concordia. The former was removed to Wichita in Feb., 1872, and both were consolidated with the Topeka office on Feb. 28, (11-7)

1889. In June, 1872, a land office was opened at Cawker City, and on June 20, 1874, additional offices were established at Hays City and Larned. In May, 1881, an office was opened at Oberlin, and two years later one was opened at Dodge City. In 1885 the state was divided into ten land districts as follows: Topeka, office at Topeka; Wichita, office at Wichita; Republican, office at Concordia; Salina, office at Salina; Western, office at Wakeeney; Osage, office at Independence; Northwestern, office at Kirwin; Northern, office at Oberlin; Arkansas Valley, office at Larned; Garden City, office at Garden City.

Under this arrangement the office at Kirwin was the one originally established at Cawker City, and the one at Wakeeney was formerly the Hays City office. The former was consolidated with the Oberlin office on Sept. 11, 1893. On Jan. 25, 1891, the Larned and Garden City offices were consolidated, and on Feb. 10 the consolidated office was removed to Dodge City. About the same time the Oberlin office was removed to Colby. One by one the land districts and offices have been absorbed by those at Dodge City and Topeka, which in 1911 were the only two government land offices in Kansas. The Topeka office contains the records of the Lecompton, Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Fort Scott, Humboldt, Mapleton, Neodesha, Ogden, Independence, Junction City, Salina and Concordia offices, and a part of the records of the offices at Augusta and Wichita, except such as were destroyed by fire in the late fall of 1869, part of which have been replaced by copies from the general land offices at Washington. The Dodge City office holds the records of the offices formerly at Cawker City, Kirwin, Colby, Oberlin, Wakeeney, Hays City, Larned and Garden City, and a portion of the records of the old Augusta and Wichita offices.

Lane, an incorporated town of Franklin county, is located in the southeast corner on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles from Ottawa, the county seat. A postoffice was established on March 21, 1855, known as Shermanville, although locally the place was known as Dutch Henry's crossing, one of the Sherman brothers who lived there being known as Dutch Henry, and his name was given to the ford of the Pottawatomie at the place. (See Pottawatomie Massacre.) On Jan. 28, 1863, the name was changed to Lane, in honor of James H. Lane. Subsequently an attempt was made to change the name to Avondale, but it failed. Lane has a bank, a number of mercantile concerns, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, and is a shipping point for a rich agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 272.

Lane County, in the western part of the state, is the fourth east from Colorado, and the fourth north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Gove county; on the east by Ness; on the south by Finney, and on the west by Scott. It was created by the legislature in 1873 and named for Senator James H. Lane. The boundaries fixed at that time were as follows: "Commencing where the 3d standard parallel intersects the east line of range 27 west; thence south along

range line to its intersection with the north line of township 20 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 3d standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

The first change in the boundaries was made in 1879, when the county was enlarged by township 15 in ranges 26 to 30. In 1881 it was diminished on the north by one tier of townships and increased on the south by a strip taken from Buffalo county. In 1883 townships 21 of ranges 27 to 30 were detached, the first two being given to Hodgeman and the last two attached to Finney.

In Feb., 1886, in response to a petition from the residents of Lane county for organization Gov. Martin appointed G. T. Sutton census taker. His report, made on June 3, showed that there were 2,726 inhabitants, of whom 924 were householders, and \$739,843 worth of taxable property, exclusive of railroad property, of which \$462,955 was real estate. Dighton was the choice of the majority of the voters for temporary county seat. The governor's proclamation, made the same day that this report was returned, declared Dighton the temporary county seat and appointed the following officers: County clerk, T. J. Smith; county commissioners, Joshua Wheatecraft, J. J. Shaffer and G. H. Steeley.

The first settlements were made in 1878 and were in or about Alamota, where the first postoffice was established in that year, a pioneer character known as "Wild Horse" Johnson being the first postmaster. Dighton must have been founded in 1879, as a newspaper, the Dighton Progress, was established in Feb., 1880, by Robert Mitchell. The first school was taught at Dighton in 1879. The first birth was that of Grace Lane Dow in 1879. The Dighton Republican in 1887 gave a list of 129 people who came into the county in 1879. The first United States census was taken in 1880 and showed a population of 619. At that time Lane was attached to Ness county for political purposes. A number of towns were founded about this time, among which were Waterloo, by R. W. Hey; Gould City, or California, at the geographical center of the county, at which place the first newspaper was established one month prior to the Dighton Progress, and Watson. In 1881 Lane was organized as a municipal township and held its first election. The first marriage occurred in March, 1881, between William D. Larkin and Margaret A. Sprague, the ceremony being performed by Rev. N. R. Van Derran. In 1882 there were but three sections of land deeded, 1,168 head of cattle, and 2,304 sheep. The real estate and personal property was worth \$45,000. Five years later there were 180 sections of land deeded, the live stock numbered 6,326, of which one-half was cattle. The railroad had been built and Dighton had attained a population, according to the newspapers, of 2,000. The hard times of 1892-93, which caused a great deal of suffering in western Kansas, was especially disastrous to Lane county people. In the winter of 1893 many of the farmers, finding themselves unable to buy coal for

fuel, sent a request to Gov. Lewelling that they be supplied from the state mines at Leavenworth. This could not be done under the law, but they were helped by private contributions. Ten years later the whole section had practically recovered from these lardships, land prices in Lane county had gone up, and permanent prosperity had been established.

The general surface of Lane county is rolling prairie. Bottom lands average one-half mile in width and comprise about 8 per cent. of the area. A few small streams, flowing north and east, have their sources within the county. There is a little native timber, and some artificial plantings. White limestone is found in the bluffs, and gypsum is plentiful.

The county is divided into nine townships: Alamota, Blaine, Cheyenne, Cleveland, Dighton, Spring Creek, Sutton, White Rock and Wilson. The postoffices are Alamota, Amy, Dighton, Division, Farnsworth, Healy, Lobdell, Pendennis and Shields. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad crosses near the center, almost directly west through Dighton. The Missouri Pacific railroad enters in the northeast and crosses southwest into Scott county. There are 45 organized school districts and one county high school.

The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$691,847, of which \$593,327 accrued from the field crops. The most valuable crop is wheat, which in 1910 amounted to more than \$200,000. Sorghum for forage and grain brought \$110,000. Corn, oats, barley and hay are other important crops. There were 13,520 head of live stock. The assessed valuation of property was \$6,546,431. The population was 2,603, an increase of nearly 900 over that of 1900.

Lane, James H., soldier and politician, was a prominent figure in Kansas during the territorial period and the early years of statehood. His father, Amos Lane, was born at Aurora, N. Y., March 1, 1778, and was a cousin of Joseph Lane of Oregon. After his admission to the bar he began practice at Lawrenceburg, Ind., before that state was admitted into the Union. He served as speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, and was twice elected to Congress as a Democrat. James H. Lane was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814. His mother was a woman of fine intellect and took a deep interest in the education of her son, who was of restless disposition, preferring a life of activity to books. He began his business career as a merchant and pork packer, but in 1846 practically gave up his business to organize a military company for service in the war with Mexico. He was elected captain of the company, and later was commissioned colonel of the Third Indiana regiment. At the close of the war he began to take an active interest in politics, and in 1848 was elected lieutenant-governor. Before the close of the term he was elected in 1852 to represent the Fourth Indiana district in Congress, and the same year was a presidential elector at large on the Democratic ticket. While in Congress he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise. In April, 1855, he came to Kansas and located on a claim near Lawrence. Holloway says: "He came to the territory a strong Democrat, and an administration man, and remained conservative in his speeches, until he saw that it was more popular to be radical, then changed to be the most radical man in the West."

The inference might be drawn from Holloway's statement that Lane changed his views to increase his personal popularity. Yet he was not the only one who came to Kansas as a Democrat and after arriving in the territory changed his opinions. There were scores of such men, and in a large majority of such cases the change was due to honest convictions that the administration was wrong. In June, 1855, Lane assisted in organizing the "National Democracy," one of the cardinal principles of which was that the citizens of other states should "let Kansas alone." Had the Democratic party taken this view Lane might have continued to act with it, but at that time the policy seemed to be to make Kansas a slave state "by fair means or foul," and Lane went over to the free-state side. He was a member of the first free-state convention at Lawrence on Aug. 14-15, 1855, and was chosen president of the free-state territorial committee. After the Topeka constitutional convention was held and the constitution was ratified by the free-state men, Lane was elected United States senator under the new government, but of course, was not admitted to a seat in the senate. In the years that followed he was recognized as the leader of the radical, "fighting," free-state advocates—those who believed in meeting the border ruffians on their own ground and fighting them with their own weapons, actuated by the ancient tenet, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." When Kansas was admitted in 1861 Lane was again elected to the United States senate, and this time was successful in obtaining his seat. At the commencement of the Civil war he was instrumental in raising the company known as the "Frontier Guard" (q. v.), which was the first military organization to reach Washington. He also organized a brigade and commanded it for some time before receiving a commission as brigadier-general. While in command of this brigade he recruited the Third and Fourth Kansas regiments. When he was commissioned brigadier-general Gov. Robinson appointed Frederick P. Stanton to the senate, but Lane declined the commission in order to retain his seat. (See Robinson's Administration.)

In 1862 Gen. Lane received a commission as a recruiting officer and aided materially in organizing the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas regiments. In 1865 he was reelected to the United States senate for a full term of six years. While serving this term he indorsed President Johnson's opposition to the Freedman's Bureau and the Civil Rights bill, which rendered him unpopular in certain circles, and it was hinted that he was involved in serious Indian frauds. These accusations preyed upon his mind until it is thought he became deranged. On Sunday, July 1, 1866, he rode out in a carriage with his brother-in-law, Capt. McCall, from the government reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

When McCall got out of the carriage to open a gate Lane also sprang from the vehicle, called out, "Good-bye, Mac," placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and sent a bullet through his brain. He lingered until the 11th, when he died. He was buried at Lawrence, and Cutler's History of Kansas says: "His faults, which were many, may well find sepulchre with his mouldering dust; but his virtues are enshrined in the hearts of the thousands all over Kansas, who still revere his memory as their great leader, counselor and friend."

Gen. Lane was united in marriage in 1843, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., with a Miss Baldrige, daughter of a colonel in the United States army and a granddaughter of Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Mrs. Lane died at Columbus, Ohio, July 21, 1883, and was buried at Lawrence by the side of her husband. Their son, James H., became a lieutenant in the United States army.

Lane's Brigade.—After the battle of Wilson's creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, the Union army retreated, the Kansas border was exposed, and Price's men were already threatening what they would do to the "Abolitionists," when James H. Lane began the work of organizing troops for defense. The sons of Kansas promptly answered the call and in a short time the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments were ready for service. Lane took command of the troops at Fort Scott, fought the skirmishes of Dry Wood and Papinsville, and ended his campaign by the burning of Osceola, Mo. James Montgomery was colonel of the Third regiment and Charles R. Jennison of the Seventh. These two men, as well as Lane, were anxious to wreak vengeance upon the Missourians for their raids into Kansas during the border war, but Gen. Halleck estimated that "indignation at the raids of Lane, Jennison and Montgomery had given Price fully 20,000 men and came near losing Missouri to the Union." In 1863 Lane planned an expedition of 8,000 to 10,000 Kansas troops, some 4,000 Indians, seven regiments of cavalry, four of infantry and three batteries of artillery from Minnesota, "to move down into Texas." This was to be known as the "Southwest Expedition." The war department thought it feasible and issued orders for troops and supplies to be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, the officers to report to Brig.-Gen. James H. Lane, but Gen. David Hunter showed the utter impracticability of the scheme and Lane returned to the senate. (See War of 1861-65.)

Lane's Road.—In 1856, on account of the dangers and difficulties encountered by northern emigrants in reaching Kansas by way of the Missouri river, the Iowa state central committee for free Kansas attempted to remedy the matter by opening an overland route through Iowa. Iowa City, at that time the capital, was the most western point in the state reached by rail, and in the early summer of 1856 arrangements were made by Gen. James H. Lane, Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, Gen. Samuel C. Pomeroy and W. Y. Roberts of Kansas to turn the tide of Kansas emigration to this road. According to a circular issued by the Iowa committee, dated July 4, 1856, the proposed course through

that state was as follows: Leaving Iowa City and proceeding via Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Indianola, Osceola, Sidney to Quincy, in Fremont county on the Missouri river, distant 80 miles from Topeka, "the capital of Kansas." An agent went through Iowa by this route and the citizens in each of the aforesaid towns appointed committees to assist in every way any emigrants. The circular also suggested that ment was signed by W. Penn Clark, chairman; C. W. Hobart, secretarial companies formed for Kansas be sent over this road. The docutary; H. D. Downey, treasurer; W. Penn Clark, C. W. Hobart, H. D. Downey, L. Allen, Jesse Bowman, M. L. Morris, G. D. Woodin, J. N. Jerome and J. Truesdale, committee. Dr. J. P. Root, A. A. Jamieson and S. V. Jamieson were appointed a committee to locate the road, which commission was duly carried out.

After leaving Iowa the road entered Nebraska City, and from there bore almost due south through the counties of Nemaha and Richardson to the state line, entering Brown county, Kan., near the northwest corner of the county. From there it ran in a general southerly direction to Topeka. When the road was laid out Oscar G. Richards was employed to plant the first stakes on the highway, and he also had the distinction of driving the first team over it. The first company that passed over the road was James H. Lane and six companions on horseback, all disguised, being a week in advance of the others. By Aug. 1 there were a large number of wagons and several hundred people, some of whom were on horseback, in the neighborhood of Nebraska City, preparing to enter the territory, the advance portion waiting until others came, that they might have a large force to open the road. On Aug. 7 a cavalcade of over 53 wagons, 25 horsemen and over 500 other persons on foot crossed the Kansas line. This was the advance of "Lane's Northern Army," which founded the towns of Lexington and Plymouth, in Brown county, and Holton, in Jackson county, on the line of the road. The pro-slavery element and their sympathizers at first caused the free-state people no little inconvenience in reaching Kansas by this route, but by 1857 conditions had so changed that emigrants were allowed to come and go by whatever route suited them best without molestation of any sort. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad follows the line of the Lane road pretty closely to the north of the state.

Lane University, located at Lecompton, Kan., was founded by Rev. Solomon Weaver in Jan., 1865. A regular corps of instructors was organized under state laws and the establishment of the institution was approved by the United Brethren church, which owned and controlled the school during its entire history. It was named in honor of James H. Lane, United States senator from Kansas, who was to endow the college but did not live to carry out his promise. Mr. Weaver was the first president of the college, holding that position two years. The first property owned by the institution was the Rowena hotel, which was built during territorial days, when Lecompton was the capi-

tal of Kansas. The 13 acres of ground and the foundation of the old capitol building at Lecompton were donated to Lane University by the state in 1865, and in 1882 a college building was erected on the south half of the old foundation. During the early days of the college its support was meager but the fourth annual conference of the United Brethren church, in Kansas and Oklahoma, began to improve the institution. In 1891 Rev. Charles M. Brooke, A. M., was elected president and the school enlarged to embrace model preparatory, normal, commercial and college departments, a divinity school and special departments of music and elocution. The faculty consisted of eleven persons in 1900, with 178 students enrolled. In 1902 Lane University was united with Campbell University to form Campbell College (q. v.).

Lanesville, a country postoffice in Labette county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in Neosho township, 12 miles north of Oswego, the county seat. It was located after the building of the railroad and has one store. The population in 1910 was 20.

Lang, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Lyon county, is located 9 miles northeast of Emporia, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route. It has telegraph and express offices, a general store, and in 1910 reported a population of 25.

Langdon, a village of Reno county in Langdon township, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 16 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is a thriving little town, the shipping and trading center for a prosperous agricultural area. A fish hatchery, conducted by private enterprise, is located here. The town has a bank, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 300.

Langley, a village in Ellsworth county, is located in the township of the same name, 23 miles southeast of Ellsworth, the county seat, and is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 66.

Lansing, one of the larger towns of Leavenworth county, is situated in the southeastern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, 5 miles south of Leavenworth. The state penitentiary (q. v.) was located here in 1863 and the town has grown up around it, several of the houses in Lansing being the homes of officers of the penitentiary. With the opening of the coal mine at the prison the town became an important shipping point for this product. It is a town with churches, a good public school system, stores which handle all lines of merchandise, a number of beautiful homes, banking, express and telegraph facilities, a money order postoffice and in 1910 had a population of 712.

Lansing Skeleton.—On March 23, 1902, Joseph and Michael Concannon unearthed a portion of a human skeleton while digging a tunnel on the Concannon farm near Lansing, Leavenworth county. The skeleton was found deep under a well-defined stratum of earth and rock, and

was imbedded in what is called river loess. The discovery excited no particular attention until early in August of that year, when Michael Concannon visited Kansas City, taking a portion of the jaw with him and giving particulars of the find to a newspaper reporter. Shortly after the news was published scientists from all over the United States visited Lansing, making reports and advancing theories as to the probable age of the "find," which was thought to be anywhere from 10,000 to 35,000 years, while some of the more skeptical residents of the neighborhood took the view that the remains were those of a penitentiary convict who had been buried in this locality, the use of which as a cemetery had long since been abandoned. The skull of this man now reposes in the national museum at Washington, D. C., while the bulk of the remainder has been added to the museum of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence.

Lapeer, one of the old settlements of Douglas county, is located in the southwest corner, in the Wakarusa valley, about 8 miles northeast of Overbrook, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery. The first settlers located there in 1855, and the following year a postoffice was established. During the summer of 1856 a store was opened and several houses were erected, but the town practically died after the traffic on the Santa Fe trail was abandoned.

Lapland, a discontinued postoffice in Greenwood county, is located in Salem township 16 miles northwest of Eureka, the county seat and the nearest banking and shipping point. The mail for this point is sent to Flintridge. The population, according to the report of 1910, is 20.

Lappin, Samuel, at one time prominent in Kansas political affairs, was born in Ohio about 1831. He came to Kansas soon after the territory was organized, and in 1855 was appointed register of deeds for Nemaha county. He was a member of the first state senate in 1861-62, and subsequently served in the lower house of the state legislature. On Nov. 26, 1862, he was appointed assistant quartermaster in the Union army and served in that capacity until mustered out on Sept. 20, 1865. He was elected state treasurer in 1874 and served until Dec., 1875, when he was asked to resign on account of certain irregularities in his office. On Dec. 21, 1875, a suit was filed against him for "forgery, counterfeiting and embezzlement," and on Jan. 13, 1876, he was arrested in Chicago, Ill. The following July he managed to escape from the jail and went to South America. He returned to the United States in 1880; was recognized in Washington Territory, and on Oct. 23, 1884, was brought back to Kansas for trial. The claims of the state were finally satisfied through the sale of Mr. Lappin's property, and on Dec. 24, 1885, the case was dismissed. Mr. Lappin then again took up his residence at Seneca, Nemaha county, but later removed to La Center, Wash., where he died on Aug. 4, 1892.

Larcom, Lucy, teacher and poet, was born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826. Her father died while she was still young and she became a factory girl at Lowell. She formed the acquaintance of John G. Whittier, the

poet, who encouraged her in her literary efforts, and she contributed a number of articles to the local papers. About 1846 she went to Illinois with a married sister and attended for a time the seminary at Monticello. Then she taught a term of school, after which she went back to Norton, Mass., where she taught for six years in a seminary. When Dr. Thomas H. Webb offered a prize of \$50 for the best poem on Kansas Miss Larcom won over 88 competitors. Her poem was entitled "The Call to Kansas," a copy of which was sent by the author, in her own handwriting, to F. G. Adams, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, in Jan., 1891, and is now in the archives of the society. Miss Larcom died in the city of Boston, Mass., April 17, 1893.

Larimer, a hamlet of Montgomery county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 5 miles north of Independence, the county seat, and 2 miles south of Sycamore, from which place it is supplied with mail. The population in 1910 was 50.

Larkinburg, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western branch of the Union Pacific R. R. 9 miles east of Holton, the county seat. It is in the midst of a prosperous farming community and does considerable shipping. There are two stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 129. The town took its name from M. E. Larkin, who owned the land south of the town site. It was laid out in 1880, although a postoffice by the name of Larkin had existed since 1873, with Henry Priddy as postmaster.

Larned, the county seat of Pawnee county, is located northeast of the center of the county on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and at the confluence of the Pawnee and the Arkansas rivers. Its altitude is 2,002 feet. It is in the wheat belt of the state and is the trading and shipping point for a large agricultural and stock raising section. There are several blocks of substantial business houses, 2 newspapers (the Tiller and Toiler and the Chronoscope), 3 banks with a combined capital of \$125,000 and deposits amounting to over \$850,000, a fine city hall, an opera house, a hospital, a city park, waterworks, electricity for lighting and power, a fire department, a sewer system, all the leading church denominations, a creamery, 2 flour mills, a foundry, several grain elevators, etc. The city is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 2,911, a gain of 1,328 since 1900.

Larned was founded in 1873. A newspaper called the Larned Press was established by W. C. Tompkinson in that year. A number of new additions in the next five years marked the growth of the town. In less than ten years it was an incorporated city of the third class with about 50 business establishments.

Lasita, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Riley county, is located in Fancy Creek township 32 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 35.

Lasswell, a hamlet in Barber county, is located in Eagle township 12 miles southwest of Medicine Lodge, the county seat and nearest shipping point. It has a general store and blacksmith shop, and a money order postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 25.

Latham, an incorporated city of the third class in Butler county, is located in Union township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 27 miles southeast of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Mirror), telegraph, and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 364.

Latimer, a hamlet in Morris county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. about 22 miles northwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 14.

Laton, a hamlet in Rooks county, is located near the east line of the county, about 20 miles southeast of Stockton, the judicial seat, and 8 miles from Natoma in Osborne county, whence its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 30.

Latter Day Saints.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is of American origin. It was founded in 1830 under the auspices of Joseph Smith, its first prophet. When he was about fifteen years of age, there was considerable religious agitation in his neighborhood among the various churches, and he became deeply interested in the question of salvation. He was greatly troubled by the large number of denominations and the varied interpretations by these of certain passages of Scripture, and anxiously sought to know which among the various denominations was the true church of Christ. He said that while in the woods near his father's home he had a vision of great light and two glorious personages appeared unto him and, answering his question with reference to his duty to the religious denominations holding the protracted meetings, advised him "to join none of them" for their creeds were not acceptable unto the Lord, that the Lord was about to restore the Gospel which was not at this time fully represented by any of the existing churches. In the year 1823 he claims to have had a second vision, wherein appeared an angel of the Lord who instructed him as to the second coming of Christ and also as to his own work in the coming dispensation.

Other visions followed, in one of which he received instruction enabling him to obtain the records which claim to be "an abbreviation of the history kept by the ancient inhabitants of America." A translation from these records constitutes what is known as the Book of Mormon. Smith claimed to have translated it from the metal plates on which it was engraved in characters called "reformed Egyptian." The translation as it was made was dictated to a scribe, Oliver Cowdery, acting as such scribe for the greater part. Smith stated that the plates were discovered in 1827 and about two years later he and

Oliver Cowdery declared that "an angel appeared to them," conferred upon them the authority known as "the priesthood of Aaron," and instructed them "to baptize each other by immersion." This was followed by the organization of the church at Fayette, N. Y., April 6, 1830. Here the new doctrine was first preached. Missionaries were sent out, numerous congregations were organized in different states, and in 1831 the headquarters of the church was established at Kirtland, Ohio. About this time Brigham Young united with the society.

From the first, members of the society settled together in numbers, as is usual with new societies, and the idea obtained that the purpose was to segregate the converts from the Gentiles. This is not correct, however. The original policy, as taught, was to live among what was generally termed "Gentiles," and the statement is made in the Book of Mormon that the Gentiles should assist in building up the cities of Zion.

Shortly after the settlement in Kirtland Joseph Smith and one or two others of the leading men led a small colony into Missouri. They settled at Independence, Jackson county, where they established a printing plant and other business enterprises. Their numbers increased steadily by immigration during 1831 and 1832, but in 1833, trouble having arisen between the Saints and their neighbors, the citizens of Jackson county finally by mob violence drove the new religionists from the county, north across the river into Clay and Caldwell counties. Caldwell county, largely organized for the purpose of locating the "Saints," was settled by them. The followers of Smith were largely free-state men, and the friction begun in Jackson county in 1833 finally grew to such proportions in 1838 and 1839 that Smith and his devotees were driven from the state.

A settlement was then started at Nauvoo, Ill., which developed rapidly, but the people in the surrounding counties became hostile to the "Mormons," as they were termed, and the trouble reached a climax on June 27, 1844, when Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, were murdered by a mob at Carthage, Ill., the county seat of Hancock county, in which Nauvoo is located.

The death of the two Smiths removed from the church its leading officers and the question of successorship became paramount. The leading quorum of the church is the first presidency, composed of three, the president and two counselors. Joseph Smith was the president. Next to the first presidency stands the quorum of twelve, of which Brigham Young was president at the death of Smith. Young claimed that the twelve should be in authority in the church and act in place of a presidency, and so made announcement to the world. A little over three years later he, still the president of the twelve, led a migration of the converts from Nauvoo, Ill., to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), Iowa, where, at the headquarters of this immigration in the winter of 1847, he was declared by his followers to be president of the church, and assumed that office, calling as his counselors two other members of the quorum of twelve.

Prior to this three of the original members of the quorum had declined to accept the leadership of Young or go with his company. Young, however, called into existence a new presidency, organized a new quorum of twelve, and continued his immigration with his believers to Salt Lake Valley, Utah, which is the present headquarters of that people.

A large part of the membership of the church at the death of Joseph Smith declined, however, to follow the teachings and presidency of Brigham Young. These members met at that time in the capacity of individuals, officers, and also some branches intact, and formed a reorganization of the church, the first conference being held in 1851 at Zarahemla, Wis. This was developed from the association of churches mostly in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, which met in general conference at Amboy, Ill., April 6, 1860, and more fully organized under the presidency of Joseph Smith, the son of the first president and prophet of the church. The organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois under the name and style of "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and this body forms the opponent in policy and teaching, to a great extent, to the body which went out under Brigham Young and incorporated into its system of doctrine and belief in the year 1852 the doctrine of polygamy or a plurality of wives.

The doctrine of the original church as set forth by Joseph Smith and the church in general conference held in 1836 in Kirtland, Ohio, was as follows:

"A belief in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and in the Holy Ghost; men will be punished for their own sins and rewarded according to their works; through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel. These laws and ordinances are faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion in water for the remission of sins and of the spirit in the reception of the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands." The Bible is held to be the word of God and the translation of the Bible by Joseph Smith was made, as he claimed, under the spirit of inspiration, but was not published during his lifetime. The manuscript was left with his widow, Emma Smith, and the publication subsequently made by the reorganized church, before referred to, under the supervision of Joseph Smith, his son. It is claimed also that the Book of Mormon contains the word of God as delivered to the people on the American continent; that revelations given to the church in the present age are true and of great importance and necessity to the direction and growth of the church; that such revelations will continue until the accomplishment of the work on the Western Continent of building up the church, until the literal gathering of Israel and final restoration of the tribes to the land of Jerusalem. The City of Zion, however, will be built on the American continent, and finally Christ will reign personally with his people upon the earth in what is termed the "millennial reign of a

thousand years." The original society also declared freedom of worship for all men according to the dictates of their own conscience. They also believe in the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead and of eternal judgment.

The ecclesiastical organization is based upon the authority given to man to act in the name of Christ in this world and known as priesthood, the two divisions of which are termed, as in the Scriptures, the Melchisedec or higher priesthood and the Aaronic or lesser priesthood. The former holds the right of presidency and of authority in the church, but the officers are to be selected by the church because the doctrine was from the first taught in the original church "that all things shall be done by common consent in the church." The officers of the Melchisedec priesthood are apostles, patriarchs, high priests, seventies and elders. The officers of the Aaronic, or second division of the priesthood, are bishops, priests, teachers and deacons. The Aaronic priesthoods hold the keys of administration of angels and of authority in direction of the temporal affairs of the church.

The doctrine of polygamy or celestial marriage was first agitated and promulgated by the church under Brigham Young at Salt Lake City in Aug., 1852. At the time he presented this to his congregation, he announced that it was based upon a revelation to Joseph Smith prior to his death in 1843, but that the revelation was burned by his wife, Emma Smith. He did not have the revelation but claimed a copy. Emma Smith, the wife of Joseph Smith, was at that time living in Nauvoo, Ill., where she lived at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, and she repeatedly made statement that the charge of Brigham Young that she burned such a revelation, or any revelation, of her husband was entirely false; and that her husband never received any such revelation as Brigham Young had given out, upon which was based his doctrine of polygamy. Subsequently, Mrs. Emma Smith united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ or Latter Day Saints at Amboy, Ill., and continued with this organization until her death in the year 1878.

This throws the question of complicity with the doctrine of polygamy or celestial marriage by Joseph Smith primarily upon the evidence of two individuals. Brigham Young, who says this, and that he did not have the revelation, but a copy, and the wife of Joseph Smith, who says that Joseph Smith "never had any wife but herself" and that he never received any such revelation; that she had not burned any such thing or any revelation that her husband ever received. The doctrine of polygamy or plurality of wives as taught by Brigham Young and his followers aroused great discussion throughout the United States. The Reorganized Church, being one of its most persistent opponents having been heard by its committees before the president and Congress of the United States at various times, and as a result of the general discussion and agitation, the Forty-seventh Congress in the year 1882, passed an act prohibiting plural marriages in the territories

of the United States. In 1890, President Woodruff, a successor in the church in Utah under Brigham Young, issued a manifesto calling on all members of the church "to refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the laws of the land." Since that time such marriages have ostensibly been prohibited by that church.

That the organization under Brigham Young departed from the original church doctrine and organization to a great extent has been proven before the United States courts. (See Temple Lot case—Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints vs. Church of Christ, et al., Independence, Mo., U. S. circuit court, western district of Missouri, Eighth circuit.) Under Young a strictly hierarchical form of church government grew up, whose influence became more than ecclesiastical, extending into the political, industrial and even social activities of the members of his church.

Under the church founded by Joseph Smith and as now found in its continuation, the reorganized church, the general government of the church, aside from division of the priesthood, includes organization of branches, districts and stakes. The districts have their conferences, known as district conferences or stake conferences, and an organization of the proper officers and delegates of these local conferences form what is termed the general conference of the church. The general conference of the reorganized church meets once a year on April 6, but it may meet oftener according to the laws of the church if necessity and wisdom direct. The principal source of revenue of the church is the system of tithes and offerings taught in the Scriptures, and set forth in instruction to the church in the revelations of Joseph Smith as early as 1831 and subsequently. Nothing is demanded as a tithe or offering except it be a free-will offering on the part of the member. A voluntary offering is necessary in order to fulfill the law. In the case of the tithe, it is an offering of one-tenth of what a person has over and above his indebtedness or his net holdings.

For years these two churches have had missionaries in the different states of the Union in an effort to gain converts. Their missionaries, however, have nothing in common in their work, neither the two churches, many of their principles and also policy in church work being directly opposed to each other. The reorganized church, for illustration, claims that the law as contained in the books is supreme and binding upon all officers, whether president or priest, alike with lay members, that none have the right to set aside the law in any particular. The officers under Brigham Young and his succession, however, claim that they had a "living priesthood" and that the people should obey the "living oracles;" they discarded the doctrine of the Book of Mormon as well as other statements and revelations that prohibited polygamy and plural marriage, claiming that they had outgrown these.

An organization of the reorganized church was made in Wyandotte, Kan., in Oct., 1877, with seven members. A building was soon erected

by the congregation and considerable progress has been made since that time. At present there are organizations in Kansas at Alexander, Angola, Atchison, Blue Rapids, Centralia, Columbus, Fanning, Fort Scott, Galena, Homestead, Idylwild, Pittsburg, Pleasant View, Scandia, Scranton, Scammon, Shaw, Topeka, Twin creek and Weir. At the report of the general recorder April 1, 1910, there was a membership in the State of Kansas of 2,330 members, not counting children, and 185 ministers, including pastors and missionaries.

Laughlin, Patrick, who was prominent in Kansas politics for a short time in 1855, came from Scott county, Ky., where he had kept a small store on the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike. After getting in debt and borrowing all the money he could, he came to Kansas about the time he was twenty-three years of age. Holloway says he was a "chubby Irishman of some ability." He was first pro-slavery and then free-state; was a delegate to the Big Springs convention from Doniphan county; later published in the Squatter Sovereign an exposition of the free-state society called the Danites (q. v.), which led to a quarrel between him and Samuel Collins, in which Collins was killed and Laughlin was severely wounded. He was taken to Atchison by his friends, and a few nights later an effort was made by some free-state partisans to gain access to his room, but were prevented from doing so by a guard which had been stationed. When he had recovered sufficiently to be removed he disappeared from the arena, and no more mention of him can be found in Kansas history.

Laurel, a country postoffice in Hodgeman county, is located in Hallet township about 10 miles west of Jetmore, the county seat and nearest shipping point. It has mail tri-weekly. The population in 1910 was 18.

Law and Order League.—(See Army of Law and Order.)

Lawndale, a hamlet in Pratt county, is located in Valley township, about 20 miles southeast of Pratt, the county seat, and 8 from Cunningham, the nearest shipping point. It has a postoffice and daily mail. The population in 1910 was 25.

Lawrence, the county seat of Douglas county, an incorporated city of the second class, is one of the oldest and most historic cities in Kansas. In June, 1854, a few days after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the New England Emigrant Aid Society sent Dr. Charles Robinson and Charles H. Branscomb to select a location for a colony. Some years before that Dr. Robinson had passed the place where Lawrence now stands on his way to California, and that spot was finally chosen as a site for the proposed settlement. The first party of emigrants arrived on July 31. Not a house had been erected and 25 tents were pitched on the north end of Mount Oread, where the state university now stands, to afford shelter while the first rude cabins were being built. The second party of 114 persons arrived on Sept. 9, and a meeting was held on the 18th to organize a town company. Two days later an organization was effected, and on the 25th the work of laying out

the city was commenced. The new town was named Lawrence, in honor of Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, Mass., who had been active in the movement to colonize Kansas with people opposed to slavery.

About the time the survey of the city began, a boarding house was opened by Mrs. Levi Gates and Mrs. William Bruce, two women who came with the first party of colonists. A little later a second hotel, called the "Astor House," was opened nearer the Kansas river. By cold weather Lawrence had a population of 750.



FIRST HOUSE IN LAWRENCE.

The fact that Lawrence was settled by free-state men drew forth the wrath of the pro-slaveryites against the prospective city. In fact, before the first settlers arrived some Missourians had crossed over into the territory and gone through the form of taking claims under the preemption laws, but very few of them complied with the provisions of the law with regard to occupancy. The first emigrants from New England found two of these men—John Baldwin and a man named Sears—on the site of Lawrence. The latter had improved his claim of 160 acres to some extent. Mr. Branscomb bought this claim for \$500, which was paid from the treasury of the society, but Baldwin refused either to sell or to submit the question to the courts or to an arbitration committee. Associating with him a lawyer and a real estate speculator, the three proceeded to lay out a rival town, which they named Excelsior. They attempted to remove a tent belonging to the aid society, but were prevented, and Baldwin threatened to call to his aid 3,000 (II-8)

Missourians, who would expel the free-state men. This did not intimidate the Robinson party and Baldwin finally withdrew.

On Oct. 9, 1854, Dr. Robinson, S. Y. Lum, John Mailey, A. D. Searle and O. A. Hanscomb were elected trustees of the town association, and on the 30th another party of 230 people arrived from the East. On Jan. 16, 1855, the first free school was opened in a room in the rear of Dr. Robinson's office with E. P. Fitch as teacher, and by Feb. 1 three newspapers had been started—the Herald of Freedom by George W. Brown, the Kansas Pioneer by John Speer and the Kansas Free State by Miller & Elliott. (See Newspapers.)

In March, 1855, a census was taken, the district in which Lawrence was situated reporting 369 voters. With the opening of spring a number of new buildings, including a hotel and several business houses, were commenced. Three mail routes were established, connecting Lawrence with Topeka, Leavenworth, Osawatomie, Fort Scott and Kansas City. Great progress was made during the summer and early fall, but late in November came the Wakarusa war (q. v.) which kept the people of Lawrence in a state of siege for over a week, causing them to fear for the safety of their lives and homes. The Free State hotel, built by the Emigrant Aid company at a cost of some \$20,000, was completed in the spring of 1856. It occupied the site of the present Eldridge House, and it was badly damaged by a posse under Samuel



PEN SKETCH OF LAWRENCE, 1854-5.

J. Jones, sheriff of Douglas county, on May 21, under pretense of serving some writs. At the same time the newspaper offices were dismantled, the presses broken to pieces, the type thrown into the river, stores and dwellings were looted and Dr. Robinson's residence was burned. (See Border War and Shannon's Administration.)

Although Lawrence was incorporated by the first territorial legislature, the citizens never organized under that charter, because they refused to recognize the authority of a legislature elected by alien votes.

For the same reason they also refused to accept an amended charter at the hands of the second session of the legislature. In 1857, realizing the need of a better municipal government, the citizens adopted a charter for themselves. This brought them into direct conflict with the territorial authorities and for a time serious trouble was threatened. (See Walker's Administration.) The free-state legislature of 1858 passed a charter bill, which became effective on Feb. 11, and on the 20th was held the first city election. C. W. Babcock was elected mayor; Caleb S. Pratt, clerk; Wesley Duncan, treasurer; Joseph Cracklin, marshal; Robert Morrow, P. R. Brooks, L. C. Tolles, E. S. Lowman, John G. Haskell, M. Hartman, Henry Shanklin, A. J. Totten, S. W. Eldridge, A. H. Mallory, L. Bullene and F. A. Bailey, councilmen. The legislature of 1860 "amended and consolidated the several acts relating to the city of Lawrence" into one act of 114 sections which was approved by Gov. Medary on Feb. 27. It defined the corporate limits of the city as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the Kansas river, opposite a point where the east side of Maryland street intersects the south bank of said river; thence south to the shore, and in the east line of Maryland street 4,290 feet to the south side of Adams street; then west 5,310 feet, to the west side of Illinois street; thence north 3,380 feet, to the south side of Warren street; thence west 4,560 feet; thence north 5,500 feet; thence east 5,620 feet, to the Kansas river; thence continuing to the middle of the same, and down said river to the place of beginning."

The first state legislature passed a bill submitting to the people the question of the location of the permanent seat of government, and on Nov. 5, 1861, Lawrence received 5,291 votes for the state capital to 7,966 votes for Topeka.

The legislature of 1863 located the state university at Lawrence, and on Aug. 21 of that year occurred the most disastrous event in the city's history, when the guerrilla leader, Quantrill, with a large force of ruffians, made a raid on the town, destroyed a large amount of property, and killed a number of citizens. (See Quantrill's Raid.)

The progress of the city during the Civil war was comparatively slight, but the year 1869 marked the beginning of great improvements in Lawrence. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad was completed; a city hall and court-house was erected on the corner of Vermont and Henry streets at a cost of \$32,000; new school buildings were projected, and a number of new private dwellings were erected. Since then the growth of the city has been steady, and, while the population has never reached the figure predicted by some enthusiasts, in 1910 Lawrence ranked tenth in the state, with a population of 12,374.

Lawrence has 5 banks, 2 daily newspapers (the Journal-World and the Gazette), 3 weekly newspapers (the Gazette, the Democrat and the Germania, the last named printed in German), besides publications by the University of Kansas, the city high school, Haskell Institute and the Fraternal Aid Association. It also has 29 churches, 10 public school buildings, a free public library, founded in 1865 and now located in the

new Carnegie building erected in 1904, beautiful public parks, an electric lighting system, natural gas for light and fuel, one of the best water-works systems in the state, a street railway system, excellent sewers and drainage, etc. Railroad transportation is furnished by the Union Pacific and two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and this, in connection with the water power supplied by the Kansas river, is making Lawrence a manufacturing center. Among the products turned out by her factories are flour, cement plaster, brooms, vitrified brick and tile, bicycles, pianos, paper, leather, cigars, cooperage, horse collars, vinegar, metal cornices, canned goods, shirts, egg cases and mattresses. The city also has novelty and iron works, planing mills, a telephone exchange, telegraph and express facilities, and an international money order postoffice with ten rural routes. A new postoffice building has recently been erected by the Federal government.

Lawrence is preëminently a city of homes, and the well kept streets, the handsome residences surrounded by beautiful lawns, the numerous shade trees, never fail to awaken the admiration of visitors.

Lawrence, Amos Adams, for whom the city of Lawrence, Kan., was named, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1814. He was the son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, and a grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence and of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards. His preparation for college was made under the instruction of Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns. He was graduated at Harvard—A. B., 1835, A. M., 1838—and entered the mercantile business. He interested himself in the manufacture of cotton, which had been the business of his father, and was president and director of several banks and industrial corporations in Massachusetts. He became associated with Eli Thayer and others in the colonization of Kansas and was treasurer of the Emigrant Aid company. He was twice nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Whigs and Unionists. At the outbreak of the Civil war he assisted in recruiting the Second Massachusetts volunteer cavalry regiment. He built Lawrence Hall for the Episcopal theological seminary in Cambridge, at a cost of \$75,000. He was treasurer of Harvard College 1857-63, and an overseer 1879-85. In 1846 he gave \$10,000 for the establishment of a literary institution in Appleton, Wis., called the Lawrence Institute (now Lawrence University) of Wisconsin. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He gave nearly \$12,000 toward founding a free-state college in Kansas, which sum, after a series of changes, went to the University of Kansas. Mr. Lawrence married Sarah Elizabeth Appleton in 1842. He died at Nahant, Mass., Aug. 22, 1886.

Lawrenceburg, a hamlet in Cloud county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 9 miles east of Concordia, the county seat, and about 2 miles from Hollis, whence its mail is distributed by rural route.

Lawson, a country postoffice in Grant county, is located 15 miles southeast of New Ulysses, the county seat. It is about 25 miles south of Hartland, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 45.

Lawton, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located 10 miles east of Columbus, the county seat, and 8 miles southeast of Weir, the post-office from which it receives mail. Ashburg, the nearest shipping point, is 5 miles distant. It has two general stores. The population in 1910 was 30.

Lead and Zinc Mining.—Although the area of lead and zinc fields of Kansas is small, this district is one of the important wealth producing sections of the state. The first discovery of lead in this part of the country was made by LeSueur, who came up the Mississippi river from New Orleans in 1700. The mines he located are in Missouri. The mine La-Motte was discovered in 1720, and in 1723 a grant of it was made to Sieur De Lochon. This mine has been worked almost constantly ever since. The discovery of minerals gradually worked westward until the field reached Jasper county, Mo. The lead and zinc region of Kansas—a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803—was reserved for the Osage Indians, and when they removed, was held for the Cherokee absentees, becoming known as the "Cherokee Strip." David Harlan, a member of the Cherokee tribe, who located on the Cherokee lands in 1835, discovered lead on his farm at the roots of some uprooted trees along Shoal creek, but nothing was said about it. A legend existed that the Indians used to make bullets from lead separated from the flint by a crude smelting process, but it was not until the rich fields of Missouri were opened on the Kansas border that any extensive prospecting was done in Kansas, although some men were thoroughly convinced that the ore deposits extended farther westward.

In 1870 William Cook discovered on the tract known as the "Cook forty" the first zinc ore, or "jack," as it is familiarly known, but little attention was given to it, as everyone was looking for lead ore. In 1871 a company was formed at Baxter Springs for the purpose of obtaining leases and operating mines. This company leased large bodies of land in the vicinity of Baxter Springs and Lowell, and northward along both sides of Spring river. In the spring of 1872 H. R. Crowell made examinations in many places along Short creek. More ore was taken from the Cook forty, and several tons were sold in Joplin to the agent of a smelting company of LaSalle, Ill, to which point it was shipped for smelting. Considerable excitement prevailed when a new discovery was made on the farm of Jesse Harper on Shoal creek. The place, afterward known as Bonanza, was located in a "bottom" northwest of the present city of Galena. It is reported that while a field was being plowed a piece of lead weighing two or three pounds was turned up. A shaft was immediately sunk and ore in paying quantities was found at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet. As soon as the discovery became known a party of men from Baxter Springs bought out those who had sunk the shaft and secured an option on the tract at \$4,000. In the meantime parties from Joplin offered Harper \$10,000, but he found that the option held by the Baxter Springs men was binding, and the Bonanza company was formed. Mining operations began immediately and great hopes

were entertained by the stockholders for successful developments, but water was found in large quantities, which had to be pumped from the mine, hence progress was slow. A smelter was built and attempts were made to handle the ore on the ground, but fuel was too expensive, and a lull followed in mining activities.

In the spring of 1877 John Shew and John McAllen put down a shaft on the farm of a man named Nichols, just south of Short creek, and on March 21 struck lead ore. No other discovery of ore in the Missouri-Kansas district ever attracted more wide-spread interest. Within a short time town sites were surveyed, mining lots mapped out, and a promiscuous population of several thousand people was on the ground. Miss Irene G. Stone, in her article "The Lead and Zinc Fields of Kansas," says: "About this time the news spread of the discovery of ore here, and it is estimated that within thirty days at least 10,000 people came pouring in from all directions, in all conceivable kinds of vehicles, some even coming, like the maiden lady of old, afoot and alone. Some rude structures called houses were hurriedly built, the less fortunate ones being compelled to repose upon Mother Earth when darkness overtook them. Those who did the most lucrative business at first were the ones who could secure a tent or shack and prepare any kind of food. The scenes following the discovery of ore in such rich bodies as that at this place have often been described as being the most exciting of any of the actual events of human life, and I have been told by those who have been through such experiences that, for intensity of feeling, with some features rich in comedy, the strife following the discovery of ore on the Nichols tract would eclipse anything before written."

Just south of the Nichols tract, on the high ground above the creek valley, was the farm of a German named Moll, which seemed the natural location for a town and Moll had many applications to sell his farm. He made several contracts to that effect, the first for \$2,500; the second for \$5,000 and the third for \$10,000. When it was found out that he had made so many agreements, each purchaser insisted on his rights, and it was some time before the town could be located. The first ore taken from the Nichols tract was sent to Joplin to be smelted. The Craig Mining and Smelting company was formed and secured from the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad company a lease with option of purchase on 80 acres of land east of the Moll farm, which has since become well known as the property of the South Side Mining and Manufacturing company. All the claimants for the Moll site pooled their interests under the name of the Galena Mining and Smelting company. Another company purchased 200 acres of land on the north side of Short creek where the town of Empire was located. Miss Stone says: "It seemed to be a time when there was no other attraction of the kind, and those who had been through the California and other discoveries of valuable ores claimed never to have seen so large a collection of the tough element as was gathered in this territory at this time." By July 1, 1877, four paying shafts were in operation and the weekly sale of ore amounted to

\$3,000, all taken from an area of less than 2 acres and less than 50 feet below the surface. The first discovery of ore in another locality was on land belonging to the South Side company, just east of Galena. This led to more prospecting, with the result that there are now considerably more than 2,500 acres of developed ore-bearing territory, and competent geologists say that it will take at least another generation before the ore already in sight will be exhausted. About 3 miles southeast of Pleasanton, Linn county, a small quantity of lead and zinc ore has been found, and there are evidences that mining operations have been carried on there in the past, but by whom or at what date no one has been able to determine. A company was formed to operate the mines, but they did not pay and were abandoned.

Lead and zinc may be classified as kindred ores. The development of deposits of zinc ore in connection with those of lead was inevitable, for scarcely a shaft was lowered that did not produce ores of both metals and frequently one shovel of earth will have the two ores mixed in about equal proportions. In Kansas, lead usually predominates near the surface, but at the 100-foot level the order is reversed and at lower levels lead nearly always disappears. Some authorities believe that at a depth of 300 or 400 feet lead will again become the principal ore, as in some of the mines in southeastern Missouri.

The first mining and mining apparatus was of the crudest kind. The first horse power was not introduced until 1877, and in April, 1878, the first ordinary geared horse hoister was introduced for raising the ore from the bottom of the shaft. Finally the necessity for more rapid and economical methods of pulverizing the ores became apparent, and Patrick Murphy and S. L. Cheney, of the Empire Mining and Smelting company, contracted for the erection of a mill where the crushing and cleaning could be done by steam power. It was located on the north side of Short creek and was a success from the start. A more improved mill was soon afterward built on the property of the South Side company in Galena. In 1873 a zinc smelter was started at Weir City, and in 1879 the first modern smelter for the reduction of lead ore into pig lead was built by the Galena Lead and Zinc company, with a total capacity of 27,000 pounds a day. This was followed by the addition to "eyes" of other plants, until the capacity was raised to 72,000 pounds a day. In 1878 Robert Lanyon & Co. built two furnaces at Pittsburg, and added two more the following year, all for smelting zinc. Favored by the cheap fuel to be obtained, more smelters were built, but the revolutionizing and greatest development of the smelter industry did not come until the discovery and development of the natural gas fields, since which time the smelters of Kansas have more than quadrupled and given fresh stimulus to the mining industry. The area of the mines has increased from about 10 acres to over 10,000. The Missouri-Kansas lead and zinc region furnishes more than of the zinc ore and about one-third of the lead produced in the United States. In 1907 alone there were shipped from this field 286,587 tons of zinc and 42,034 tons of lead, valued at \$15,419,727.

Leanna, a village in the extreme southern part of Allen county, is about 6 miles southeast of Humboldt, which place is the most convenient railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a local trading center for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 50.

Learnard, Oscar E., lawyer, journalist and soldier, was born at Fairfax, Vt., Nov. 14, 1832, in the same house where his father was born. He was of the ninth generation from William Learnard, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Charlestown, Mass. His mother was a descendant of a French Huguenot family that was among the first settlers of Saybrook, Conn. The name was originally spelled Larned. Mr. Learnard was educated at Bakersfield Academy, the Norwich University, and graduated at the Albany Law School as a member of the class of 1854. In 1855 he came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, and the next year he commanded a "mounted regiment" of the free-state forces in the border war. In the spring of 1857 he helped to locate and lay out the town of Burlington, where he built the first mill, the first business house, and a building used for school and church purposes. He was a member of the council in the first free-state legislature (1857); was president of the convention which met at Osawatomie on May 18, 1859, and organized the Republican party in Kansas; and after the state government was established he was made judge of the Fifth judicial circuit. This position he resigned to enter the army as lieutenant-colonel of the First Kansas infantry, and served on the staffs of Gens. Hunter and Denver until in 1863, when he resigned his commission. When Price undertook to enter Kansas in the fall of 1864, Col. Learnard again joined the forces for the defense of the state, and took part in the battle of the Blue and the engagement at Westport, Mo. He served two terms in the state senate; was superintendent of the Haskell Institute for one year; was for a quarter of a century special attorney and tax commissioner for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad company, and in 1884 bought the Lawrence Daily Journal, which he published until succeeded by the present Journal company. Mr. Learnard died at Lawrence on Nov. 6, 1911.

Lease, Mary Elizabeth, lawyer and lecturer, was born at Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 11, 1853, a daughter of Joseph P. and Mary E. (Murray) Clyens. She was educated at St. Elizabeth's Academy, Allegany, N. Y., and soon after leaving school came to Kansas, where she was admitted to the bar in 1885. In 1888 she made her first public political speech in a union labor convention, and two years later she made over 160 speeches in Kansas for the Farmers' Alliance, attracting wide attention by her radical utterances. She was appointed president of the state board of charities, being the first woman in the United States to hold such a position. She was one of the orators on "Kansas Day" at the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893; represented Kansas at the national conference of charities and corrections the same year, and was vice-president of the world's peace congress. On Jan. 30, 1873, she was married to Charles L. Lease at the Osage mission. In 1901 she obtained

a divorce from her husband, and soon after removed to New York. Mrs. Lease has written for the magazines and is the author of "The Problem of Civilization Solved."

Leavenworth, the county seat of Leavenworth county and the fourth largest city in the state, is situated in the eastern part on the Missouri river, 27 miles above Kansas City. The city had its origin at a meeting at Weston, Mo., a few days after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On June 12, 1854, the town site was marked off by George W. Gist, John C. Gist and Samuel Farnandis on the Delaware trust lands immediately south of Fort Leavenworth military reservation, the squatters there agreeing to relinquish their rights to the town association, which was formed on June 13. George W. Gist was elected president; H. Miles Moore, secretary; Joseph B. Evans, treasurer; L. D. Bird, Amos Rees and E. A. Ogdan, trustees; L. D. Bird, O. Diefendorf and H. Miles Moore, committee on by-laws. The town site of 320 acres was platted into lots and the property was divided into 175 shares, each of the 32 members of the association receiving 5 shares, 12 lots to each share, and the remaining 15 shares were to be held by the trustees to be used for the best interests of the town.

The first sale of town lots was held Oct 9, 1854, when lots were sold anywhere on the town site, but with the understanding that they were for immediate improvement. The Indians viewed with dissatisfaction the encroachment of the whites upon their lands, and stirred up by emissaries from the rival city of Atchison, sent a petition to the government praying that something be done in regard to the squatters. As a result the government issued an order to the troops at the fort to drive the settlers off, but the founders of Leavenworth had the order delayed and upon assuring the Delaware chiefs that they would pay the price fixed by the government were allowed to stay.

One of the first buildings in Leavenworth was the saw-mill of Murphy & Scruggs, at the mouth of Three Mile creek, where much of the lumber was cut for the buildings of the new town. The Leavenworth Hotel was opened in the fall. On Oct. 8, W. C. Capels, an elder of the Methodist church, held the first religious service in the town under the shade of a tree. By Jan. 1, 1855, there were 200 inhabitants. On March 6, the postoffice was opened.

Leavenworth was incorporated by an act of the legislature in the summer of 1855, and an election fixed for Sept. 3, at which time Thomas W. Slocum was elected mayor; J. H. Day, Frederick A. Emory, Thomas H. Doyle, A. Fisher, G. J. Park, William T. Marvin, councilmen. The council met first on Sept. 11, 1855, in a room over a store on Main street near Delaware. Dr. J. H. Day was chosen president of the council and S. J. Anthony clerk. William A. McDowell was chosen as marshal; John I. Moore, attorney; William H. Bailey, treasurer; H. G. Weibling, assessor; E. L. Berthoud, surveyor, and M. L. Truesdell, comptroller. The council adopted the by-laws of the city of Muscatine, of 1853, as a form of government. The fire company of the city was organized under a charter granted by the legislature in the fall of 1855.

On July 5, 1858, a disastrous fire occurred. Starting in the theater on the corner of Third and Delaware streets, it swept away a large part of the business district, and for a time it looked as though the whole city would be wiped out.

The early commercial development of Leavenworth was rapid, as it became the starting point of the great government overland transportation company owned and operated by Majors, Russell & Company. This brought stores, and a business life that would not have come in years, in the natural course of events. The Salt Lake and California traders also changed their starting point from the Missouri points to Leavenworth. The great number of employees of these freight companies and the transient population demanded more hotel accommodations. This led to the erection of the Planters' Hotel, completed in the fall of 1856, which became one of the most famous hostelries on the Missouri river. By this time the town had a population of about 1,200, but the political disturbances of 1856 rather hindered commercial development. With the growth of the town means of communication became imperative. There were two great military roads from Fort Leavenworth, one which joined the emigrant road at Whitfield City, and a second known as the Oregon and California road. Roads were laid out to connect Leavenworth with towns up and down the river, and to Lawrence, Lecompton and Topeka; hack and mail lines were established, making weekly and tri-weekly trips to towns of importance in the territory; the telegraph line was extended from St. Louis to Leavenworth in June, 1859, and the following spring the Pike Peak express line began to run from Leavenworth to Salt Lake. The first railroad to come near Leavenworth was the Atchison & St. Joseph, which was completed to Weston in 1861, where it made connection with river transportation for Leavenworth. Two years later Leavenworth became a terminus of the Kansas Pacific railroad, connecting with the main line at Lawrence. With the passing years most of the important lines have built to Leavenworth until in 1911 service was provided by the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, and the Kansas City-Leavenworth electric line which connects those cities.

By 1859 the streets of Leavenworth were graded, sidewalks were laid, and gas works constructed. The population at that time was over 5,000.

In 1855 a small building near the levee was rented by a Lutheran minister for religious purposes. The first school in the community was taught by H. D. McCarty. The first school board of the city was organized in July, 1858, a house was rented and a teacher hired. In the fall the city was divided into school districts. Today Leavenworth has an excellent public school system. Besides the excellent public schools several sectarian and private schools are maintained in the city.

The Catholic diocese of Leavenworth was established in 1851. Bishop Miege said the first mass in the town in 1854, and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was erected in 1863. The First Presbyterian

Church, the first white church of this denomination in Kansas, was organized in Jan., 1856. In November of the same year St. Paul's Episcopal parish was established. The United Presbyterian church was established in 1857, the First Congregational in March, 1858, and the Baptist church in the fall of the year. These pioneer organizations were followed by other denominations, so that today Leavenworth has as many and as fine churches as any city of its size in the state.

Leavenworth has an altitude of 772 feet and is admirably situated. Its manufactories are extensive—due to the splendid shipping facilities and the large supply of coal in the immediate locality. The chief products are mine and mill machinery, steam engines, stoves, wagons, shoes, bakers' ovens, pumps and implements. The city also has large bridge works, packing houses, flour mills, furniture factories, creameries, etc. It is also a jobbing point for a large territory. The streets are well paved, and the city is provided with an electric lighting system, electric street railways, waterworks, etc. Three miles north of the city is Fort Leavenworth (q. v.) which is connected with Leavenworth by the street railway. In 1910 there were 79 manufacturing establishments in the city employing 1,311 wage earners; \$3,111,000 of capital was invested, and the net value of the products was \$1,678,000, or an increase of seven per cent. in ten years. The population in 1910 was 19,363.

Leavenworth County, in the northeastern part of the state, is in the third tier of counties south of Nebraska and in the first west of the Missouri river. It was erected by the first territorial legislature with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of Atchison county due north of a point 4 miles west of Dawson's crossing of the Fort Riley road on Stranger creek; thence due south to the main channel of the Kansas river; thence down said channel to where said channel crosses the channel of the Missouri river; thence up said channel of the Missouri, to the southeast corner of Atchison county; thence along the southern boundary of Atchison county to the place of beginning."

As thus defined Leavenworth embraced essentially the present county and that of Wyandotte, which was detached and erected as a separate county in 1859. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, an officer in the United States army. At present the county is bounded on the north by Atchison county; on the east by Wyandotte county and the Missouri river, which separates it from Missouri; on the south by Wyandotte, Johnson and Douglas counties; and on the west by Douglas and Jefferson. It has an area of 455 square miles and is divided into the following townships: Alexandria, Delaware, Easton, Fairmount, High Prairie, Kickapoo, Reno, Sherman, Stranger and Tonganoxie.

In the eastern portion, along the Missouri river, the land is broken and hilly in places, but the western and southwestern portions are rolling prairie. The river and creek valleys average from a half mile to a mile and a half in width and comprise about one-fourth of the area. The uplands are somewhat sparsely wooded and artificial groves have

been planted in many places. Timber belts along the streams contain all varieties of trees native to Kansas. The principal water courses are the Missouri and Kansas rivers. The largest tributary creeks are Little Stranger, Tonganoxie, Nine Mile, Salt, Wolf and Kaw. Leavenworth county is in the front rank in the production of Irish potatoes and sorghum. Winter wheat, corn, oats and hay are also extensively raised. There are over 300,000 fruit trees of bearing age in the county, and it also ranks high in live stock raising. Limestone and sandstone for building are abundant and are extensively quarried near Leavenworth. Gray limestone is found in the bluffs and blue limestone on the lower lands. Red and yellow ocher exist south of the city of Leavenworth; in the west and southwest cement rock of a good quality is plentiful; potter's clay is common in several localities; a great part of the county is underlaid with a bed of coal, which has for many years been mined at Leavenworth and at the state penitentiary at Lansing.

The first whites to visit the country now embraced within the bounds of Leavenworth county were the French traders and explorers who came up the Missouri river early in the eighteenth century. A Jesuit mission was established on the Missouri river, in what is now Leavenworth county, for the support of which "600 livres" were appropriated annually, and this was the first mission in what is now the State of Kansas. By 1757 the Missouri river route to the west was known to the French voyageurs and fleets of boats came down the river each spring laden with furs bought from the Indians at the headwaters.

In the spring of 1827, Col. Henry H. Leavenworth was directed to ascend the Missouri river and select a site for a permanent post. (See Fort Leavenworth.)

In 1833 a Methodist mission was established in what is now the north-eastern part of Leavenworth county, and the following year the Catholic church established a manual labor school for the Indians in what is now Kickapoo township, but as they did not take kindly to work it was abandoned. Thus, outside of the fort, the missionaries were the first to locate permanently. In 1844 Maj. Robert Wilson established a trading post in Salt creek valley, but sold out in 1852. The first white settlers in Leavenworth county who had any legal right to locate within the territory were the farmers who came to cultivate the lands on the military reservation and the missionaries of the immigrant Indians. The pro-slavery residents of Platte and other Missouri counties, who favored the establishment of slavery in Kansas, knew of the rich and valuable land held by the Indians just across the line and only waited for its cession to come in and take claims. When the treaties were made they did not wait to learn the provisions for the sale of the lands, but rushed across the river and staked out claims. So great was this influx that by the close of June, 1854, there was scarcely any land that had not been claimed by settlers from across the border. The first land claimed after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in what is now Leavenworth county, was that where the present city of Leavenworth

(q. v.) stands. On June 10, 1854, the squatters who had taken claims near the fort in Salt creek valley held the first "squatter meeting" in the territory. Two squatters' associations—the Leavenworth County and the Kansas-Delaware association—were formed for the purpose of preventing non-residents from taking up land. At one of the meetings a disagreement arose between a man named McCrea, who had a claim near the fort, but not on the trust land, and a man named Clark. This led to a fight in which McCrea shot Clark so that he soon died. The pro-slavery men claimed that William Phillips handed McCrea the revolver, and he was ordered to leave the county. When he did not leave a vigilance committee, after warning him, took him to Weston, tarred and feathered him and rode him through the streets on a rail. This was really the first clash between the free-state and pro-slavery factions, but it did not deter settlers from coming into the county and making permanent homes. Subsequently several prominent free-state men of Leavenworth county were arrested upon various charges and ordered to leave the territory. On May 31, 1856, a meeting was called at Leavenworth at which a vigilance committee of pro-slavery men was appointed to notify some of the most active free-state advocates to leave the territory, but Gov. Shannon's proclamation ordering all committees organized for the purpose of driving settlers out of the territory to disband broke up the committee in Leavenworth county.

A band of regulators was formed in Leavenworth county, with Frederick Emery as captain, and a reign of terror was again commenced. Armed men patrolled the river and turned back boats which brought suspected free-state immigrants. The road from Leavenworth to Lawrence became known as "The Devil's Highway," and some of the pro-slavery men vowed that no free-state settler could travel on it between the two towns. Rev. Ephraim Nute, the Unitarian minister of Lawrence, John Wilder, a merchant of Lawrence, and a Mrs. Hoopes were taken on the road and the men held as prisoners of war, the woman being allowed to go down the river. The "Regulators" under Emery killed William Phillips in the name of "law and order," entered the homes and stores of free-state men and turned them out of doors. Many of the citizens were placed on board vessels bound for St. Louis and other points down the river. When Gov. Geary arrived he soon put a stop to the actions of the regulators. From this time oppression and cruelty because of politics began to die down in the county, although hostilities were kept alive in the city of Leavenworth until violent means were used to bring about peace.

Leavenworth county was organized by the first session of the territorial legislature. When the commissioners met Gov. Reeder had been removed, and the commissions of John A. Halderman, as probate judge; Joseph M. Hall of Leavenworth, and Matthew R. Walker of Wyandotte, were signed by Daniel Woodson, the acting governor. The first meeting of the board was held on Sept. 7, 1856, at the warehouse of Lewis Rees in Leavenworth. James M. Lyle was appointed clerk of

the board, and ex-officio recorder and clerk of the probate court. At this meeting the commissioners divided the county into Kickapoo, Delaware, Leavenworth, Alexandria and Wyandotte townships. They also appointed M. P. Rively, treasurer; L. T. Moore, assessor; Bennett Burnham, surveyor; Green D. Todd, sheriff; and James Blake, coroner. The constables and justices of the peace were appointed within a short time, and the county was thus permanently organized. No town had been named as the county seat and the board appointed A. Dawson, Martin Hefferlin and Samuel H. Burgess judges for an election to be held on the second Monday in October to decide upon a permanent location. Eight miles above Leavenworth was Kickapoo City, a strong pro-slavery settlement, and 6 miles down the river was Delaware City, a flourishing community, with many advantages to offer. The election was therefore a hard triangular fight for the location of the county seat. Pro-slavery voters were imported from Missouri to Kickapoo and Delaware. Kickapoo won, and when this was learned Delaware City opened the polls a second day, which resulted in the greatest number of votes being cast for Delaware. A legal contest followed with a decision in favor of Delaware. A county building of two rooms was erected and the county offices removed there on Feb. 20, 1857, but the triumph of the town was short lived, as the legislature of 1857 ordered a new election, at which Kickapoo City received a majority of votes cast. Leavenworth petitioned that the Kickapoo votes be cast out as illegal, on the ground that the voters had not been confined to the county. It was finally decided that Leavenworth received the greatest number of legal votes and was declared the county seat. Jeremiah Clark donated land for the court-house square, which was accepted. This was the east half of "Block 13." The county purchased the other half for \$13,000, and \$35,000 worth of county bonds were voted for the erection of county buildings. Notwithstanding this celerity, the county offices were located in the city hall for many years and it was not until 1873 that the court-house was erected. It is estimated that the entire cost of the county buildings when completed aggregated \$175,000. In May, 1860, a tract of 200 acres of land was purchased about 4 miles southwest of Leavenworth for a county poor farm, on which a county house and contagious hospital were erected, the entire property being valued at over \$12,000.

The first school districts were established in 1858, with George E. Budington as superintendent, but the first school in Leavenworth and also in the county is supposed to have been started in May, 1855, by Rev. J. B. McAfee, who purchased a small building near the levee for religious purposes. Here was taught the first public school in the county. In 1851 the Catholic diocese of Leavenworth was created as a mission. The first mass was said in the county in 1854. The Methodists held meetings in 1854. A church was built in 1857. In Jan., 1856, the Presbyterians organized at Leavenworth the first church of this denomination in Kansas. During the late '50s and early '60s other

denominations followed. The Herald was the first newspaper in Leavenworth county and in the territory, the first number being issued Sept. 15, 1854. The state penitentiary is located 5 miles south of Leavenworth. (See Penitentiary, State.) The Federal military prison was built on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth in 1874, and the Federal prison, for offenders against the laws of the United States is also located there. The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Federal) is situated on a beautiful site of ground south of the city of Leavenworth. In the vicinity of the home has grown up a considerable city called National Military Home.

At the opening of the Civil war both the city and county of Leavenworth were better populated than many of the towns and counties of Kansas which lay to the west, and it was but natural that many troops should be raised. Union men and their families who had resided in the border counties of Missouri came in considerable numbers to Leavenworth for protection and their numbers swelled the ranks of the volunteers. Many of the leaders who gained a name for bravery and courage during the great conflict called Leavenworth home. Cutler, in his History of Kansas, says: "By the 20th of May, 1861, eighteen companies were organized." After that date the following companies were raised: Kickapoo Guards, Black's Guards, Leavenworth Mercantile Guards, Leavenworth Light Cavalry, Lyon Guards, Third Ward Guards, Fourth Ward Guards, Old Guard and the Union Guards (cavalry). Leavenworth county was represented in many of the Kansas regiments and some of her bravest men were officers.

The Kansas Pacific railroad was started at Wyandotte in 1863 and completed to Denver within two years. Leavenworth became one of the terminals. This began a new era in railroad building and since that time a number of roads have been built in the county until today transportation and shipping facilities are provided by the main line of the Union Pacific. Three lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, a line of the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City, the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, a branch of the Missouri Pacific which enters the county on the east and crosses west into Jefferson county, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Kansas City & Leavenworth electric railway runs southeast from Leavenworth and connects the two cities. There are over 182 miles of main track railroad in the county.

In the spring of 1911 the court-house in Leavenworth burned and the county offices were temporarily located in business blocks until provision was made for a new county building. The population of the county in 1910 was 41,207.

Leavenworth, Henry, soldier, was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 10, 1783, a son of Col. Jesse and Eunice (Sperry) Leavenworth. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Danville, Vt., where he was educated. He then read law with Gen. Erastus Root of Delhi, N. Y., and upon being admitted to the bar formed a partnership with his preceptor which lasted until 1812, when he was appointed a captain in

the Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry. A few months later he was made major; was wounded at the battle of Niagara on July 25, 1814, and the following November was brevetted colonel. The next year he went to Prairie du Chien as Indian agent, and on Feb. 10, 1818, was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth U. S. infantry. While on duty in the West he built several military posts, one of which is Fort Leavenworth, Kan., now one of the leading military establishments of the country. In 1825 he was made brigadier-general by brevet, and in 1833 received the full rank of brigadier-general. He died at Cross Timbers, Ind. Ter., July 21, 1834, while leading an expedition against the Pawnee and Comanche Indians. His regiment erected a monument at Cross Timbers.

Lebanon, the second largest town in Smith county, is located in Oak township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 13 miles east of Smith Center, the county seat. It has 2 newspapers (the Times and the Argus), and a monthly publication (the Gospel Herald). There are 2 banks, an opera house, a score of well stocked retail establishments, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 731.

Lebo, one of the principal towns of Coffey county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Lincoln township, 16 miles northwest of Burlington, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), live mercantile interests, good schools and churches, express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 560.

Lecompte, Samuel D., first chief justice of the Territory of Kansas, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Dec. 13, 1814. At the age of sixteen years he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, but remained only to the close of his sophomore year, when he went to Jefferson College, Pa., and graduated there with honors in 1834. After leaving college he studied law with Henry Page, a distinguished lawyer of Maryland, and upon being admitted to the bar began practice in Carroll county, Md. In 1840 he was elected to the state legislature; was a candidate for elector for Gen. Cass in 1848; was a candidate for Congress in 1850 as a Democrat but was defeated, the district being largely Whig. Early in 1854 he removed to Baltimore, and in October of the same year was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of the territory of Kansas, which position he held until March 9, 1859. Upon retiring from the bench he located in Leavenworth and opened a law office. After the close of the Civil war he renounced his political beliefs and became a Republican. Judge Lecompte took an active part in politics; served four years as probate judge of Leavenworth county; represented the county in the state legislatures of 1867-68, and on April 15, 1874, was elected chairman of the Republican congressional committee of the First district. In 1887 he went to Kansas City to live with his son and died there on April 24, 1888.

Lecompton, a town of Douglas county, is located on the Kansas river

and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles west of Lawrence, the county seat. The first settlement on or near the town site was made in 1854 by A. W. and A. G. Glenn, father and son. They were followed by David Martin, G. W. Zinn and others that year, and a considerable number of settlers came in 1855 and 1856. The Lecompton town company was organized at the Pottawatomie Indian agency with Samuel D. Lecompte, president; John A. Halderman, secretary; Daniel Woodson, treasurer; and George W. Clark, Chauncey B. Donaldson and William R. Simmons members. The company held its meetings at Westport, Mo., and on May 14, 1855, the officers reported that the town site, which consisted of 600 acres, had been surveyed by D. H. Harting with the design and intention of making Lecompton not only a large city but also the capital of the state. In 1855 the territorial legislature authorized the erection of a capitol building in the eastern part of the town on an eminence overlooking the Kansas valley on a tract of 10 acres donated by the town company. Had the building been completed according to the original design it would have cost \$500,000, provided Congress could have been induced to continue the appropriations. (See Capitol.)

A frame hotel called the American was built in the spring of 1856; the National hotel was built the next fall; the Rowena hotel, a large three-story stone structure, was erected by the town company in 1856 and is the only one that withstood the years of strife. The postoffice was established in the winter of 1855-56, with Dr. Aristides Roderigue, the first physician, as postmaster. Lecompton was incorporated by the first territorial legislature with the following limits: "Commencing in the middle of the Kansas river, at a point which shall be designated by the surveyor now engaged in laying out and platting said town site; thence running in such manner as shall be designated by said surveyor throughout the entire limits of the town or city." Lecompton was made the county seat of Douglas county by the same legislature. The second and third sessions of the legislature met at Lecompton. During this period the town was at the height of its prosperity and gave promise of being one of the largest and most prosperous settlements in the territory. It was the seat of government, had a number of large hotels that were usually full; four church organizations; the United States land office; and was the headquarters for the stage line to Kansas City, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, Mo. It had a population of nearly 1,000 inhabitants and lots in the heart of the town sold at \$500 or more, but with the downfall of the slave power in the territory progress was arrested and within a short time her glory began to wane. When Topeka was made the capital it was a death blow to Lecompton and all her interests took a downward tendency. Dwelling houses were removed, some to the nearby towns, some to farms in the vicinity, others fell to pieces, weeds grew in the once busy streets; work upon all public buildings ceased and the ruins were left to stand as ghastly reminders of the blasted hopes that had been so high. The population

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rapidly diminished to about 300 and remained at that figure for a number of years. In 1881 the town began to improve with the completion of the university building. Subsequently Lane University was removed to Holton. (See Campbell College.) Lecompton has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 reported a population of 386.

Lecompton Constitution.—(See Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions.)

Lee, Albert Lindley, jurist, soldier and banker, was born at Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1834, a son of Moses and Ann (Case) Lee and a descendant of William Lee, who settled on Long Island in 1681. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1853. He was admitted to the bar and practiced in New York city until 1858, when he came to Kansas and was one of the founders of the Elwood Free Press. In 1859 he was elected district judge of the Second district, composed of Atchison, Brown, Marshall, Doniphan and Nemaha counties. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union service as major of the Seventh Kansas cavalry, of which he subsequently became colonel. In May, 1862, his regiment was ordered to Mississippi. He commanded the Second cavalry brigade at the battle of Corinth and afterwards took part in the Mississippi campaign. In Jan., 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general, his commission dating from Nov. 29, 1862. During the operations around Vicksburg he acted as chief of staff under Gen. McClernand. While in command of a brigade at the assault on Vicksburg he was severely wounded in the head. Upon his recovery he was placed in command of the cavalry division of the Thirteenth army corps, which was ordered to New Orleans. There he was appointed chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, and was in command of the cavalry during the Red river campaign in 1864. He took part in the White river, Ark., expedition, after which he was placed in command of the cavalry division, with headquarters at Baton Rouge. In Jan., 1865, he was ordered to New Orleans but resigned in May. He was editor of a newspaper in New Orleans for a time, then engaged in business in New York city and became a banker. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Loyal Legion and Union League Club. He died in New York city Dec. 31, 1907.

Leeds, a small hamlet of Chautauqua county, is located 22 miles northwest of Sedan, the county seat, and 12 miles from Grenola, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., whence it receives mail by rural route. Grenola is also the nearest banking and shipping point.

Leedy, John W., governor of the State of Kansas from 1897 to 1899, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 8, 1849. His parents were members of the Dunkard church, and his early years were passed under the strict discipline of that religious faith. While still in his boyhood he was thrown on his own resources by the death of his father, and began his career as a farm hand. In 1864, when in his fifteenth

year, he tried to enlist in a military company that was forming in his native county, but owing to his youth and the protests of his mother he was rejected. He followed the company to the front, however, and remained with it until the close of the war. In 1865 he went to Pierceton, Ind., where he was employed as a clerk in a store for about three years. At the end of that time, preferring outdoor life, he went to Macoupin county, Ill., and found employment on a farm near Carlinville. He remained there until 1880, when he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming near Le Roy, Coffey county. Mr. Leedy was reared in a firm belief in the tenets of the Republican party, with which he was affiliated until 1875, when he became a Democrat. When the Populist party was organized in 1890, he again changed his party allegiance, and soon came to be recognized as one of the Populist leaders in Kansas. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate, where he served until elected governor of the state in 1896. At the close of his two years' term as governor he became interested in mining operations in the vicinity of Galena. In 1901 he went to Alaska, and later located at White Court, Alberta, Can., where he still resides. In 1875, while working on the farm near Carlinville, Mr. Leedy married Miss Sarah J. Boyd of Frederickstown, Ohio, and to this union were born three children.

Leedy's Administration.—Gov. John W. Leedy, the second Populist governor of Kansas, was inaugurated at the opening of the legislative session which began at noon on Jan. 12, 1897, with Lieut.-Gov. A. M. Harvey presiding in the senate, and W. D. Street as speaker of the house. At 4 p. m. the same day Gov. Leedy's message was read to the general assembly. In his introduction he contrasted the conditions in Kansas with those in the East, as follows:

"While, according to the press of the nation's most populous metropolis, her children linger in the streets untaught, except in the lore of the pavement; unfed, except at the hand of charity; unoused, except in the kennels they dispute with creatures scarcely less miserable, the commonwealth of Kansas rejoicing in a public school system which is the most grateful heritage we received from our fathers and the best legacy we can leave to our children, finds ample house room and school room for every Kansas child and for such straggling waifs as come to us from where penury and parsimony stalk side by side. There are no tramps in Kansas, except those birds of passage who flit by us, grim reminders of the conditions in older communities."

Referring to the report of the state treasury he showed the finances of the state to be in a healthy condition at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1896, when there was a balance in the treasury of \$604,529.10, a bonded indebtedness of only \$788,500, and a permanent school fund of \$7,016,993.10.

The various state educational, charitable and penal institutions were discussed in detail, and in connection with these institutions the governor said: "A visiting board for all charitable, educational and penal

institutions of the state, with power to come and go, and report abuses to the governor, would be a good thing. Several states have adopted this system of the supervision of the different institutions, in order to guard against the treatment often accorded the inmates through the neglect of the officials in charge."

He expressed his willingness to cooperate with the legislature in the establishment of such a visiting board, but no law was passed during the sessions to carry his notions into effect. The governor also recommended the abolition of the forestry stations in the western part of the state, if it could be legally done, and the discontinuance of the silk station at Peabody. The silk station was ordered to be sold, and all laws for the encouragement of silk culture were repealed, but the forestry stations were continued and an appropriation made for their benefit.

Gov. Leedy was elected as the candidate of the Populist party, one of the fundamental dogmas of which was the regulation of railroad rates by law, and it was but natural that a large part of his message should be devoted to this subject.

"The question of the regulation of transportation companies," said he, "has been one that has commanded the attention of the legislatures of the various states since railroads were first introduced. These corporations have received their charter rights from the various states, and these states naturally concluded that they had the right to regulate and control the corporations that they thus had created. This view of the case was constantly combatted by the corporations, who claimed, as they were private corporations, that they were not subject to state legislation so far as their charges were concerned, a view that they have not yet abandoned. When the courts of the states began to hold that they were public corporations, and therefore amenable to the legislatures of the states, they appealed to the Federal courts, claiming, first, that they were private corporations, and, second, that if they were quasi public corporations, the regulation of them could only be had through the Federal Congress. The courts having sustained this view, the people of the various states then demanded that Congress should pass such legislation and create such boards of control as were necessary to secure to the people their just rights in the matter. In obedience to this demand Congress eleven years ago created that subterfuge for justice called the Interstate Commission, and enacted legislation that was supposed by the people to be for the purpose of securing their rights and controlling these corporations. After eleven years of weary waiting the people are now told by this commission in its tenth annual report, just issued, that the law under which they were acting was defective and had been held by the court of last resort as inoperative and unconstitutional.

"I therefore recommend that the legislature pass a maximum freight law that will be fair to corporations and just to the people. I believe also that the board of railroad commissioners should be clearly vested

with the judicial powers of a court and given the power to adjust fares and freights within the State of Kansas as they deem just, and not exceeding the maximum rate, and that their powers shall be made definite and certain, but subject to appeal to the supreme court of the state. . . . If the corporations will accept such just and fair regulations, subject to review by the supreme court of the state, well and good; but if in the future, as in the past, they flock under the protecting wing of the Federal courts, where justice to the people seems not only blind, as it should be, but deaf and dumb also, then I advise the people of Kansas to seek for justice out of court. In doing so, I can only point to one route by which it can be obtained, and that is for the states west of the Mississippi river to build a road of their own to tide water by the shortest and most direct route, which will put them in a position to command the situation without getting into any complication with the railroad companies or the Federal courts."

Notwithstanding the radical utterances and plain recommendations of the governor and the fact that the People's party had a good working majority in each branch of the general assembly, no law regarding railroad rates was passed during the session. True, a bill was passed, but, for reasons which will appear later, the governor withheld his approval and it did not become a law. The session lasted from Jan. 12 to March 20, the longest in the history of the state up to this time. On Jan. 27 William A. Harris was elected United States senator, to succeed William A. Peffer, for the term beginning on March 4, 1897. Over 2,000 bills were introduced during the session, but fewer than 300 of them actually became laws. The principal acts were those relating to banking; providing for the Australian system of voting in all elections; prohibiting sheriffs of counties and mayors of cities from appointing non-residents as deputies to preserve the peace and quell disorders, and making any person, company or corporation importing into the state any person or persons to act as peace officers liable to a fine of \$10,000; removing from some 50 persons political disabilities imposed by the constitutional amendment of Nov. 5, 1867; requiring railroad companies to fence their right-of-way through farms; the anti-trust law; authorizing cities to build waterworks and electric lighting plants when the people voted in favor of such; requiring all mortgages to be recorded in the county where the real estate forming the basis of the security was located; creating a text-book commission and providing for a uniform system of text-books in the public schools.

Soon after coming into office William Stryker, the superintendent of public instruction, found fault with the text-book on civil government because it defined greenbacks as "promises to pay money," and had the book revised defining these notes as "paper money and a legal tender."

The year 1897 was one of general prosperity in Kansas. The wheat crop was unusually large and many farmers paid off mortgages of long standing. A large oil refinery was established at Neodesha, Wilson;

county; gas wells were sunk at various places in the southeastern part of the state; the salt industry was greatly developed, and new factories sprang up in a large number of the principal cities and towns.

When war with Spain was declared in the spring of 1898 Kansas did not wait for a demand to be made upon her for volunteers. On April 18 a company marched to the governor's office, where the officers announced that they were ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. Five days later came the president's call for 125,000 men, of which Kansas was required to furnish 2,230. The quota was promptly filled, and throughout the war, especially in the Philippines, the Kansas troops met every call of duty in a way that added to the military reputation of the state. (See Spanish-American War.)

In the political campaign of 1898 four tickets were presented to the voters of Kansas. A Republican state convention met at Hutchinson on June 8 and nominated William E. Stanley for governor; H. E. Richter, lieutenant-governor; George A. Clark, secretary of state; George E. Cole, auditor; Frank E. Grimes, treasurer; A. A. Godard, attorney-general; Frank Nelson, superintendent of public instruction; Willis J. Bailey, Congressman-at-large; William R. Smith, associate justice. The platform declared in favor of the Nicaragua canal; strengthening the navy, and liberal pension laws, and criticised Gov. Leedy's administration for its failure to carry out the pledges made prior to his election.

On the same day (June 8) the Prohibition state convention met at Emporia. William A. Peffer was nominated for governor; Robert T. Black, lieutenant-governor; J. B. Garton, secretary of state; Horace Hurley, auditor; John Biddison, treasurer; Mrs. R. N. Buckner, superintendent of public instruction; Mont Williams, Congressman-at-large. In addition to the customary declarations regarding the evils of the liquor traffic, the platform contained the following: "We regard civil government as an ordinance of God, and recognize the Lord Jesus Christ as King of Kansas, and therefore believe that the administration of civil affairs should be in harmony with the law and in His spirit."

On June 15 the Populist state convention assembled at Topeka and the Democratic state convention at Atchison. A conference committee of the two parties recommended the renomination of the entire fusion ticket elected in 1896, to-wit: Governor, John W. Leedy; lieutenant-governor, A. M. Harvey; secretary of state, W. E. Bush; auditor, W. H. Morris; treasurer, D. H. Hefflebower; attorney-general, L. C. Boyle; superintendent of public instruction, William Stryker; Congressman-at-large, J. D. Botkin.

The Social labor party, a new factor in Kansas politics, entered the arena with the following ticket: Governor, Caleb Lipscomb; lieutenant-governor, N. B. Arnold; secretary of state, D. O'Donnell; auditor, E. A. Cain; treasurer, W. H. Wright; attorney-general, W. L. Rose; superintendent of public instruction, Etta Semple; Congressman-at-large, F. E. Miller; associate justice, A. A. Carnahan. The platform of this party demanded more paper money; better pay for soldiers; the

breaking up of the land monopoly, and the government control of all other monopolies.

At the election in November the entire Republican state ticket was victorious, the vote for governor being as follows: Stanley, 142,292; Leedy, 134,158; Pepper, 4,092; Lipscomb, 635. The majorities received by the other Republican candidates were practically the same as that of Gov. Stanley.

During the campaign the question of regulating railroad charges by law was again widely discussed, and on Dec. 15, 1898, Gov. Leedy issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, assurances have reached me to the effect that if the legislature shall be convened, suitable legislation for the regulation of railroad charges can be enacted, and deeming such matter of sufficient importance to justify the convening of the legislature in special session:

"Now, therefore, I, John W. Leedy, governor of the State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the state, do hereby convene the legislature of the State of Kansas to meet at the capital of the state, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on the 21st day of Dec., 1898."

At the appointed time the general assembly met and the two houses organized with the same presiding officers as at the regular session of the preceding year. Consequently no time was lost in effecting an organization, and the governor's message was submitted the same day. In it the governor explained the reasons for the failure of the regular session of 1897 to enact a railroad rate law. Said he:

"Although the present executive and a majority of each house of the present legislature were elected under a pledge to enact a maximum rate law, when the time arrived for fulfilling that pledge the menace of a judicial decision by the highest tribunal in the land, which would make legislative regulation of railroad charges practically impossible, caused many to doubt the wisdom of attempting the promised legislation; and such difference of opinion prevailed that the executive felt called upon to withhold his approval from the compromise measure finally passed. There was then pending undetermined in the supreme court of the United States a case which involved the question whether, as to railroad legislation, the legislatures of the theoretically sovereign states should be reduced to the level of city councils or district school boards, upon the reasonableness, as well as the authority, of whose acts courts may sit in judgment. The decision of that case, announced soon after the adjournment of the legislature, fully justified the fears and anticipations of those who deemed it futile to pass a maximum rate bill; for it rendered such an enactment a mere proposal of legislation—not a law—which must be submitted to the Federal court for approval or rejection. That decision declared by that whether the rates of transportation prescribed by a legislature are reasonable is a judicial question, and that, first, a single Federal judge, and finally five Federal justices, may, upon that question, reverse and hold null the deliberate judgment of an entire legislature.

"4. . . . I therefore recommend that the legislature confer upon the board of railroad commissioners full judicial power to try, hear and determine all questions as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of every charge made by a railroad company for services rendered wholly within this state in the transportation of property; that they be authorized to try, determine and enter judgment declaring what are, at the time of rendering the decision, reasonable charges for the transportation of property between different points over each and all railroad lines in this state; and also what are reasonable charges for switching, demurrage, and all other charges imposed by them from the time of the reception of each and every kind and class of freight to its delivery to the consignee, etc. . . . The commissioners should be given abundant power to carry their judgments into execution, and to see that the law which prohibits the companies from taking more than the reasonable rate determined by them is enforced, and to this end the legislature should provide an attorney for the board, whose special duty it shall be to appear wherever necessary to protect the interests of the state in the enforcement of the law."

Gov. Leedy also recommended that the people be given the right to recover damages from such railroad companies as should persist in exacting greater rates than those fixed by the board as reasonable. His recommendations were generally followed by the legislature, which abolished the old board of railroad commissioners and created in lieu thereof a "court of visitation." This court was to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the governor on the first Monday in April, 1899, and these judges were to serve until their successors should be elected by the people at the general election in 1900. Each member of the court was to receive a salary of \$2,500 a year and the term of office was fixed at four years. The court was given power and jurisdiction throughout the state to try and determine all questions relating to railroad rates, switching and demurrage charges, etc.; to apportion charges between connecting roads; to classify freight; to require the construction and maintenance of depots, stock yards, switches, and other facilities for public convenience; to compel reasonable and impartial train and car service for patrons; to regulate crossings and intersections of railroads; to prescribe rules concerning the movement of trains; "to restrict railroad corporations to operations within their charter powers, prevent oppressive exercise thereof, and compel the performance of all the duties required by law." In short, the court was given a general supervisory power over practically all the operations of the railroad companies doing business in Kansas, and to accomplish this end power was conferred on the court to summon juries, as a court of equity, in any case or matter brought before it for consideration.

Other acts passed by the legislature at the special session provided for the abolishment of the boards of police commissioners in cities of the first class, and the establishment in their place of a fire and police commission which should have control of both the fire and police depart-

ments; amended the election laws in the matter of printing the ballots; created a state labor society; transferred to the court of visitation the regulation of telegraph companies; and provided certain regulations concerning the increase of the capital stock of corporations or the consolidation of two or more companies. There was also passed an act making a reduction of 40 per cent. in telegraph tolls, but it was subsequently declared unconstitutional.

The special session lasted until Jan. 9, 1899, which was the second Monday, the time specified by the state constitution for the inauguration of a new governor. Gov. Leedy's administration therefore came to an end with the extra session of the general assembly, and Gov. Stanley was inaugurated.

Leesburg, a hamlet in Stafford county, is located 7 miles southeast of St. John, the county seat, and about the same distance southwest of Stafford, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Lehigh, one of the incorporated towns of Marion county, is located in Lehigh township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 16 miles west of Marion, the county seat. It is the trading point for a large and wealthy agricultural and stock raising district. It has a bank and a newspaper printed in German called "Das Echo." All lines of mercantile enterprises are represented. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The town was incorporated in 1901. The population in 1910, according to the government census, was 385. Lehigh was platted in 1881 by Alden Speare of Boston. L. Monniger was the first merchant and postmaster.

Leland, an inland hamlet in Graham county, is located 12 miles southwest from Hill City, the county seat, and 9 miles in the same direction from Penokee, from which postoffice it receives mail by rural route. Penokee is also the nearest railroad station and shipping point. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 25.

Le Loup, a village in the northeastern part of Franklin county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles northeast of Ottawa, the county seat. It was first named Ferguson, after Robert Ferguson, who owned the land upon which the town was founded. The first house was built in 1870 by J. A. Stonebraker and Mr. Ferguson. A postoffice was established in 1870. In the summer of 1879 a school house was built and the fall term was taught by Cyrus Jenkins. After the building of the railroad the name was changed to Le Loup. The town has several good stores, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 100.

Lenape, a village of Leavenworth county, is situated in the extreme southeastern portion on the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R. about 20 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has two general stores, a telegraph station, a money order postoffice, and in 1910 had a population of 85.

Lenexa, an incorporated town of Johnson county, is located in the northeastern part on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 7 miles northeast of Olathe, the county seat. The railroad company bought the town site and had it platted in 1869. The first store was opened by Lee Freeman in 1869 and the second by Dr. Bower in 1870. The postoffice was established about the same time, with Lee Freeman as postmaster. The Methodist church was established at an early date and a church building erected in 1878. A Catholic church was also organized and a church building erected in 1881. The Fountain Head mill, the first manufacturing industry, was established in 1879 with a capacity of 30 barrels a day. Lenexa has an excellent public school system, several general stores, a hotel, lumber yard, implement and hardware store, and is the supply and shipping point for the rich agricultural country by which it is surrounded. It also has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 383.

Lenora, an incorporated city of the third class in Norton county, is located on the north fork of the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 18 miles southwest of Norton, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 hotels, an opera house, a commercial club, a weekly newspaper (the News), good graded schools and 3 churches. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 454. The town was founded in 1873 and named for Mrs. Lenora Hauser. The postoffice was established in 1875 with R. C. Sadoris as postmaster. The first town officers were: G. W. Hood, trustee; W. Friffin, treasurer; A. Hendricks and A. Bowman, justices; George E. Dubois and Ephraim Burris, constables. The first newspaper was the Leader, established in 1882.

Leon, an incorporated city of the third class in Butler county, is located on Little Walnut river, a water-power stream, and on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 10 miles south of Eldorado, the county seat. It has churches, schools, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Indicator), telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 494. Leon was founded in 1879 and was first named Noble. The postoffice was established in 1880 with G. A. Kenoyer, postmaster. Incorporation took place in 1882 with the following officers: Mayor, Levi Kiser; city clerk, D. W. Poe; police judge, J. S. Calvert; councilmen, W. J. Cunningham, J. Kunkle, C. Lipscomb, G. A. Kenoyer and Ben H. Wood. In the fall of that year a disastrous fire occurred destroying property to the extent of \$10,000.

Leona, one of the villages of Doniphan county, is located on Wolf river, in Wolf River township and on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 15 miles west of Troy. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 275. The town was founded in 1873, by a stock company of which J. W. Shock was president. The land belonged to D. Kercher, who before the first store was built had a postoffice in his

house. The store was opened by H. Gregg. The first physician was Dr. S. H. Blakely, the first drug store was opened by C. B. Channel, the first hardware store and the first blacksmith shop by P. A. Floodin. F. Case kept the first harness shop and Kopietz the first meat market. In 1875 J. W. Shock opened the first lumber yard. The first school was taught in 1867.

Leonardville, one of the incorporated cities of Riley county, is located in Bala township on the Union Pacific R. R., 26 miles northwest of Manhattan. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Monitor), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 525. The town was founded in 1881 and was first called Leonard in honor of Leonard T. Smith, formerly president of the Kansas Central R. R. Four general stores and a number of other lines of business were at once established.

Leoti, the county seat of Wichita county, is centrally located and is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has 2 banks, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper (the Standard), stages tri-weekly to Lakin, Carwood and St. Theresa, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice. It is an incorporated city of the third class and the population in 1910 was 288. It was settled in 1885 and was formerly called Bonosa. Five years later it had a population of 341. Then came a depression which was common to all western Kansas, and the population fell to 151 in 1900. Since then it has recovered from the hard times and is again in a thrifty condition as shown by the increase in population and by the number of business houses. (See Wichita County.)

Lerado, an inland hamlet in the southern part of Reno county, is located 27 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 8 miles southeast of Langdon, whence its mail is distributed by rural route. The nearest railroad station and shipping point is Olcott, 4 miles southwest on the Kingman & Larned branch of the Missouri Pacific. The population according to the census of 1910 was 70. The little town was laid out in 1888, and is the central trading point for Bell township.

Le Roy, one of the principal towns of Coffey county, formerly the county seat, is located 8 miles southeast of Burlington, the county seat, at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific R. R. and is connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Le Roy Junction, a short distance west of Le Roy proper. Le Roy has banking facilities, a flour mill, a vitrified brick plant, weekly and semi-weekly newspapers, excellent schools and substantial church buildings, a number of first class stores, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was reported by the government census to be 861.

Le Roy was founded by Gen. John B. Scott, on land preëmpted for him by Frederick Troxel, who sold out his interest to Thomas Crabtree. The first house was built by Thomas Crabtree and Isaac Chatham in the fall of 1855. The first justice of the peace, John B. Scott, received his commission in that year. He was also the first postmaster. In 1857 Jerome A. and P. H. Smith opened a general store in a log building.

The same year two sawmills were set up, one by Futhey, Harvey & Co., and the other by Smith & Murden. The former attached a flour mill to their plant in 1859. A hotel was built by a Mr. Fisk that year, and a good school house was built. A brick building was erected by Dr. George W. Nelson, the bricks having been burned by John Cottingham. Until 1870 Le Roy was the largest and best town in the county. The first newspaper (the Le Roy Pioneer) was published in 1866 by William Kent and William Higgins.

Levant, a hamlet in Thomas county, is located in Hale township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 8 miles west of Colby, the county seat. It has a general store, a grain elevator, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 25.

Lewelling, Lorenzo D., twelfth governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Salem, Henry county, Ia., Dec. 21, 1846. His ancestry came from Wales, the name in that country having been spelled "Llewellyn." His father, William Lewelling, was a minister of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and died in Indiana in 1848 while engaged in missionary work in that state. The mother was accidentally burned to death in 1855, after which Lorenzo for a time made his home with an older sister. He then worked at such employment as he could obtain until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when he enlisted in an Iowa regiment. This was contrary to the religious tenets of the Friends, and the fact that he was not of legal age enabled his relatives to secure his discharge. However, he was with the quartermaster's department for some time, and later was employed with a government bridge building corps about Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1865, just after the close of the war, he taught a negro school, under guard, at Mexico, Mo., being employed for that purpose by the Freedmen's Aid Society. Then, after attending a business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a short time, he worked as a tow-path boy on the Erie canal; as a carpenter in Toledo, Ohio; as a section hand and bridge-builder for several railroad companies, after which he returned to his native town and entered Whittier College, where he graduated about 1868. Upon finishing his schooling, he became a teacher in the Iowa state reform school. On April 18, 1870, he married Miss Angeline M. Cook, a teacher of Red Oak, Ia. In 1872 he was made superintendent of the girls' department of the reform school, his wife at the same time being appointed matron, and this position he held for fourteen years. He then spent about two years in founding and editing the Des Moines Capital, an "anti-ring" Republican newspaper, at the end of which time he returned to the reform school. His wife died while matron of that institution, leaving three daughters, and subsequently Mr. Lewelling married Miss Ida Bishop. In 1887 he removed to Wichita, Kan., where he engaged in business. While in Iowa Mr. Lewelling held several positions of trust and responsibility. He was several times a delegate to the national congress of charities; was one of the board of directors of the state normal school, and was president

of the board at the time of his removal to Kansas. While engaged in newspaper work he became a student of economic and political questions, and upon removing to Kansas he ceased to affiliate with the Republican party. He was one of the pioneers in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance, and in 1892 was nominated by the Populist party for governor. The Populist state convention of that year was held in Wichita and Mr. Lewelling appeared as a private citizen to welcome the delegates to the city. W. J. Costigan, an intimate friend of Gov. Lewelling, says: "Up to that hour scarcely a delegate in that convention had ever seen or heard of him. His address stirred the convention to its inmost fiber, and within the next twenty-four hours he was its candidate for governor." The Democrats indorsed his candidacy and he was elected. In 1894 he was renominated, but the platform declared in favor of woman suffrage, which alienated Democratic support, and this, together with the recollections of the stormy scenes attending the opening days of his administration, encompassed his defeat. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Populist national convention that nominated Bryan and Watson, and the same year was elected to the Kansas state senate, which office he held at the time of his death. He died of heart disease at Arkansas City, Kan., on Sept. 3, 1900, while on his way home from Geuda Springs. Gov. Lewelling was prominent in Masonic circles, especially while a resident of Iowa, where he was twice master of his lodge, deputy grand master of the state, and grand orator for both the grand lodge and the grand commandery, Knights Templars. He was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belonged to several other societies.

Lewelling's Administration.—Gov. Lewelling was inaugurated on Jan. 9, 1893. The dogmas of the People's party were reflected in his inaugural address, as the following extracts will show: "If it be true that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, let it also be declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor. It is the mission of Kansas to protect and advance the moral and material interests of all her citizens. It is her especial duty at the present time to protect the producer from the ravages of combined wealth. National legislation has for twenty years fostered and protected the interests of the few, while it has left the South and West to supply the products with which to feed and clothe the world, and thus to become the servants of wealth. . . . The purchasing power of the dollar has become so great that corn, wheat, beef, pork and cotton have scarcely commanded a price equal to the cost of production. The instincts of patriotism have naturally rebelled against these unwarranted encroachments of the power of money. Sectional hatred has also been kept alive by the old powers, the better to enable them to control the products and make the producer contribute to the millionaire. And thus, while the producer labors in the field, the shop, and the factory, the millionaire usurps his earnings and rides in gilded carriages with liveried servants.

"To check and change these conditions for the good of all, Kansas

steps forth to-day. . . . There must be change, and change must be exaltation and progress. . . . Under the peaceful revolution that comes to Kansas to-day, let us hope there may also come a spirit of renewed devotion to the interests of the people, a spirit of sympathy for those who struggle, and an awakening to the greatness and responsibility of citizenship.

"The state is greater than the party, but the citizen is greater than the state, while the family is the priceless jewel of our civilization. The problem of to-day is to make the state subservient to the individual rather than to become his master."

On the 10th, the day following the delivery of this address, the legislature convened in regular session. The senate was composed of 25 Populists and 15 Republicans, and organized without difficulty, Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels presiding. The house of representatives was not so fortunate. Certificates of election had been issued by the state board of canvassers to 63 Republicans, 58 Populists, 3 Democrats, and 1 Independent. In one district, owing to irregularities, the board had issued the certificate to the Republican candidate, who refused to accept it because his Democratic opponent had received a majority of the votes cast at the election. In thirteen districts the Populists contested the seats of the Republicans who had received the certificates of election. Before the legislature was convened, members of each party had made their boast that the other party would not be permitted to organize the house.

When the members of the house were assembled, Russell S. Osborn, secretary of state, appeared and made the statement that he could not deliver the roll of members as certified by the state board of canvassers until the house was organized. A motion that the secretary preside temporarily was objected to, and he left the hall, taking the membership roll with him. The Republican members then proceeded to organize the house by electing George L. Douglass speaker. At the same time, and in the same hall, the 58 Populists holding certificates of election and some of those contesting the seats of Republicans organized another house with John M. Dunsmore as speaker. Prentiss says: "Both speakers occupied the same desk, and during the first night slept under the same blanket on the floor in the rear of the speaker's desk, each one with a gavel in his hand."

For several days the two contending bodies continued to hold their sessions on different sides of the hall. On the third day of the term Gov. Lewelling officially recognized the Populist, or as it was popularly called, the "Dunsmore" house, and the succeeding day the senate took the same action, the Republican senators formally protesting. After awhile an agreement was reached by which one house held its sessions in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. Prominent citizens from all parts of the state visited Topeka and exhausted every effort to effect a settlement, but without avail. On the 17th the governor sent his message to each house, where it was read, and the Dunsmore house ordered it printed.

The greater part of the message was devoted to a discussion of the state's finances and the condition of the public institutions. He made a number of recommendations, the most important of which were as follows: 1—The enactment of law authorizing a thorough revision of the general laws of the state; 2—The creation of an intermediate court of appeals, which should have final jurisdiction upon appeals from the district courts in civil actions where the amount in controversy did not exceed a given sum; 3—A careful revision of the election laws; 4—That the "gold clause" in mortgages and securities should be absolutely prohibited; 5—A constitutional amendment to provide some method of determining controversies growing out of contested seats in both branches of the legislature. The last named recommendation was prompted by the conditions then existing. "The right of a constituency," said he, "to be represented in the legislature by the person receiving a majority of the honest votes cast is sacred, and should not be vitiated by fraud, nor trifled away by a throw of dice or the chance of a lottery."

To understand this allusion it is necessary to explain that, in the election of 1892, there was a tie vote in one of the representative districts, and in deciding the result by lot the Republican candidate was successful.

On the subject of election reform he offered some sound suggestions. "Marvelous reforms," said he, "have been witnessed in the United States in the last few years in the methods of exercising the elective franchise, and all tending, it is confidently believed, toward purer elections. . . . It is a matter of regret that Kansas has fallen far behind in these reform measures, and now stands almost alone among her northern sisters. The method of reform generally adopted is that known as the Australian system, and there is no doubt but some modifications of this system should be adopted in Kansas."

The use of free passes on railroads came in for severe denunciation. On this question he said: "The liberal bestowal of free passes upon certain classes of our citizens is pernicious and corrupting in its tendency and should be prohibited. At the recent general election, and the campaign which preceded it, great scandals arose by reason of the plenitude of railroad passes as a potent factor in securing attendance at certain conventions, and transporting voters."

No change occurred in the legislative situation for several weeks, the two houses continuing to hold their daily sessions, each ignoring the acts of the other. Finally the elections committee of the Douglass house summoned L. C. Gunn, a prominent business man of Parsons, to appear and testify as a witness in one of the contests. Mr. Gunn refused to obey the summons and was arrested by a sergeant at arms of the Republican house. He promptly instituted habeas corpus proceedings, and in this way the question of the legality of the Douglass house was brought before the supreme court. On Feb. 14, while the Gunn habeas corpus case was still pending, two deputy sergeants at arms of the Republican house arrested Ben C. Rich, the chief clerk of the Populist house. After

a short but sharp struggle, Mr. Rich was released by some of his friends, and in a short time appeared in the Populist house wearing the air of a conqueror. Fearing further trouble, the governor directed the adjutant-general to call out a company of militia. On the night of the 14th the officers of the Populist house took possession of the hall of the house of representatives and barricaded the doors. When the Republican members went to the capitol on the morning of the 15th, they found guards stationed at the several entrances of the state-house. A short consultation was held, when, led by Speaker Douglass, the legislators brushed aside this outer guard and hurried to the hall, only to find the doors closed against them. A heavy sledge hammer, wielded by a brawny Republican, soon effected an entrance, the Populists were ejected, and the Republicans in turn barricaded themselves in the hall.

Gov. Lewelling then called out several companies of militia; arms were supplied from the state arsenal; a squad of artillerists with a Gatling gun was brought from Wichita; and the capital grounds soon wore the aspect of a military encampment. On the other side, Sheriff Wilkerson, who had refused to obey a summons from both Gov. Lewelling and Speaker Dunsmore, declared himself the only legally constituted custodian of the peace in Shawnee county, swore in a large number of deputies, and with this force joined the Republican sergeants at arms in the capitol. For the next forty-eight hours after they forcibly took possession of the hall, the Republican members of the legislature, with Sheriff Wilkerson and his deputies, were practically in a state of siege. Friends on the outside of the building brought them food, which was at first drawn up through the windows in baskets, though later supplies of this nature were permitted to "pass through the lines." The city of Topeka stood on the brink of a smoldering volcano, so to speak, and only the slightest spark was needed to start an eruption. Everything moved under high pressure. The city was filled with visitors from all parts of the state, and "nearly every man carried a gun." Wise counsel and self-restraint carried the day, however, and serious trouble was averted.

On the afternoon of the 16th Gov. Lewelling requested those occupying the hall of representatives to turn it over to him until the next morning, but the request was refused. A committee of citizens urged Mr. Douglass and his followers to make the concession, fearing a contest with the militia, though without success, the Republicans evidently believing in the old saying that "Possession is nine points in law."

The siege was raised on the 17th, when an agreement was reached by which the militia and deputy sheriffs should both be withdrawn; the proceedings against Mr. Rich to be dropped; the Republicans to continue to hold the hall, and the Populists to hold their sessions elsewhere. The south corridor of the capitol was fitted up with desks and seats and the Dunsmore house met there until the 25th, when the decision of the supreme court in the Gunn habeas corpus case was handed down. The opinion, an exhaustive review of the entire case, was written by Chief

Justice Horton and was concurred in by Justice Johnston, Justice Allen dissenting.

After reviewing all the facts and evidence in the case, and citing numerous authorities, Justice Horton closed his opinion as follows: "From all that we have said, our conclusion is, and must imperatively be, that the house known as the Douglass house is the legal and constitutional house of representatives of the State of Kansas, and, being such house, it has the power to compel witnesses to appear and testify before it or one of its committees in election contests arising in that body. It has full power to punish for contempt any witness who refuses to appear when personally subpoenaed in an election contest or other proper proceedings pending. It has also the power to protect itself from disorder, disturbance or violence. It has never been destroyed, ousted or dissolved since its organization. It is a body, or house, having authority to commit. The petitioner is remanded."

Justice Horton received letters from Judge Brewer of the United States supreme court, Thomas M. Cooley, J. Sterling Morton, and other eminent lawyers and jurists, complimenting him upon the soundness and comprehensiveness of his decision.

On the 26th, the day following the decision of the court, the Populist house appointed a special committee, consisting of the speaker, R. H. Semple and J. M. Doubleday, to prepare a protest against the decision. This protest, with an address to the people of Kansas, was submitted and adopted on the 27th, which was the last session this house ever held as a separate body. At 10 o'clock a. m. on the 28th, the members assembled, and under the Stars and Stripes marched into the hall of representatives and took their seats, recognizing for the remainder of the session the Douglass organization.

While the disorder was at its height, Gov. Lewelling ordered Col. J. W. F. Hughes, commanding the Third regiment of the state militia, to eject from the hall of representatives Nicholas Kline, the certified member from Jackson county. Hughes refused to obey the order and was subsequently relieved of his command, but not until after one of the most notable trials by court-martial in the military history of the country.

On Jan. 24, the time required by law, each of the two houses and the state senate took a ballot for United States senator. In the senate John W. Ady received 15 votes; Frank Doster, 10; John Martin, 6; J. W. Breidenthal, 6; J. D. McCleverty, B. P. Waggener and S. S. King, 1 each. In the Dunsmore house the vote stood as follows: 19 for J. W. Breidenthal; 14 for Frank Doster; 9 for John Martin; 3 for S. S. King; 11 for M. W. Coburn; 1 for Charles Robinson; 1 for W. C. Jones, and 1 for J. M. Senter, a total of 59 votes. Sixty-six votes were cast in the Douglass house, of which John W. Ady received 62; Ed O'Bryan, 2; Ed Carroll, 1, and B. W. Perkins 1.

A joint session was held at noon on the following day. When the roll of the senate was called 24 of the Populist senators voted for John
(11-10)

Martin and 1 for M. W. Cobun. The 15 Republican senators were present, but did not vote. The roll of the Dunsmore house was then called. John Martin received 62 votes; M. W. Cobun, 3; W. S. Hanna, S. H. Snider, Fred Close and Frank Doster, 1 each. Fifty-six members of the Douglass house were present but did not vote.

According to the journal of the Republican house, the joint session adjourned to noon on the 26th. At the adjourned session Speaker Douglass presided. Mr. Hoch offered a series of resolutions, the preamble of which set forth that 160 members holding legal certificates of election were present in the joint session of the 25th; that 77 of these members were denied the right to vote, and had they been permitted to vote, no one would have received a majority of all the votes cast as required by law. It was therefore

"Resolved, That there has been no election of a United States senator by the Kansas legislature at this session.

"Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against this revolutionary and illegal transaction, and instruct the president of this joint assembly to appoint a committee, to consist of three members of the house and two members of the senate, to prepare a formal statement and emphatic protest to the senate of the United States, to be signed by the members of this assembly, protesting against the seating of John Martin as senator from this state."

The resolutions were adopted, and Speaker Douglass appointed Representatives Hoch, Cubbison and Hopkins, and Senators Baker and Willcockson on the committee. The protest and memorial presented by the committee and signed by 77 members, stated that in the joint session of the 25th the clerk omitted from the roll call 10 members holding certificates and called the names of 10 persons holding no certificates; that 9 of these pretended members voted for Mr. Martin and one for Mr. Hanna; that Senator Baker asked permission, on behalf of himself, 14 members of the senate and 65 members of the house, to vote for senator, but Lieut.-Gov. Daniels, who presided over the joint assembly, denied them the right to do so; that the lieutenant-governor then announced the whole number of votes cast as being 93, of which John Martin had received 86; M. W. Cobun, 1; Fred Close, 1; W. S. Hanna, 1, and S. H. Snider 1, and declared Mr. Martin duly elected.

After the adoption of this statement and protest, a vote was taken for United States senator, in which John Martin received 26 votes and John W. Ady 77. All this was without avail, however, as the United States senate admitted Mr. Martin to a seat for the unexpired term of Senator Plumb.

The legislature adjourned on March 11. So much of the session had been taken up with the "Legislative War," as this untimely incident has been called, that but little beneficial legislation was enacted. Among the most important laws were the Australian ballot law; the creation of a board of World's Fair managers; a law annulling the "gold clause" in mortgages; and granting to the regents of the state university the

authority to erect on the grounds of that institution the "Spooner Library" building. A proposition to amend the constitution so as to give women the right of suffrage was ordered to be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election of 1894.

On Sept. 12, 1893, Gov. Lewelling delivered an address at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, this being one day of "Kansas Week" at the exposition. His address was a good presentation of the growth, wealth and products of the state, and incidentally he referred to the recent political disturbances.

"If the statistician," said he, "seeks a solution of our occasional discontent, and asks why we are constantly making explorations in the domain of political economy, we point with pride to more than 9,000 school houses which nestle upon our prairies. If he asks why we are the vanguard of political and moral reform, we tell him of our district and normal schools, our colleges, our great university, and of the spires which rise from 4,500 churches. These are the institutions which mold the sentiments and shape the destinies of an ambitious people."

The industrial depression of 1893 affected Kansas in common with other states, particularly those in the West. Several banks were forced to close their doors and numerous business concerns failed. In every one of the larger cities, and in many of the principal towns, a large number of workmen were unable to find remunerative employment. The hard times continued into the following year, when many of the unemployed in various parts of the country joined the "Commonweal Army," a movement that was originated by Jacob Coxey of Ohio, and marched to the national capital to urge Congress to take some action that would relieve the situation. (See Commonweal Army.)

An organization of workmen known as the American Railway Union inaugurated a strike on nearly all the leading railroads of the country in the summer of 1894. The strike began in Chicago, but soon extended all over the western states, many of the men employed by the railroad companies in Kansas losing their positions. Added to these misfortunes, the corn crop in Kansas suffered severely from drought, except in the valley of the Arkansas river, though the loss to the state was offset to some extent by the discovery of oil and natural gas (q. v.).

In Feb., 1894, the Farmers' Alliance held a convention in Topeka and adopted resolutions favoring the sub-treasury plan of government—that of loaning money direct to the people at two per cent; the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; a national currency "safe, sound and flexible," to be increased in volume to \$50 per capita; postal savings banks; a graduated income tax, and governmental ownership of all means of transportation and communication.

When the Populist state convention met on June 12, these resolutions became the basis of the party's declaration of principles. The convention also declared in favor of national and state boards of arbitration; shorter hours of labor without any reduction in wages; the establishment of a state irrigation department; the initiative and referendum.

and the constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. Gov. Lewelling was renominated, as were also the auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, and Congressman at large. The state ticket was then completed by the selection of D. I. Furbeck for lieutenant-governor; J. W. Amis, for secretary of state; and George W. Clark, for associate justice.

The Republican state convention met at Topeka on June 6 and nominated the following candidates: For governor, Edmund N. Morrill; lieutenant-governor, James A. Troutman; secretary of state, W. C. Edwards; auditor, George E. Cole; treasurer, Otis L. Atherton; attorney-general, F. B. Davis; superintendent of public instruction, Edwin Stanley; associate justice, William A. Johnston; Congressman at large, Richard W. Blue. The platform declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and for legislation for the promotion of irrigation. The administration of Gov. Lewelling was denounced "for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state."

On June 12, the same day as the Populist state convention, the Prohibitionists met at Olathe and nominated the following state ticket: For governor, I. O. Pickering; lieutenant-governor, H. F. Douthart; secretary of state, J. N. Howard; auditor, J. P. Perkins; treasurer, James Murray; attorney-general, M. V. B. Bennett; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. A. Allison; associate justice, J. R. Silver; Congressman at large, Frank Holsinger.

The Democrats held their state convention at Topeka on July 3. David Overmyer was nominated for governor; Sidney J. Cooke, for lieutenant-governor; E. J. Herning, for secretary of state; W. E. Banks, for auditor; Barney Lantry, for treasurer; James McKinstry, for attorney-general; M. H. Wyckoff, for superintendent of public instruction; J. D. McCleverty, for associate justice, and J. G. Lowe, for Congressman at large. The platform indorsed the administration of President Cleveland; denounced the protective tariff as fraud and robbery; declared in favor of both silver and gold as standard money; affirmed the "natural and legal right" of wage-earners to organize for their protection; congratulated the people of Kansas upon the election of John Martin to the United States senate; demanded the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and opposed the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

At the election on Nov. 6, the Republicans elected all their candidates for state offices, the Congressman at large, and all the district Congressmen except in the Sixth district, where William Baker, the Populist candidate, was elected by a plurality of 194. The vote for governor was as follows: Morrill, 148,697; Lewelling, 118,329; Overmyer, 26,709; Pickering, 5,496. The vote on the suffrage amendment was 95,302 for, and 130,139 against, hence it was defeated by a majority of nearly 35,000.

Following the precedent established by Gov. Anthony in 1879, Gov. Lewelling submitted a "retiring" message to the legislature which assembled in Jan., 1895. In this farewell message there was something in the nature of a wail at the treatment he had received from the people.

"The experience of the retiring executive," said he, "has been not different from what it might have been had he been sent here by some alien power to govern the state as a conquered province. He was elected by a majority of the sovereign people, yet not for a single hour has he had the loyal support of all the citizens as the governor of the state. Proceedings in quo warranto had to be resorted to in order to install appointees to the board of railroad commissioners.

"Every attempt by the executive to disband a company of the national guard, as companies had hitherto been disbanded, and as the supreme court afterwards declared he had the full right to disband them, was met by mutiny, instigated by a published letter of the ex-adjutant-general. In one instance, a probate judge assumed, by injunction, to stay the arm of the supreme executive of the state in the exercise of his power as commander in chief of the militia.

"In another case, at Topeka, an injunction was applied for, but refused, only after full argument, however; while through a local newspaper, the captain of the company to be disbanded mutinously declared his intention of resisting at the point of the bayonet the muster-out order of the commander in chief.

"In taking leave of the office, the executive expresses the hope that his successor may find that the people by whose votes the retiring chief magistrate was elected know how to be citizens as well as partisans, and are patriotic enough to be loyal to any man chosen by the people to be their governor, no matter what his or their political faith may be."

Lewis, an incorporated town in Edwards county, is located in Wayne township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 9 miles east of Kinsley, the county seat. It is a new town, founded since 1890, and presents a neat and prosperous appearance with all its buildings new and substantial. It has 2 banks, a newspaper (the Lewis Press), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 557.

Lewis, Meriwether, soldier and explorer, was born near Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18, 1774, a son of Capt. William and Lucy (Meriwether) Lewis, and a great nephew of Fielding Lewis. He inherited a fortune from his father, but being fond of adventure he left school at the age of eighteen years to begin a career for himself. In 1794 he was one of the volunteers to quell the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania. The next year he joined the regular army, and in 1800 was commissioned captain. From 1801 to 1803 he was President Jefferson's private secretary. After the treaty of Paris, by which the province of Louisiana passed into the hands of the United States, Mr. Jefferson recommended Capt. Lewis to Congress as the right man to place at the head of an

expedition to explore the new purchase (see Lewis & Clark Expedition.) After his return from the Pacific coast in 1806, he was appointed governor of Upper Louisiana. The principal settlements in that territory were in what is now the State of Missouri. Owing to conflicting interests, due in a great measure to the recent transfer of Louisiana to the United States government, the new governor found his territory torn by dissensions. All his life he had been subject to fits of depression, and the conditions in which he now found himself caused him to become more than usually despondent. While in this frame of mind he was called to Washington, and at the residence of a Mr. Gruider, near Nashville, Tenn., he committed suicide on Oct. 8, 1809. In 1900 the name of Capt. Lewis was selected as one of those entitled to recognition in the Hall of Fame in the New York University.

Lewis and Clark Expedition.—The object of this expedition, as recited in the instructions, was "to explore the Missouri river, and such principal streams of it as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purpose of commerce." It was determined by President Jefferson to associate two commanders of the expedition, and accordingly William Clark was chosen, and given coördinate powers with Capt. Meriwether Lewis. Every citizen of the United States became at once intensely interested in the results, and awaited anxiously for the return of the expedition. Capt. Clark joined the party at Louisville, and all arrived at St. Louis in Dec., 1803.

The start was made on May 14, 1804, the expedition consisting of 9 Kentuckians, 2 experienced French boatmen, 14 soldiers, 1 interpreter, 1 hunter and a colored servant; and in addition a corporal, 6 soldiers and 9 boatmen, who were instructed to assist the expedition as far as the Mandan country. They embarked in three boats—one a keel-boat 55 feet long, bearing one large sail and arranged for 22 oarsmen. It also had a deck provided with cabin and forecabin, and was protected amidships by lockers and by a breastwork that could be raised in case of attack. In addition there were two pirogues of 6 and 7 oars respectively. Two horses were ridden along the bank, designed to bring in the game killed, upon which it was planned the expedition would largely subsist. Full provision was made for a complete record of all noteworthy discoveries and occurrences. All the vast territory of the unknown western country was now at last to be opened to the enterprise of the Americans. Lewis and Clark reached the town of St. Charles on May 15, passed Osage Woman river on May 23, and on June 1 reached the mouth of the Osage river. On the night of June 26 they encamped at the upper point of the mouth of the Kansas river, on the site of the present city of Kansas City, Kan.

Here the Missouri river runs northwesterly, forming the boundary line between Kansas and Missouri. The Kansas counties ascending are Leavenworth, Atchison and Doniphan, and of the journey along their

shores the following is a succinct and circumstantial narrative: "Here [at the mouth of the Kansas river] we remained two days, during which we made the necessary observations, recruited the party, and repaired the boat. On the banks of the Kansas reside the Indians of the same name, consisting of two villages, one at about 20, the other 40 leagues from its mouth, and amounting to about 300 men. They once lived 24 leagues higher than the Kansas, on the south bank of the Missouri, and were then more numerous; but they have been reduced and banished by the Sauks and Ayauways, who, being better supplied with arms, have an advantage over the Kansas, though the latter are not less fierce or warlike than themselves. This nation is now hunting on the plains for buffalo, which our hunters have seen for the first time."

According to the journal, on June 30, the expedition "reached the mouth of a river coming in from the north, and called by the French *Petite Riviere Platte*, or *Little Shallow river*; it is about 60 yards wide at its mouth. . . . One mile beyond this is a small creek on the south, at 5 miles from which we camped on the same side, opposite the lower point of an island called *Diamond island*. The land on the north between the *Little Shallow river* and the *Missouri* is not good, and subject to overflow; on the south it is higher and better timbered."

On July 1, "We proceeded along the north side of *Diamond island*, where a small creek called *Biscuit creek* empties. . . . Here we observed great quantities of grapes and raspberries. Between one and two miles further are three islands, and a creek on the south known by the French name of *Remore*. The main current, which is now on the south side of the largest of the three islands, ran three years ago, as we were told, on the north, and there was then no appearance of the two smaller islands. . . . *Paccaun* trees were this day seen, and large quantities of deer and turkey on the banks. We had advanced 12 miles."

On July 2, "We left camp, opposite to which is a high and beautiful prairie on the southern side, and passed up the south of the islands, which are high meadows, and a creek on the north called *Parc creek*. Here for half an hour the river became covered with drift-wood, which rendered navigation dangerous, and was probably caused by the giving way of some sand-bar, which had detained the wood. After making 5 miles we passed a stream on the south called *Turkey creek*, near a sand-bar, where we could scarcely stem the current with 20 oars and all the poles we had. On the north at about two miles further is a large island called by the Indians *Wau-car-da-war-card-da*, or the *Bear-medicine island*. Here we landed and replaced our mast, which had been broken three days ago, by running against a tree overhanging the river."

The island here mentioned is *Kickapoo island*, a short distance above *Fort Leavenworth*, in the immediate vicinity of *Kickapoo City*. By July 4 they had ascended the *Missouri* to a point not far from the present city of *Atchison*. They were able to celebrate the occasion "only by an evening gun, and an additional gill of whisky to the men," but in honor of the day they named *Fourth of July* and *Independence creeks*, the

latter of which is still so called. It empties into the Missouri in Atchison county. The next day they camped in what is now Doniphan county, and on July 11 they passed the 40th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary line of Kansas. The expedition was continued to the Pacific ocean, and the duration of the journey was from May, 1804, to Sept., 1806.

Lewis and Clark's description of the region through which they passed revealed to the citizens of the United States the marvelous value of their new possession, but recently purchased from France. It was the first governmental exploration of the "Great West," and it was now only a question of time until the whole tract would be peopled by millions and enriched and beautified by a progressive Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Lexington, a rural postoffice of Clark county, is situated on Bluff creek in the township of the same name, about 12 miles northeast of Ashland, the county seat, and 9 miles northwest of Protection, which is the nearest railroad station.

Liberal, the judicial seat of Seward county, is located about 4 miles from Oklahoma, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has 2 banks with a combined capitalization of \$50,000 and deposits of nearly \$350,000, a weekly newspaper (the Independent), a large number of substantial business houses, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,716. The town was founded in 1888. In 1900 the population was 426. Its growth in the last ten years has been the normal result of the increasing prosperity of that section of the state, and not the result of a temporary boom. It is an important shipping point for grain, live-stock and produce. It is the greatest broom-corn market in the United States. Over 800 cars of the product is shipped annually, most of it in the month of August.

Liberty, the former county seat of Montgomery county, is located in Liberty township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles east of Independence, the county seat. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper (the Liberty Sentinel). It is an incorporated city of 385 inhabitants, according to the census of 1910, has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. Liberty was established by the citizens of the towns of Verdigris and Montgomery in 1869, the original site being 6 miles south of Independence. It was made the county seat in the same year, but retained the honors only a few months. When the railroad was built in 1870, the town was removed several miles to its present site. One of the early important industries was the flour mill of John McTaggart, which was built in 1875 at a cost of \$14,000, and had a cotton gin in connection with it.

Libraries.—The library was almost the first yearning of the Kansas immigrant, if the records indicate truly, for on July 21, 1855, the territorial legislature passed an act incorporating the Tecumseh Lyceum and Library Association. On Aug. 15, 1855, it granted incorporation papers to the Historical and Philosophical Society of Kansas, one object of

which was to collect and preserve a library. In 1857 nine colleges with plans for libraries were incorporated. This same year the Leavenworth Lyceum was given permission to organize a library. In Feb., 1858, the territorial library was founded. In 1860 the Law Institute and Library of Leavenworth, the Kansas Institute, the Leavenworth Law Library Association, and the Paola Mercantile Library and Lyceum Association were incorporated. Only a few of these organizations lived to have the books they hoped to possess.

The State Library—One library that developed with the state was the territorial, which later became the state library. The act signed by the acting-governor on Feb. 9, 1858, provided for a state librarian to be appointed by the governor, and a board of commissioners to direct its management. These were, the governor, the secretary of state, the librarian, the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives. On Feb. 11, 1859, the legislature passed a law for the reorganization of the library of the territory. It arranged for the appointment of a librarian and his salary, it made rules for government, maintenance and use of books. In 1861 the library was defined, "The books, pamphlets, maps and charts, belonging to the state, now in the state library, or which shall hereafter be added to same, shall compose the state library and be left in the office of the auditor of the state, who shall be *ex-officio* librarian."

The act in its following sections provides rules and regulations relative to the use of said library and its control. The legislature of 1870 passed a new law for the government of the library. The governor and judges of the supreme court were named as directors, the librarian's salary was increased, an annual appropriation was made, a catalogue planned, and the librarian instructed to label each book with the words, "Kansas State Library." David Dickinson was appointed librarian and in Dec., 1870, reported 6,306 volumes in the library. Mr. Dickinson died in 1879, and the following persons have succeeded him: S. A. Kingman, H. J. Dennis, James L. King, Annie L. Diggs, James L. King. The board of trustees consists of the seven justices of the supreme court. The library is free to the public and is purely a reference library, being especially strong in law and medicine. It is supported by the appropriations from the legislature; the statistics of 1910 show this library to have an income of \$10,200 and 75,000 volumes, which are classified by the Dewey system. It occupies a wing of the state house.

Traveling Libraries—The movement for traveling libraries was started by the club women of the state, through the influence of Lucy B. Johnston of Topeka. The matter was taken up by the State Federation in May, 1897, while Mrs. Willis Lord Moore was president. In May, 1898, active work commenced under the supervision of the Kansas Social Science Federation, the Topeka branch of which pledged 500 books and \$20 in money. Thus encouraged, the federation determined to accumulate 3,000 books as a nucleus of a permanent library system. When this was accomplished the legislature was asked to assume further

care of the books, and the future development of the work, thus making it a department of the state library.

At the legislative session of 1899, a law was passed establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, making an appropriation of \$1,000 a year for support, and providing that certain books of the state library be made available for the use of the traveling library department. In compliance with this law, the trustees of the state library appointed the following persons to be members of the commission: Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, chairman; Mrs. Mary V. Humphrey, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, Edward T. Wilder and H. G. Larimer. The commission organized July 1, 1899, and elected James L. King as secretary. The 3,000 books and 34 shipping cases collected by the Social Science Federation were transferred to the commission. All of these books were acquired by donations from clubs, and individuals, either in single volumes, fractional libraries, or sets of 50 books each. The traveling library which in 1899 consisted of 3,000 volumes and 35 shipping cases, in 1908 had 30,000 books, with 450 cases, and had visited 103 counties and 517 towns in Kansas. This library is housed in the state house and has an annual appropriation of \$6,000. The traveling libraries commission of 1908 consisted of James L. King, Mrs. Eustace Brown, Lucy B. Johnston, Julia E. Brown and Harry G. Larimer, with Mrs. Adrian L. Greene as secretary.

Municipal Libraries—The legislature of 1886 enacted a law authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms. Section 1 provided that, "upon the written petition of 50 taxpayers of any city presented to the mayor and city council thereof, such mayor and council shall cause to be submitted to the legal voters of such city at the first city election thereafter, or if the petition so requests, at a special election to be called for that purpose, the question of the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room by such city."

This act also provided that the mayor and council could levy a library tax, not to exceed one mill on the dollar in cities of first and second class and not to exceed one and one-half mills in cities of the third class. In 1901 this levy was changed to one mill in cities of the first class and two and one-half mills in cities of the third class. The law made full provision for the organization of free public libraries and many libraries that had been founded and maintained by women's clubs became the property of the municipality. The following list of public libraries, with date of organization and number of volumes, was compiled from 1910 statistics:

Abilene, 1903, 4,002 volumes; Arkansas City, 1908, 3,328 volumes; Atchison, subscription library established in 1879, supported by fees, 9,000 volumes; Baxter Springs, Johnson public library, 1907, 2,964 volumes; Blue Rapids, 1874, by ladies' library association, supported by fees, 4,005 volumes; Burlington, 1884, 12,119 volumes; Caney, subscription library organized by ladies' library association 1892, supported by

fees, 774 volumes; Cawker City, 1873, 1,800 volumes; Chanute, 1901, 6,207 volumes; Clay Center, 1901, 2,874 volumes; Coffeyville, 1907, supported by fees, 1,927 volumes; Concordia, 1890, 3,510 volumes; Delphos, 1888, supported by fees, 600 volumes; Douglas, 1908, supported by fees, 910 volumes; Downs, Carnegie library, 1905, 1,424 volumes; Eldorado, 1909, 3,000 volumes; Emporia, 1884, 9,000 volumes; Everest, Barnes public library, organized in 1910, supported by endowment, 400 volumes; Fort Scott, 1891, 6,301 volumes; Galena, library association organized in 1899, 1,000 volumes; Garden City, ladies' library association, 1898, supported by fees, 1,000 volumes; Girard, 1901, 2,814 volumes; Goodland, subscription library, 1908, 785 volumes; Great Bend, 1908, 3,500 volumes; Halstead, 1894, 800 volumes; Hiawatha, Morrill free public library, founded in 1882 by E. N. Morrill, 13,500 volumes; Horton, public high school library organized in 1898, 1,800 volumes; Hutchinson, 1896, 6,343 volumes; Independence, 1907, 4,568 volumes; Iola, 1905, 4,555 volumes; Jamestown, Pomeroy free library supported by gifts, 800 volumes; Junction City, George Smith public library, 1908, supported by endowment, 7,713 volumes; Kansas City, 1891, 17,500 volumes; Kensington, subscription library, 1905, supported by fees, 500 volumes; Kingman, 1900, 2,907 volumes; Lawrence, 1865, 10,100 volumes; Lebanon, ladies' library club, organized 1900, subscription library, 875 volumes; Lyons, 1910; Leavenworth, 1910, 17,479 volumes; McPherson, 1905, 2,110 volumes; Manhattan, Carnegie public library, 1904, 4,875 volumes; Marquette, subscription library, 1900, supported by fees, 600 volumes; Medicine Lodge, Lincoln library, 1895, supported by fees, 2,000 volumes; Newton, 1885, 7,735 volumes; Oakland, 1909, supported by gifts, 1,003 volumes; Oberlin, subscription library, 1903, supported by fees, 1,134 volumes; Osawatomie, 1891, 2,200 volumes; Oswego, 1909, 1,000 volumes; Ottawa, Carnegie library, 1876, 7,586 volumes; Paola, 1881, 7,200 volumes; Parsons, 1905, 4,800 volumes; Peabody, 1875, 8,390 volumes; Pittsburg, 1902, 12,000 volumes; Plainville, subscription library, 1902, supported by fees, 860 volumes; Pratt, 1910, 1,495 volumes; Russell, 1901, 2,623 volumes; Salina, 1894, 6,500 volumes; Stafford, Nora E. Larabee free public memorial library, 1908, 1,100 volumes; Topeka, 1870, 24,493 volumes; Vinland, library association organized in 1859, subscription library, 1,570 volumes; Washington, 1910, 1,700 volumes; Weir, subscription library, 1896, 1,029 volumes; Wichita, 1891, 16,000 volumes. These libraries are supported by tax, unless otherwise indicated.

In Kansas as elsewhere the donations of Andrew Carnegie have given impetus to the free public library. His gifts for library buildings have been made with the usual condition, that cities pledge 10 per cent of the net amount of the gift for maintenance. The exception to this invariable rule was in the case of the Anderson memorial library, College of Emporia, which Mr. Carnegie erected without conditions, as a memorial to Col. J. B. Anderson, his early patron and friend. In 1899 Mr. Carnegie gave \$500 to the Blue Rapids library for the purchase of

books. His gifts for the erection of library buildings are: Abilene, \$12,500; Arkansas City, \$20,000; Chanute, \$15,000; Concordia, \$10,000; Downs, \$6,000; Emporia (Anderson Memorial), \$30,000; Emporia (public), \$22,000; Fort Scott, \$1,800; Girard, \$8,000; Great Bend, \$15,000; Hiawatha, \$10,000; Hutchinson, \$16,000; Independence, \$30,000; Iola, \$15,000; Kansas City, \$75,000; Lawrence, \$27,500; Leavenworth, \$30,000; McPherson (McPherson College), \$15,000; Manhattan, \$15,000; Newton, \$18,000; Ottawa, \$15,500; Russell, \$5,000; Salina, \$15,000; Topeka (Washburn College), \$40,000; Washington, \$6,000; Wichita (Fairmount College), \$40,000; Hays, \$8,000; Osawatomie, \$7,500; Pittsburg, \$50,000; Yates Center, \$7,500.

The State Historical Library is an important part of the Kansas State Historical Society (q. v.), which was organized in Topeka on Dec. 13, 1875. It is especially strong in material relating to the history of Kansas, its literature, art, schools, churches and societies, and possesses a very nearly complete set of the documents published by the state. The general library is especially devoted to United States and state history, description and travels in the west, genealogy, biography, Indians and slavery, besides the general subjects of sociology, religion, science, and the useful arts, with a very good collection of federal documents. The society occupies the south wing of the fourth floor of the state capitol. The secretary of the society is ex-officio librarian. This library in 1910 contained 35,320 volumes and a large number of bound newspaper files, pamphlets, magazines, etc.

College Libraries.—These libraries have grown as the colleges of which they are a part have developed. The largest and best is the library of the University of Kansas, the history of which dates from the establishment of the university. When the first board of regents met in March, 1865, it elected one of its members, J. S. Emery, librarian. His duties were purely nominal, as were those of his successor, W. C. Tenney. In 1869 the care of the library was given over to the faculty, Frank H. Snow serving from 1869 to 1873, Byron C. Smith from 1873 to 1874 and Ephraim Miller from 1875 to 1887, when the expansion of the library demanded a librarian who could give his whole time to its management. In 1887 Miss Carrie M. Watson was elected to the position and is still in office. At the formal opening of the university a few Congressional books were the only volumes in the library. The growth of the library was almost imperceptible until 1873, when the legislature appropriated \$1,500 to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books. In 1874 there were less than 1,000 volumes in the library. The first few books were housed in the southwest room on the second floor of the first building. In 1872 they were moved to Fraser Hall and occupied shelves in the chancellor's office. In 1877 the library was removed to the west room of the south wing of Fraser Hall. There were at that time 2,519 volumes. On Oct. 17, 1894, a new library building was dedicated. It was erected at a cost of \$75,000 through the generosity of William B. Spooner of Boston, Mass. Since

the occupancy of the new building there has been an increase in the growth and efficiency until in 1911 there were 72,000 volumes, accessible to the students through the general library and fifteen departmental libraries for the departments of English, Latin, German, education, philosophy, history, sociology, physics, physiology, biology, geology, engineering, chemistry, pharmacy and law.

The library of the State Agricultural College is the outgrowth of the Bluemont College library, which was organized in 1878. It is especially strong in scientific departments, is the depository of the 5th Congressional district for Federal documents, and for the experiment station library. It has regular appropriations from the state for maintenance. In 1910 the total number of volumes was 37,315.

The library of the State Normal School was organized in 1865. Its early growth was slow. Its valuation in 1870 was estimated at \$2,000. In 1878 all the books were burned. By the close of the following year 350 volumes had been collected and Senator Plumb added 200 more. On Aug. 10, 1880, the school secured the right and title to 785 books from the Athenaeum Library Association of Emporia. The list included 461 books belonging to the old Emporia Library Association. In Feb., 1884, the old stockholders of the association demanded the return of the books, and the regents ordered them turned over to the new city library association. This transfer left 1,200 books in the normal school library. In 1885 the legislature made an appropriation of \$1,000 for books. In 1889 the total number of volumes exceeded 5,000. Up to that time students, directed by a member of the faculty, acted as librarians, but the demands upon the librarian were so great the regents appointed Miss Mary A. Whitney as librarian. Miss Elva E. Clark succeeded Miss Whitney in 1892. In 1902 the library was moved from its quarters in the old building to its new home erected by an appropriation of the legislature. In connection with the library is a course in library management conducted by a librarian employed for that purpose. The library contains 26,000 volumes.

Anderson Memorial Library of the College of Emporia was established in 1888 as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Anderson of Manhattan, on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The plan was formed by the Presbyterian synod of Kansas. The library building was erected in 1901 by Andrew Carnegie as a memorial to Mr. Anderson. The building is modern and complete and can accommodate 25,000 volumes. The trustees of the college control the library which is especially strong in the departments of history and religion. In 1910 it had 9,334 books.

Fort Riley.—A library has been in existence at the post since its founding. It is for the use of student-officers only, in attendance at the school of application for cavalry and field artillery, and is controlled by the commanding officer of the school. The allotment for the care and purchase of books is from the annual appropriation of the United States government through the war college board, Washington,

D. C. The library, containing 7,668 volumes, is especially strong in works relating to military science, travel and biography, and has valuable monographs on the military systems of foreign countries and scientific and professional reports from the various governmental bureaus.

The library of Bethany College at Lindsborg was established in 1881. In Dec., 1882, it consisted of 6 volumes, and has grown to 7,500 through subscriptions and gifts. The library is strong in Swedish literature and history, in law and reference books, and contains a collection of old and rare books numbering about 485.

The Bethel College library was established at Newton in 1893 by the Kansas conference of Mennonites. It is strong in church history, theology, English and German literature, pedagogy, and history, and contains 2,500 books.

The Ottawa University library was established Sept. 10, 1902, the day the old library burned. It is supported by fees and contains 5,600 books.

The library of St. Mary's College was established by the Jesuit fathers in 1869. It contains 22,896 volumes.

The library of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina was established in 1886 by gifts from friends of the school. It is strongest in American history and contains 6,000 volumes.

The library of Fairmount College at Wichita was established in 1895. It is supported by endowment and contains 31,300 volumes.

The library of Midland College at Atchison was established in 1889 by the Evangelical Lutheran church and contains 8,345 volumes.

St. Benedict's College of Atchison, founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers, has two libraries, one of 27,500 volumes for the use of the instructors, and one of 5,000 volumes for the use of students.

McPherson College has a library of 4,000 volumes, supported by endowment that was established in 1906. The library of Highland College, founded in 1857, has 5,000 volumes, and the library of Campbell College at Holton contains 4,000 volumes.

The Baker University library was established by the Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas in 1858. It occupies quarters in the Case library building, which was erected through the liberality of Nelson Case and Andrew Carnegie. It contains 25,000 volumes.

Washburn College library was established in 1870. In 1886 the books were moved into the Boswell Memorial library, where they remained until 1925, when a Carnegie library was erected at the cost of \$40,000. Washburn library is supported by endowment and has 16,000 books.

The report of the state superintendent of public instruction shows 5,443 rural school district libraries in Kansas, having books to the number of 479,142 in all the school libraries in the state, the total number of books in all libraries in Kansas being 875,119.

Liebethal, a country postoffice in Rush county, is located 8 miles north of La Crosse, the county seat and nearest shipping point. It has one general store. The population in 1910 was 30.

Lien Laws.—Judgments of courts of record of Kansas, and of courts of the United States rendered within this state, are liens on the real estate of the debtor within the county and from the first day of the term at which the judgment is rendered, but judgments by confession, and judgments rendered at the same term which the action is commenced, bind such lands only from the day on which the judgment is rendered. An attested copy of the journal entry of any judgment, together with a statement of the costs taxed against the debtor in the case, may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of any county, and such judgment is a lien on the real estate of the debtor within that county from the time of filing such copy. Executions are issued only from the court in which the judgment is rendered.

Any person who, under contract with the owner of any tract or piece of land, or with a trustee, agent, husband or wife of such owner, performs labor or furnishes material for the erection, alteration or repair of any building, improvement or structure thereon; or who furnishes material or performs labor in putting up any fixtures or machinery in, or attachment to, any such building, structure or improvement; or who plants any trees, vines, plants or hedges, in or upon said land; or who builds, alters or repairs, or furnishes labor or material for building, altering or repairing any fence or foot-walk in or upon said land, or any sidewalk in any street abutting said land, has a lien upon the whole of said piece or tract of land, the building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material, fixtures or machinery. Such liens are preferred to all other liens or incumbrances which may attach to or upon the land, buildings or improvements, or either of them, subsequent to the commencement of such building, the furnishing or putting up of the fixtures or machinery, the planting of trees, vines, plants, or hedges, the building of the fence, foot-walks, or sidewalks, or the making of any of the repairs or improvements.

In any contract for the sale of railroad or street railway equipment or rolling stock, it is lawful to agree that the title to the property sold, although possession is given, shall not vest in the purchaser until the purchase price is fully paid.

All bonds legally issued by a vote of the electors in any county or township becomes a lien upon all the real estate therein for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds.

An attorney has a lien for a general balance of compensation upon any papers of his client which have come into his possession in the course of his professional employment, upon money in his hands and upon money due to his client, and anyone under contract with the owner of any leasehold for oil or gas purposes, performs labor or furnishes material, has a lien upon the whole of such leasehold, and it becomes a preferred lien.

Ligest, Pierre Laclède, one of the founders of St. Louis, Mo., was born in France in 1724, and at the age of thirty-one years came to New Orleans, where he engaged in business as a merchant. In 1762 he

obtained a license from the governor of Louisiana giving him the exclusive right to trade in furs with the Indians in the Missouri valley. Under this license the firm of Maxent & Co. was organized, and in Feb., 1764, he established his headquarters where the city of St. Louis now stands. For several years he carried on a profitable trade in furs, establishing posts at various points in the Indian country. He died on June 20, 1778, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, while returning to St. Louis from New Orleans. There has been some question as to his correct name. Sometimes it appears as Pierre Ligest Laclède, at others as Pierre Laclède Ligest. Sharp's History of St. Louis, says: "In fourteen instances in which the name occurs in the archives it is written 'Pierre Laclède Ligest.' In the body of legal instruments, whether drawn by himself or a notary, this is the almost uniform orthography. But whenever Laclède signed his name to a document, the signature is universally 'Laclède Ligest.'"

Hyde & Conard's Cyclopedic of St. Louis says: "While a resident of New Orleans Laclède contracted a civil marriage with Therese Chouteau, who had separated from a former husband, and who was denied divorce by the Catholic church. Four children were born to this union, but all of these children, upon confirmation in the church, took the name of the mother, and hence none of Laclède's descendants bears his name."

Lillis, Thomas Francis, coadjutor bishop of Kansas City, Mo., formerly bishop of Leavenworth, was born at Lexington, Mo., March 3, 1862, a son of James and Margaret (Jordan) Lillis, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. He attended the public schools of Lafayette county, Mo., St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kan., and Niagara University at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he was prepared for the priesthood and ordained in Aug., 1885. His first appointment was to the parish at Shackleford, Mo., where he remained until he became rector of St. Patrick's church at Kansas City, Mo., in 1887. In 1904 Father Lillis was consecrated bishop of Leavenworth and installed in the Leavenworth cathedral early in 1905. At the request of the bishops of the province of St. Louis and the priests of Kansas City, Mo., in 1910, Bishop Lillis was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Hogan of Kansas City to succeed him at his death.

Lincoln, the county seat of Lincoln county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located on the Union Pacific R. R., and is the largest town on that road between Salina and the state line. It has city waterworks, which were built at the expense of \$40,000, a \$60,000 court-house, an electric light plant owned by the city, an ice plant, flour mills, a cement plant, a cigar factory, a hospital and sanitarium, 3 banks, with a combined capitalization of \$85,000, and 2 newspapers (the Sentinel and the Republican). Lincoln is a beautiful modern little city, with stone buildings, lining wide and well kept streets. It is the seat of the Kansas Christian College established in 1884. The town was platted in 1871. The first town election resulted as follows: Mayor, George

M. Lutes; police judge, Mortimer Gregg; clerk, L. A. Minx; councilmen, D. E. Coolbaugh, George Green, Luther Stewart, H. Holcomb and Joseph Cheney. It became a city of the third class in Sept., 1879. Liquor was never legally sold on the town site except during the year 1879. The town had a slow growth until the college and the railroad were built. During the year 1886 the population doubled and wealth trebled on account of these two institutions. From March to May 125 new buildings were erected. A city library was established by the women about this time. It has about 2,000 volumes at the present time. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 1,508. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order post-office with six rural routes.

Lincoln, Abraham, 16th president of the United States, was born near Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. His entire attendance at school was less than one year, but by reading such books as came in his way he acquired a practical education and developed considerable power as a backwoods orator. In early life he removed to Sangamon county, Ill., where in 1832 he was commissioned captain of a company of volunteers and served in the Black Hawk war. The same year he was elected to the state legislature, receiving 205 out of 208 votes in the county, and was instrumental in securing the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield, where soon afterward he formed a partnership with John S. Stewart for the practice of law. Subsequently he was associated with S. T. Logan, and in 1843 formed a partnership with William H. Herndon which lasted until Mr. Lincoln's death. In 1840 Mr. Lincoln was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket, and in 1846 he was elected to Congress. In 1858 he was nominated for United States senator by the Republicans of Illinois, and his debates with Stephen A. Douglas, his opponent, attracted world-wide attention. He was elected president in 1860 and reelected in 1864. The history of his administration and the great Civil war is familiar to every American. On Friday evening, April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a play at Ford's theater in Washington and died the succeeding day. This brief mention of Mr. Lincoln is regarded as appropriate in this work, because in Dec., 1859, he visited Kansas. On the evening of the 1st he spoke at Elwood, and afterward spoke at Troy, Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth. Prentiss says: "The largest political gathering that had ever assembled in Kansas heard him at Leavenworth. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered afterward at Cooper Institute, New York city, and is one of the ablest productions of American statesman."

Lincoln County, in the central part of the state, is in the third tier of counties south of Nebraska, and is bounded on the north by Mitchell county; east by Ottawa and Saline; south by Ellsworth, and west by Osborne and Russell. Its area is 720 square miles. The county was created in 1867 and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, but remained practically unorganized territory until 1870. During these three years

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it was attached for all revenue and judicial purposes to Ottawa county as Lincoln township, and later was attached to Saline when that county was organized.

It is believed that the first white men to visit what is now Lincoln county were the French under de Bourgmont in 1724. Pike's expedition in 1806, passed southwest across the county. Hunting parties went up the Saline and Solomon, but their stay was always short and they left no mark upon the wilderness. In 1859 a hunting party, of which James R. Mead was a member, visited the valley of the Saline in what is now Lincoln county, and found the camp of a man who had raised the first civilized corn. In his account of the expedition Mr. Mead says, "We moved to the place and built cabins, stable and a corral for the winter. . . . Having completed comfortable quarters, which became known as Mead's ranch, I set out to explore the country." Michael Stearns, Thomas Boyle, Ade Spahn and a man named Dean also hunted along the Saline in 1858-59, and nearly always camped at the mouth of Beaver creek.

Although the country toward the head of the Saline river was not considered safe from Indian depredations in 1864, Charles, William and Marion Chase, John Moffit and Flavius Moody started to make a settlement on Spillman creek. They located between Beaver creek and the Saline river, where they built a log house and other buildings, but one disaster after another occurred, and in May they abandoned the place because of an Indian outbreak. In July, the Moffits, accompanied by two men named Taylor and Henderson returned to the place, but were attacked by Indians while hunting near Rocky Hill. Two were killed, but the others managed to reach the house and after watching for Indians a day and a night escaped to the settlements.

The first really permanent homes of white men were built near where Beverly now stands by members of the First Colorado cavalry, which had been stationed at Salina in 1865. They came up the Saline and filed on all the desirable river claims from what is now the eastern boundary of the county to the mouth of the Beaver. Six of these men, Richard Clark, James M. Adams, Isaac DeGraff, Edward E. Johnson, William E. Thompson and Darius C. Skinner, who had crossed the plains before the war, returned during the winter of 1865-66, to occupy their claims. The next spring others were added to the population. George Green and his wife came from Massachusetts, and their daughter, Lizzie, born Oct. 18, 1866, was the first white child born in the county. W. T. Wild, of England, and John Dart, of Connecticut, also brought their families. J. J. Peate, William Gaskell, M. D. Green, Michael Ziegler, John S. Strange, Martin Henderson, and a number of others came in 1866, and the next year the population was considerably increased by immigrants from the East, among whom were Louis Farley, Ferdinand Erhardt and M. S. Green.

The first lumber in the county was cut with an old-fashioned whip-saw. By this method the logs were rolled upon a scaffold. On the top

of the log stood one man to pull the saw up and one below to pull it down—a "slow but sure" process of making lumber.

In common with other frontier counties, Lincoln suffered from Indian raids during the late '60s and early '70s. In 1868 a detachment of the Seventh United States cavalry, under command of Col. Benteen, was stationed for a time at Schermerhorn's ranch, south of Rocky Hill, for the protection of the settlers. After the Indian campaign of 1874 the white people were allowed to pursue their way without molestation, and the progress of the county was more rapid, as well as more substantial in character.

A petition asking for a separate county organization was sent to Gov. Harvey in 1870, and on Oct. 4 he appointed Isaac DeGraff, John S. Strange and Washington Smith, commissioners, and F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. The temporary county seat was established on the northwest quarter of section 35, township 11, range 8, a few miles east of where Lincoln now stands. The first meeting of the board was held on Oct. 6 at the house of John Strange. The commissioners divided the county into four civil townships—Colorado, Elkhorn, Salt Creek and Indiana. At the election in November I. C. Buzwick was elected representative; Cornelius Dietz, James Wild and John Strange, commissioners; A. S. Potter, county clerk; Volney Ball, treasurer; D. C. Skinner, probate judge; T. A. Walls, register of deeds; R. B. Clark, sheriff; Myron Green, county attorney; J. A. Cook, district clerk; P. Lowe, surveyor, and Francis Seiber, coroner. The election favored a change of the county seat and in Jan., 1871, the county officers met on the open prairie, decided on a location about 3 miles east of the place designated by the governor, and called it Abram. The Abram town company gave the county a deed to lots for a court-house. In April the commissioners were petitioned to call an election to change the location of the county seat. The petitions were laid over at that time by the commissioners, but on Feb., 19, 1872, an election was held. Lincoln Center receiving 232 votes and Abram 176. On April 1, 1873, bonds to the amount of \$4,000 were voted for a court-house. This building burned in 1898 and the present fine building was dedicated in 1900.

The first school was taught in Martin Henderson's house in 1868 by Marion Ivy. The second was opened in 1869 by David G. Bacon in a dugout near the same place. Mrs. Skinner taught the first public school, at Monroe, in 1870. In March, 1871, the legislature provided for court in Lincoln county and James H. Canfield, of Junction City, presided over the first session, which began Nov. 6, 1871. Lincoln county had no paper until 1873, when F. H. Barnhart started the Lincoln County News. He sold his interest in the paper in 1873 and on July 16, 1874, commenced the publication of the Farmer.

The surface of Lincoln county is gently rolling prairie, with high, rough land breaking into bluffs in the southern and eastern portions. The valley of the Saline averages about a mile and a half in width and with the creek valleys comprises a little less than one-fourth

of the area. Native trees along the streams are ash, oak, elm, box-elder, hackberry, walnut and mulberry. The Saline river flows nearly east and west across the center of the county, and its main tributaries are Wolf, Spillman, Elkhorn and Prosser creeks. Springs are abundant and good well water is found at a depth of 35 feet. Magnesian limestone, red and white sandstone, mineral paint and potter's clay are all found. Cement rock exists in the west and large salt marshes are found in the northeastern portion, while salt springs abound along the Saline river and Spillman creek. Coal of a fair quality has been found and mined for local use. Stock raising is an important industry. The principal crop are winter wheat, oats, corn and Kafir corn, and in 1907 there were 100,000 bearing fruit trees in the county. Transportation facilities are provided by the Union Pacific railroad, which has a line nearly east and west across the county, following the general course of the Saline river, and a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs to Barnard, in the northeast corner, giving the county nearly 40 miles of main track railroad.

The county is divided into the following civil townships: Battle Creek, Beaver, Cedron, Colorado, Elkhorn, Franklin, Golden Belt, Grant, Hanover, Highland, Indiana, Logan, Madison, Marion, Orange, Pleasant, Salt Creek, Scott, Valley and Vesper. The population in 1910 was 10,142; the assessed value of property, \$21,198,950; and the value of all agricultural products, including live stock, \$3,653,605.

Lincolntonville, one of the thriving towns of Marion county, is located on Clear creek and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 13 miles north of Marion, the county seat. It has all the main lines of mercantile enterprise, a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 475, an increase of nearly 150 per cent. over the previous census.

Linda, a country postoffice in Rawlins county, is located in Grant township 18 miles southwest of Atwood, the county seat, and 16 miles from Colby in Thomas county, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 23.

Lindsborg, which claims to be the cleanest city in Kansas, is the second largest town in McPherson county. It is located on the Smoky Hill river, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, 15 miles north of McPherson, the county seat. It has a sewer system, waterworks, electric light plant, 3 banks, 2 flour mills, 3 elevators, a brick works, a broom factory, 3 newspapers (the News, the Posten and the Record), and a number of well stocked stores. This is the headquarters of the Swedish American Insurance company. It is also the location of Bethany College (q. v.), one of the leading educational institutions of the state. This institution, as well as the old people's home in Lindsborg, is supported by the Swedish Lutheran church. The population of the town and surrounding country is almost wholly of Swedish descent. They are artistic people, especially in music, and the little city is known to musicians all over the United States for the yearly render-

ing of the Messiah, an event which brings visitors from all parts of the country. Lindsborg is well built with fine business blocks and up-to-date stores. It is supplied with telegraph and telephone connections, express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,939.

The town was located by the Chicago Swedish company in 1868. The first building was the company's house, in which religious services were held and business transacted. The first private house was built by Neils Olson in 1869. The first store was opened the same year by J. H. Johnson, about a mile west of the town site, where the first postoffice was located. It was established in 1869 and Mr. Johnson was made postmaster. In 1870 the Swedish Merchants' association bought Mr. Johnson's property and moved the store and postoffice to Lindsborg. In May, 1871, C. Carlson surveyed the town site for the First Swedish agricultural society. The town was incorporated as a city in 1879, and John A. Swensson was the first mayor. Bethany College was opened in 1881 with 30 students. The Bank of Lindsborg was established in 1882. By this time Lindsborg had grown to be an important grain market. Three large elevators with a combined capacity of 50,000 bushels had been built at a total cost of \$15,000. Two large mills had been put up, one at a cost of \$8,000 and the other \$12,000. The first newspaper was the Lindsborg Socialist, established in 1879. The Kansas Posten, which was at that time the only Swedish newspaper in Kansas, was established in 1882. The first railroad was the Salina & McPherson branch of the Union Pacific, built in 1879. The Missouri Pacific was constructed through Lindsborg in 1887.

Lindsborg was made the county seat of McPherson county by the commissioners in 1870, and remained so for three years. The first school was taught in the court-house by Mrs. Warner.

Lindsey, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Ottawa county, is located in Concord township, 2 miles southeast of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, and is a shipping point for agricultural products and stock. The population in 1910 was 28.

Linn, a thriving little town in Washington county, is located in Linn township 10 miles south of Washington, the county seat, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has four churches, a graded public school, 2 denominational schools, 2 public schools, several secret and fraternal orders, 3 grain elevators, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Digest), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 300. It is the shipping point for a prosperous stock raising and agricultural area, over 250 cars of live stock, 225 cars of grain, and \$60,000 worth of poultry, produce and cream being shipped annually.

Linn County, situated in the eastern tier, next to the Missouri state line, and in the third tier south of the Kansas river, was one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature, with the

following boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Lykins (now Miami) county; thence south 24 miles; thence west 24 miles; thence north 24 miles; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning."

It was named Linn in honor of Lewis F. Linn, a United States senator from Missouri. In 1868 the boundaries were redefined as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Miami county; thence south along the west boundary of the State of Missouri to the corner on said line to fractional sections 13 and 24, township 23 south, of range 25 east; thence west along the section lines to the corner of sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, township 23 south of range 21 east; thence north along the section lines between the second and third tiers of sections to the southwest corner of Miami county; thence east along the south boundary of said Miami county to the place of beginning."

By this act a strip, varying in width from a half mile at the northwest corner of the county to nearly a mile and a half at the southwest corner, was added to the west side of the county and the area increased to 637 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Miami county, on the east by the State of Missouri, on the south by Bourbon county, and on the west by Anderson county, and is divided into eleven townships: Blue Mound, Centerville, Liberty, Lincoln, Mound City, Paris, Potosi, Scott, Sheridan, Stanton and Valley.

The general surface of the county is undulating, rather broken in the eastern part, and about one-tenth is too rough for cultivation. One-fifth is rich bottom land, very fertile and productive. The upland or rolling prairie is generally from 50 to 80 feet above the valleys, the highest elevation being Silver Hill, near the *Marias des Cygnes*, which rises to a height of 300 feet above the river. The timber belts along the streams are usually nearly as wide as the valleys, the principal varieties being black walnut, oak, sycamore, hickory, cottonwood, ash, box-elder and elm. The most important water course is the *Marias des Cygnes*, which crosses the northern boundary a little east of the middle and flows in a southeasterly direction, crossing the eastern boundary a little north of the center.

The first white man to visit the country now embraced within the boundaries of Linn county was probably Dutisne (q. v.) in his expedition of 1719. The first white men to remain for any time in what is now Linn county were Girard and Chouteau, who in 1834 established a trading post on the north branch of the *Marias des Cygnes* in what is now Potosi township. In 1839 the Catholics established a mission among the Pottawatomie Indians near the site of the present town of Centerville. It was removed to St. Mary's in 1847. It is believed that the French came up from Louisiana and encouraged the Indians to mine lead on Mine creek, from which it derived its name, but the extent of this industry is conjectural and it was early abandoned by the French as unprofitable. It was the French who named the *Marais des Cygnes* from the many swans on the swamps along the river and so called it the "Marsh of swans."

As soon as it became apparent that the territory west of Missouri would be thrown open to white settlement many squatters located claims along the wooded streams of Linn county, mostly by pro-slavery men from Missouri, who cared little for progress and desired to preserve the institutions to which they were accustomed. Some of these early settlers were James Osborne and Adam Pore, who in Jan., 1854, took claims at the head of Sugar creek, near the present town of Mound City. D. W. Cannon, William Murray, John Brown, James Montgomery, James Osborne and William Park all came that year to what is now Linn county. Trouble soon arose between the free-state and pro-slavery parties, as it was impossible for men of such different political beliefs to live together in harmony. The first convention, and one of the first causes of trouble, was held at Sugar Mound Feb. 20, 1855. It was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the territorial legislature. It was called by James Fox, a pro-slavery leader, and few of the free-state settlers were notified of the convention. James Montgomery, who was secretary of the convention, succeeded in having it adjourned in order that more settlers might be present. A second convention was therefore held, but the free-state men were defeated at both the convention and at the election held on March 30.

Linn county sent three delegates to the Leecompton constitutional convention, J. H. Barlow, S. H. Hayze and George Overstreet. The free-state men generally failed to vote at the election for these candidates. At the election for officers under the Leecompton constitution, held at Sugar Mound, the free-state men of the county voted, not knowing that the convention which had assembled at Lawrence on Dec. 2, had adopted resolutions repudiating the constitution. James Montgomery learned of these resolutions on the day of election and going to the polls told the free-state voters that they had been misinformed as to the decision of the true convention, seized the ballot box, broke it to pieces and destroyed the ballots.

Mound City was started in the spring of 1855 by the opening of a store there by a man named Miller and it soon became a well known pro-slavery headquarters, although the town was not organized until 1857. Trading Post was one of the early settlements, both free-state and pro-slavery men locating in the vicinity, but in time it became a stronghold of the latter party. Paris, situated about 6 miles south of Mound City, was owned by pro-slavery men and in the early days became a rallying point from which to make raids upon the free-state settlers. Up to the middle of the summer of 1856 there was comparatively little trouble between the two political factions in the county. Difficulties arose over claims, and much of the trouble for years was laid at the door of G. W. Clark, who it was claimed burned a number of free-state settlers out of their homes. It is true that he did burn several cabins, but never the number reported.

In the summer of 1856 the Missourians were gathering armed forces along the border under the leadership of Atchison, Reid and Clark.

Capt. John E. Davis was camped with a force of 150 men on Middle creek in the northwest corner of the county. On Aug. 24, Capts. Anderson, Shore and Cline, with a command of about 125 men, camped in the same locality. In the morning scouts of the free-state party brought in word that about 50 of Davis' men were absent from camp and an attack was immediately planned. When the free-state men came within range the Missourians opened fire, which was immediately returned. The firing lasted about ten minutes before the Southerners retired. In the action Lieutenant Cline was wounded and subsequently died. This affair is known as the battle of Middle Creek. In the fall the Missourians raided Linn county. They first went to Paris, where they were joined by some of the settlers, then moved on to Sugar Mound, where they burned some houses, robbed Ebenezer Barnes' house, the store and the postoffice. Many depredations were committed and the free-state settlers warned to leave the county. This and like raids influenced James Montgomery to gather a company of courageous free-state men, which started out on raids of retaliation into Missouri. This brave band was so daring, and meted out vengeance in such a summary manner, that Montgomery became known as the Jayhawk leader and was greatly feared by men of the opposite party.

The leader of the pro-slavery party was Charles Hamelton, and Trading Post was his acknowledged headquarters. When the Missourians warned the free-state settlers to leave the county Montgomery raided Trading Post with the intention of breaking up the headquarters of Hamelton's gang. They did not kill or harm anyone, but poured out all the whisky found in the store and warned the pro-slavery settlers to leave, saying that there was not room enough for both in the county. As a result of this raid Hamelton led the party which committed the Marais des Cygnes massacre (q. v.). After this atrocious affair the persons who took part in it disappeared. Another free-state leader who arose at this time was C. R. Jennison, who became known as one of the greatest leaders during the border warfare.

In the Civil war Linn county was represented in the Second Kansas infantry, the Sixth cavalry, the Tenth infantry, the Seventh cavalry, the Twelfth infantry and Fifteenth cavalry; many men also enlisted in the regular army of the United States. During the war raids from Missouri were common, and raids from Linn county into Missouri were nearly as frequent. In Oct., 1861, a party of Missourians under Sheriff Clem of Bates county raided Linn county, killed several men and robbed a number of houses. In December a party of about 125 Missourians again raided Linn county, robbed and pillaged houses, killed one Union man, and others barely escaped with their lives by hiding. A Union force retaliated by marching into Missouri, but being met by a stronger force retired into Kansas. After this raid Camp Defiance was established on Mine creek in Linn county, near the Missouri line, and Col. Montgomery with the Third regiment was stationed there until the spring of 1862. The most important and exciting event

of the Civil war which occurred in Linn county was the Price raid, in which battles occurred at Mound City on Oct. 25; at Round Mound, about 6 miles from the river; and at Mine creek, 4 miles south of Round Mound. (See Mine Creek.)

The first store in Linn county was at the Trading Post for trade with the Indians, though the first whites in the county also bought goods there. The first postoffice was opened at Mound City, at the store of a Mr. Miller, who was appointed postmaster in the spring of 1855. The first school in the county was held during the winter of 1858-59 in the town hall at Blue Mound, and the first marriage solemnized in the county was that of J. S. Atkins and Maria Mannington in 1858. The Methodist Episcopal church was the pioneer religious organization in the county. They were followed by the Baptists and United Brethren, both of whom erected churches in Mound City in the early '60s.

Linn county was organized in 1855. The first board of county commissioners—called a court—consisted of R. E. Elliott, president, L. M. Love and Brisco Davis. They appointed James F. Fox, treasurer; Joseph D. Wilmot, clerk; James Driskill, assessor; William Rogers, surveyor; Joseph E. Brown, sheriff; and Elisha Tucker, coroner. On the same day these officers were appointed the court divided the county into three municipal townships: Scott, Johnson and Richland. Subsequently changes were made in both the divisions and names until the present eleven townships were created.

By the act creating the county provision was made for the election of commissioners on the second Monday of Oct., 1855, and that the "commissioners so appointed for the county of Linn shall locate the county seat of said county within 3 miles of the geographical center." There is no record available to show that this board was ever elected, but on Jan. 18, 1856, the county commissioners appointed a commission to locate the county seat. On March 18 James P. Fox and a man named Osborne, the only commissioners who acted, made a report that they had decided on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 21, range 24. The town (named Paris) was laid out by William Rogers, the county surveyor. The board of county commissioners held their first meeting there on Aug. 7 in the house purchased from J. P. Fox, who owned the land. This location was not satisfactory to any of the residents and an election to relocate the county seat was held on Nov. 8, 1859, when Mound City was chosen, the first meeting of the county board being held there Dec. 15. On May 30, 1865, the county seat was changed to Linnville, a town just south of the site of Paris and a few miles north of Mound City. On Feb. 20, 1866, still another election was held to relocate the county seat, at which time Mound City was again chosen. An election was then held May 29 on the same question, the result being that Mound City retained the county seat. On Feb. 14, 1871, the seat of justice was changed to La Cygne by the vote of the people; on March 27, 1873, the seat of justice was

changed to Farmers City, but as the location was a mere brush patch the county officers refused to go there, and La Cygne remained the county seat de facto until April 14, 1874, when an election was held at which Pleasanton received the majority of votes. The question of the permanent location was still undecided and in 1875 a decisive and last election was held, when Mound City was chosen as the seat of justice of Linn for the third time, where it has since remained.

The first railroad in Linn county was the Kansas & Neosho Valley. A proposition was made for the county to issue \$150,000 worth of bonds with which to buy stock of the railroad, but as the county officials and the railroad officials could not agree this was never done. The road was built, however, but was located in the eastern part of the county. At the present time there are over 90 miles of main track railroad in the county. The St. Louis & San Francisco crosses from north to south along the eastern boundary through Pleasanton with a branch into Missouri. The Missouri Pacific crosses the southern part of the county east and west, branching at Blue Mound in the southwest, one branch running west into Anderson county and the other south in Bourbon county. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas enters in the northwest and crosses south into Anderson county. These lines provide excellent transportation and shipping facilities for all portions of the county except the center.

The chief agricultural products of Linn county are corn, flax, winter wheat, oats, Kafir corn and hay. Live stock is a profitable industry. There are more than 125,000 bearing fruit trees in the county, which bring in a considerable revenue. Common and magnesium limestone are plentiful and large quarries are operated near Pleasanton; salt springs exist in the southern portion; coal of a good quality underlies a considerable part of the county and has for many years been mined in commercial quantities for exportation; cement rock abounds and clay is plentiful in the southeast; oil and natural gas have been found near Pleasanton, and the latter is used for heating and lighting. Pleasanton is the largest town in the county. Mound City, the seat of justice, is 8½ miles south of Kansas City and is a shipping point for a rich district. La Cygne is also an important town. The population of Linn county in 1910 was 14,735, and the value of her agricultural products, including live stock, was \$2,219,376.

Linton, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the southeast corner on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 8 miles south of Pleasanton. It has mail from Prescott and in 1910 had a population of 32.

Linwood, an incorporated town of Leavenworth county, is situated at the confluence of Stranger river with the Kansas river and on the Union Pacific R. R. about 30 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has several excellent stores, a hardware and implement house, school, churches, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and is the supply and shipping point for the prosperous farming country by which it is surrounded. In 1910 the population of the town was 323.

Lippincott, Joshua Allen, clergyman and fourth chancellor of the University of Kansas, was born in Burlington county, N. J., Jan. 31, 1835. He was a lineal descendant of Richard Lippincott, who came to America in 1619 from Devonshire, England. Mr. Lippincott passed his childhood and youth in Burlington county, receiving his early education in the rural schools. His higher education was received in Pennington Seminary and Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., at which institution he was graduated in 1858. The same year he began teaching at Pennington Seminary, where he was made professor of mathematics and German. Four years later he became superintendent of the public schools in Scranton, Pa. From there he was called to a position in the New Jersey state normal and model schools at Trenton. In 1865 he was admitted to the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, although he had previously been a Quaker. While doing his educational work he frequently acted as pastor and answered frequent calls to the pulpit. After having filled the pulpit at Ashbury church, Hackensack, N. J., he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Dickinson College, where he remained until 1883, when he resigned to become chancellor of the University of Kansas. During his administration great progress was made by that institution, but as the position was not entirely to his taste he resigned in 1889 to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Topeka, Kan., from which church he went to the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia, Pa. Following his services there he became secretary of the Methodist Episcopal hospital at Philadelphia. In 1882 Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and in 1886 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Dr. Lippincott died on Dec. 30, 1906, at Los Angeles, Cal. He was survived by two sons—J. B. Lippincott of Los Angeles and Dr. Walter Lippincott of Seattle, Wash.

Liquor Laws.—(See Prohibition.)

Lisa, Manuel.—(See Fur Traders.)

Litchfield, a discontinued postoffice in Crawford county, is located 14 miles southeast of Girard, the county seat, and about a mile from Midway, its railroad station, which is on the Kansas City Southern. Its mail is supplied from Pittsburg, 2 miles away.

Literature.—Whether the first writers in Kansas, writing of Kansas, can be called makers of literature, is a question that involves the technique of higher criticism. However that may be, the young journalists who arrived in the first immigrant train, armed with pencils and ink, and filled with literary aspirations, are deserving of notice. Some of these men came to edit newspapers in the cause of freedom. Others as correspondents for the eastern press. All contributed toward the recording of state history, and these descriptions of early pioneer life reveal the atmosphere and spirit of the time more picturesquely than later narratives. A nearly complete collection of these compositions can be found in the scrap books of T. H. Webb, now in possession of

the State Historical Society. Among these who became editors were R. G. Elliott, G. W. Brown, John A. Martin, John Speer, D. W. Wilder, T. D. Thacher, Sol. Miller, G. W. Martin, D. R. Anthony, M. M. Mitrock and Jacob Stotler. The foremost names among the journalists are: Richard J. Hinton, James Redpath, W. A. Phillips, A. D. Richardson, J. H. Kaga, Nicholas Smith, T. H. Gladstone, Douglas Brewerton and T. H. Higginson.

Another newspaper correspondent, and one who achieved much distinction through his proficient verse making, was Richard Realf, said to have been a relative of Lord Byron. In 1889 Richard J. Hinton published a collection of Realf's poems. The interest of eastern editors, literary men and song bards, promoted in Kansas further literary growth. Dr. William Herbert Carruth, in his bibliography of Kansas books, shows twenty-three numbers between 1854 and 1860. During these years a number of books were published under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid society. These books were descriptive of the territory and its advantages. One was "Kansas, Its Exterior and Interior Life," written by Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson of Lawrence. The simplicity and directness of style characterize the book, making it the most notable of the period.

Between 1860 and 1870 the output of books decreased, there being issued ten less than in the preceding decade. The years of war and recuperation therefrom were not conducive to imaginative or poetical composition. However, one volume, both poetical and imaginative, "Osso, the Spectre 'Chieftain,'" an epic in eight cantos, was published by Evender C. Kennedy of Leavenworth in 1867. It is distinguished by being the first imaginative work produced in the state.

The flood of immigration during the years between the close of the Civil war and 1874, the "Grasshopper year," increased the development of towns, railroads and schools. The buoyancy and helpfulness of the people are expressed in the foundation of the Kansas Magazine in 1872, a literary journal of high merit. It is said to have used the Atlantic Monthly as its model, and to have fallen only a little short of its excellency. The first editor was Henry King, who possessed rare taste and the power to exercise it. His successor was James W. Steele. The shortage of suitable material made Mr. Steele's duties more difficult than those of Mr. King had been. He was often obliged to fill more than the space allotted to editorials, and this he did by stories written under the name of Deane Monahan, or some sketch written under his own name. The dearth of worthy composition brought an end to the Kansas Magazine, at the close of its second year. Among those who were introduced to the public through the columns of the Kansas Magazine are Rev. Charles Reynolds, Rev. James H. Defouri, Annie F. Burbank, D. L. Wyman, J. M. Roberts, M. H. Smallwood, Eurique Parmer, R. S. Eliot, Edward Schiller, Charles Robinson, Noble Prentiss, M. W. Reynolds, Richard J. Hinton, John J. Ingalls and D. W. Wilder. Occasional contributions were received from well known writers outside

the state, such as Walt Whitman and W. E. Channing. Those who wrote with highest literary merit were Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Steele. Mr. Ingalls gave up literature for politics, but his mastery of language made many regret that he did not devote his life to a literary career. His power of invective, his conception of beauty, his highly developed sense of humor and keen insight of character gave his orations picturesqueness, originality and magnificence. An appreciation of the beautiful and a skill with words necessarily made him a poet. After his death Mrs. Ingalls published his essays, addresses and orations, dedicating them to the people of Kansas. Mr. Steele, another Kansan of ability, wrote some very good stories, among them "The Sons of the Border," "Cuban Sketches," "Frontier Army Sketches," "To Mexico by Palace Car" and "Old California Days."

Only a few volumes were published in the late '70s, the most important of which is the "Annals of Kansas," an invaluable chronicle of Kansas events by D. W. Wilder of Hiawatha. In 1878 Noble L. Prentis, who bears the reputation of humorist, produced "A Kansan Abroad," the first of his entertaining volumes. His later books are "Southern Letters," "Southwestern Letters," "History of Kansas" and "Kansas Miscellanies." The year 1885 witnessed the publication of Edgar W. Howe's "The Story of a Country Town," Eugene F. Ware's "Rhymes of Ironquill," Leverett W. Spring's "History of Kansas," and several other volumes of lesser value. "The Story of a Country Town," by Mr. Howe, as a realistic novel possesses more than local interest, and, while gloomy, has true literary merit. The effect of this book is attained by a direct truthfulness with which he portrays the conditions of a country town, and through his powerful descriptions and keen delineation of character. Mr. Howe (q. v.) was editor of the Atchison Globe from the date of its foundation to Jan., 1911. His pointed paragraphs, called "Globesights," were widely read and copied.

The poems of Mr. Ware are mostly lyrical in nature and often express an exuberant fancy, a quick sight for social and professional shams, a whimsical sympathy for the dumb patience of toil and a vigorous enthusiasm for the "strenuous life." "The Washerwoman's Song" is well known throughout the land. Mr. Spring's "Kansas: The Prelude to the War for the Union," in the American Commonwealth Series, is the first unprejudiced history of the state. It is a scholarly, dignified narrative from an unbiased point of view. Another book of this same year is "Annabel and Other Poems" by Ellen P. Allerton. Her "Walls of Corn" is the best known of the collection.

The period from 1885 to 1895 is a very prolific one in Kansas books, showing an accelerated interest in literary activity. Among the books are the first one from the pen of Col. Henry Inman "In The Van of Empire," Osmond's "Sulamith," Sheldon's "Robert Bruce," Cole's "The Auroraphone," Blackmar's "Spanish Institutions of the Southwest," Chittendon's "The Pleroma," Florence Kelly's "Francis," Mill's "The Sod House in Heaven," Woodward's "Old Wine in New Bottles,"

Nina Morgan's "A Slumber Song," "Letters" by Charles F. Scott, George R. Peck's "The Nation and the Soldier, and other addresses," W. Pepper's "The Farmer's Side," Moody's "The Song of Kansas," and Cree's "Direct Legislation."

In 1891 "The Agora," a Kansas Magazine, appeared under the auspices of certain men of Salina and Abilene, chief among whom were Messrs. Dewey, Phillips, Chittenden and Bishop, with T. E. Dewey as editor. It had as contributors the best writers of the state, but financially was unsuccessful. Though a creditable magazine "The Agora" did not achieve at any time during its five years of publication the excellent standard of the first Kansas Magazine. Albert Bigelow Paine of Fort Scott made frequent contributions to its columns. In 1893, with Mr. White, he published a volume of verse, entitled "Poems by Two Friends." He achieved later success by writing nonsense rhymes for children. His works are: "Garbiel," a poem; "The Mystery of Evelin Delorme; A Hypnotic Story," "The Dumpies," "The Hollow Tree" and "The Arkansaw Bear." Miss Florence Snow of Neosho Falls may be mentioned in connection with "The Agora." She issued a volume of sonnets, "The Lamp of Gold," in 1896.

It was not until many years later that another Kansas magazine was started. In 1908, however, a Kansas Magazine company was formed with Thomas Blodgett as president; William Allen White, vice-president, and F. M. Cole, secretary. The first number of this publication came out in Jan., 1909.

The period from 1895 to 1910 produced the most brilliant work of native writers. Nearly every field of literature was invaded by Kansas men. In 1896 William Allen White of Emporia, in his paper, the Emporia Gazette, wrote an editorial entitled "What is the matter with Kansas." The week following he was famous and has remained so since through compositions of a more serious nature. "The Real Issue," a book of Kansas stories, was published that same year. "The Court of Boyville" came out in 1899 and met with immediate success. The people of whom he writes are Emporia people, Kansas people, humanity at large. His provincial friends are cosmopolitan. His greatest work is a novel entitled "A Certain Rich Man," published in 1909. The theme is a modern one in that it treats of a poor boy who reaches the pinnacles of wealth by a continued sacrifice of honor and friends. The moral note is held throughout the book, good conquering evil in the end. During the first eighteen months of publication 75,000 copies were sold.

Col. Henry Inman (q. v.) is best known as the author of "The Old Santa Fe Trail," which was published in 1897. The story is a thrilling narrative of that famous highway reaching from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mex., which was a scene of frequent conflict between traders and Indians. Mr. Inman is said to have spent forty years on the plains and in the Rocky mountains, and was familiar with all the famous men, both white and red, whose lives have made the story of

the trail. He has written a great deal about the adventures of the early days in the west. His tales are historically invaluable because they depict the customs of a highly colored life just past.

An author of wholly different type is the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, whose sermon stories are read throughout the world. A few years ago Mr. Sheldon adopted the method of giving his evening sermon in the form of fiction. These sermons later were put in book form and published, carrying a lesson of right living to those beyond his church doors. The value of his books is more ethical than literary. Among the books written are: "The Twentieth Door," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," "Malcom Kirk," "One of the Two," "The Miracle of Markham," "His Brother's Keeper," "John King's Question Class," "The Redemption of Freetown" and "In His Steps," which is the one of largest circulation.

In "The Journey of a Jayhawker" is found an interesting collection of letters published by William Yost Morgan in 1905: These were written by Mr. Morgan for the Hutchinson Daily News, of which paper he is editor, during his sojourn in Europe. They are written in a happy humor and are more than the impressions of an ordinary tourist.

Dr. William Herbert Carruth of Lawrence has published a little volume of poems of unusual grace and merit. His "Each in his Own Tongue" is one of the best poems lately written. Mr. Carruth has an insight of beauty and a keenness of expression that marks all his poetical work. He does not follow literature as a profession, being the head of the German department in the University of Kansas, and the time not given to teaching has been employed in compiling text-books, making translations, and writing gems of literature.

Esther Clarke's poem, "The Call of Kansas," has received favorable comment from critics. She has published a volume entitled "Verses by a Commouplace Person." Margaret Hill McCarter, in her "Price of the Prairie," published in 1910, depicts the conflict of Indians and whites in early days of Kansas. It is a mild love story built up with good description of the plains before civilization. Mrs. McCarter also wrote "The Cottonwood's Story," "The Cuddy Baby," "The Peace of Solomon Valley," biography, text-books and miscellanies.

There are a number of Kansas men who have written books that can scarcely be classed as literature, yet are deserving of notice. A group of these books that are of interest to Kansans are those published by William Elsey Connelley of Topeka. His principal works are "The Life of John Brown," "Quantrill and his Border Wars," "Fifty Years in Kansas: a brief sketch of George Martin," "The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory," "The Journals of William Walker," "Overland Stage to California" and the "Memoirs of John J. Ingalls." Another group are those by Dr. Frank Wilson Blackmar on sociology, economics, and history. In his last book Mr. Blackmar departed from his usual subjects and wrote a biography, "The Life of Charles Robinson," the first state governor of Kansas. It is a splendid portrait of

Mr. Robinson and is written with the fine literary spirit that is shown in all his works. Among his other books are "Elements of Sociology," "Economics," "The Story of Human Progress" and "Spanish Colonization in the Southwest."

Among those men who have compiled text-books are Edgar H. S. Bailey, who wrote "A Laboratory Guide to the Study of Qualitative Analyses," and a text-book of "Sanitary and Applied Chemistry."

Herbert Spencer Carruth, previously mentioned, wrote "Woman's Suffrage in Kansas," made translations of Ekkehard by J. V. von Scheffel, William Tell by Schiller, and the Legends of Genesis by Hermann Gunkel. He also edited *Auswahl aus Luther's Deutschen Schriften*, and Wallenstein.

Mr. Ephraim Miller has "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," published in 1891. Prof. Frank H. Hodder is author of "The Government of the People of the State of Kansas," and has a History of Oregon in press. Another Kansas work is L. L. Dyche's "Campfires of a Naturalist; the story of fourteen expeditions after North American Mammals," edited by Clarence E. Edwards. Samuel John Hunter is author of "Coccidae of Kansas." Lucius Elmer Sayre wrote "A Manual of Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy," An introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom and the Vegetable and Animal Drugs. Dr. Arthur Tappan Walker is the author of Latin text-books entitled "Bellum Helveticum" and "Cæsar."

A book of agricultural industry is Foster Dwight Coburn's "The book of Alfalfa, its history, cultivation and merit," and Walter Mason of Emporia published a volume of prose poems in 1912. Prof. Boodin of the University of Kansas published a book on "Truth and Reality," which was published in 1911.

Little Arkansas River.—The starting point of this stream is not far from the town of Geneseo, Rice county. It flows in a southeasterly direction through the counties of Rice, McPherson, Reno, Harvey and Sedgwick, and empties into the Arkansas river at the city of Wichita. The origin of the name is unknown, but the stream was called as at present as early as 1825-27, when the Santa Fe trail was surveyed and the names of the streams thereon were given. The Osage Indians called the stream the "Ne-Shutsa-Shinka," the "Young, or Little Red Water." The river is about 80 miles in length, has high banks in many places, making it rather difficult to cross, and the flow is subject to sudden rises. On Du Pratz's map of Louisiana (1757) the course of the Arkansas is correctly given, and at the junction of the Big and Little Arkansas "a gold mine" is marked. This section was a favorite hunting ground with the Indians, buffaloes and other game being very plentiful. In Oct., 1865, a treaty was made with the Indians on the east bank of this stream, in which William S. Harney, Kit Carson, John B. Sanborn, William W. Bent, Jesse H. Leavenworth, Thomas Murphy and James Steel represented the United States, while Black Kettle, Seven Bulls, Little Raven and others looked after the interests of the Indians.

Little River, the third largest town in Rice county, and an incorporated city of the third class, is located in Union township, on the Little Arkansas river and at the junction of two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is 13 miles northeast of Lyons, the county seat, with which it is connected by rail. It is the business center for Union township, has 2 banks, a grain elevator, a weekly newspaper, known as the Monitor, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 661. The town was founded in 1880. The first store was built by Walker & Russ of McPherson. The first newspaper was published soon after the founding of the town and was called the Little River News. Valuable stone quarries exist in the vicinity.

Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief of some prominence during the years immediately following the Civil war, belonged to Black Kettle's band, which caused so much trouble on the western frontier in the latter '60s. He took part in the conference at Fort Larned, Kan., Aug. 16, 1868, and almost immediately afterward joined the hostiles of his tribe. When Black Kettle was killed in the battle on the Washita, Nov. 27, 1868, Little Rock assumed command and was soon afterward killed by a detachment of Custer's force under command of Maj. J. H. Elliott. His daughter, Mo-nah-se-tah, and two other squaws were carried as captives by Gen. Custer to assist in communicating with the Indians.

Live Stock.—Kansas was settled by tillers of the soil, who brought their little flocks and herds with them from the older states, and from the organization of the territory more or less attention has been given to stock raising. In the early days little thought was given to the improvement of the breeds, quality was sacrificed to quantity, the broad-horned Texas cattle being the principal species raised for market. In March, 1881, a writer in the Kansas Monthly, published at Lawrence, called attention to the advantages of Kansas as a stock-raising state as follows: "The State of Kansas has made satisfactory showing in all classes of live stock, but more particularly in cattle, sheep and swine." Then, after enumerating the advantages of climate, grazing ranges, etc., adds: "The local stock market here is so much better than Eastern people suppose, that it is well to mention it as a strong stimulus to business. Right here at the gateway to Kansas is Kansas City, already the second cattle and hog mart of the Great West. It has extensive stock yards, a magnificent stock exchange, and half a hundred stock commission merchants, whose representatives visit every stock ranch in Kansas, and pay full, round figures too, so near to Chicago prices that only the heavy dealers can afford to ship to that market."

There is little question that the establishment of the stock yards at Kansas City had much to do with stimulating the live stock industry in Kansas. At the time the above was written Kansas had been a state for twenty years. In 1880, the year before it was written, the value

(11-12)

of live stock, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine, in the state was \$61,563,956. Ten years later it had increased to \$113,533,342; in 1900 it was \$143,457,753, and in 1910 it was \$242,907,611, an increase of nearly 400 per cent. in thirty years. Not only did the live stock of the state thus increase in value; it also improved in quality. The old "scrub" stock of the pioneer and the range cattle of the early ranchman gave way to better breeds, so that the value per head of animals increased during this period in even greater proportions than they did in numbers, when compared to the market prices at different dates.

The state has encouraged stock raising by favorable legislation. In 1884 Gov. Glick called a special session of the legislature to provide for some means of protection against the "foot and mouth disease." At that special session laws were passed providing for the establishment of a live stock sanitary commission, the appointment of a state veterinarian, and a quarantine against Texas cattle. (See Glick's Administration.) A long act of 33 sections relating to live stock was approved by Gov. Hoch on March 4, 1905. This act authorized the appointment by the governor of a live stock commissioner—some one who had been actively engaged for not less than ten years in breeding and handling cattle—whose duty it should be to protect the health of domestic animals from contagious and infectious diseases by the establishment and maintenance of quarantines, and the killing of diseased animals when necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The act authorized the commissioner to establish a patrol along the southern boundary of the state to supervise the movement of cattle, and to inspect all cattle before permitting them to cross the state line. A penalty of \$50 to \$1,000 fine, with imprisonment in a county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, was provided for those bringing diseased cattle into the state.

In 1909 the legislature passed an act providing that city authorities might require dairymen to subject their milch cows to a test for tuberculosis, and that milk offered for sale might be subjected to the tuberculin test under the direction of the live stock sanitary commissioner. This power has been exercised in nearly all of the principal cities of the state, with the result that dairymen have usually selected their cows with great care, and this has indirectly been the means of improving the grade of dairy stock. The same legislature (1909) appropriated \$7,500 as a revolving fund in the Agricultural College to buy stock, feed and experiment in breeding, etc. The fund is called "revolving," because the college authorities are directed to turn all proceeds from the sale of stock back into the fund, thus making it perpetual. Through the operation of this law it is expected that, within a few years, the farmers and stock raisers of the state will derive much useful and scientific information regarding the breeding, care and feeding of domestic animals.

As the stock raisers of the state began to realize the advantages to be gained from improved breeds of animals breeders' and growers'

associations were formed for the interchange of ideas. A great impetus was given to this line of procedure in the fall of 1897. On Nov. 16 of that year the Colorado Cattle Growers' association and the Denver Chamber of Commerce issued a call for a convention of stock raisers in that city on Jan. 25-27, 1898. Kansas sent 13 delegates to that convention, viz.: G. W. Melville, B. J. Ladd, Taylor Riddle, Joseph G. McCoy, George M. Kellam, J. W. Johnson, J. D. Robertson, Frank Weinshank, F. A. Lane, W. R. and C. H. Nunemacher, I. L. Dresin, all practical stock men. At the Denver convention the National Live Stock association was organized as a permanent institution, its membership being made up of delegates from local and state associations. In 1905 there were nine such associations in Kansas, to-wit: The Improved Stock Breeders' association of Topeka; the Live Stock association of Cottonwood Falls; the State Live Stock association of Emporia; the State Cattlemen's association of Abilene; the Stock Growers' association of Ashland; the Hodgeman County Cattle Growers' association



A CATTLE RANCH NEAR OBERLIN.

of Jetmore; the Southern Kansas and Oklahoma Breeders' association of Caldwell; the Southwest Kansas Cattle Growers' association of Dodge City; and the Horse Breeders' association of Topeka. All these organizations are working systematically for the advancement of the live stock interests of the state, and visitors to the state fairs of Kansas in recent years can bear testimony as to the success of their efforts.

Lobdell, a country postoffice in Lane county, is located in Sutton township, about 20 miles southwest of Dighton, the county seat, and 13 miles from Grigsby, in Scott county, the nearest shipping point.

Lockport, a country postoffice in Haskell county, is located near the east line, 12 miles east of Santa Fe, the county seat, and 6 miles south of Colusa in Gray county, from which place its mail is distributed by rural route.

Loco, a country postoffice in Seward county, is located about 17 miles northeast of Liberal, the county seat and nearest shipping point. It has mail tri-weekly.

Logan, a thriving incorporated city of the third class in Phillips county, is located in Logan township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and the Solomon river 15 miles southwest of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It is lighted with electricity, and has waterworks, a sewer system, a fire department, an opera house, 2 banks, a newspaper (the Republican), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910 was 714. Logan was founded in 1870 and named for Senator John A. Logan of Illinois. Very little growth was made during the first ten years. In 1878 a number of energetic men came in, and two years later the railroad was built, which gave things a new impetus. The postoffice was established in 1870. Logan was organized as a town in 1872, with A. B. Miller, trustee; and John Sears, clerk. It was organized as a city of the third class in 1880, with Charles H. Bridges, mayor; W. W. Gray, clerk; T. M. Bishop, Dr. Thomas, F. R. Hamilton, W. A. Johnson and Charles Smith, councilmen.

Logan County, in the western part of the state, is the second from the Colorado line and the third south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Sherman and Thomas; on the east by Gove; on the south by Scott and Wichita, and on the west by Wallace. It was first created in 1881 out of that part of Wallace county lying east of range 38, and was named St. John (q. v.). The description of the boundaries in the creative act was as follows: "Commencing at a point where the east boundary line of range 32 west crosses the 2nd standard parallel south; thence west on said 2nd standard parallel to a point where the east boundary line of range 38 west crosses the said 2nd standard parallel south; thence south on said range line to a point where the said range line crosses the 3d standard parallel south; thence east on said standard parallel to a point where said standard parallel crosses the east boundary of range 32; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning."

In 1885 the legislature changed the name from St. John to Logan in honor of Gen. John A. Logan. In July, 1887, J. H. Downing was appointed census taker and made his report to Gov. John A. Martin in September, showing 3,112 inhabitants, of whom 358 were householders. The value of taxable property, aside from railroads, was \$447,534, of which \$123,505 was real estate. In his proclamation of Sept. 17, 1887, the governor declared Russell Springs (which was the choice of the majority of voters) the temporary county seat and appointed the following officers: Sheriff, N. G. Perryman; county clerk, Joseph Jones; county commissioners, J. W. Kerns, N. C. Phinney and R. P. McKnight. The first county election was held the following December, and about all the towns in the county were candidates for the county seat. They were: Russell Springs, Logansport, McAllaster,

Elkader, Oakley, Monument and Winona. The Russell Springs town company deeded a site for the court-house to the county and even built a court-house, the ground and building together being valued at \$23,000. That town won by 18 votes. The full Republican ticket was elected, except treasurer, and the officers were as follows: Representative, Col. J. J. Sears; commissioners, J. H. Morgan, A. C. Sims and James Dermott; treasurer, C. A. Black; clerk of the district court, G. A. Fleming; county clerk, J. W. Kerns; sheriff, N. G. Perryman; probate judge, J. E. Dodge; superintendent of public instruction, J. W. D. Foote; county attorney, K. E. Willcockson; coroner, Dr. F. M. Burdick; surveyor, A. J. Meier; register of deeds, R. P. McKnight. The new county started out with an indebtedness of less than \$3,000, not a dollar of which was bonded indebtedness.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the summer of 1888 by the discovery a few miles southwest of Russell Springs of a vein of nickel. Inside of a few weeks more than sixty mining claims had been taken in the rocky portions of the county. There is plenty of native limestone for building purposes, and a coarse quality of sandstone Chalk formations lie along the waterways. Charles H. Sternberg, who explored the chalk beds of Hackberry creek to its source, says: "The chalk beds once composed the floor of the old Cretaceous ocean, and consist almost entirely of the remains of microscopic organisms which must have fairly swarmed in the water." (See Chalk Beds.)

The general surface is undulating, some portions being nearly level, a very small portion rough and bluff. Native timber is scarce, but there are a few artificial plantings. The north fork of the Smoky Hill river enters in the northwest and flows southeast for some distance, where it unites with the south fork, which enters in the west, the main stream then flowing southeast into Gove county. Twin Butte, Turkey and Hackberry creeks are important tributaries, and there are a number of other creeks.

Logan is divided into 11 townships—Augustine, Elkader, Lees, Logansport, McAllaster, Monument, Oakley, Paxton, Russell Springs, Western and Winona. The postoffices are: Russell Springs, Edith, Elkader, Gill, McAllaster, Monument, Oakley, Page, Poe and Winona. There are 40 organized school districts.

The Union Pacific R. R. enters in the northeast corner and crosses west and southwest into Wallace county. A branch diverges northwest from Oakley in the northeast to Colby in Thomas county. There is a daily stage coach from Russell Springs to Winona.

Less than half of the area of the county is under cultivation, and the farm products are worth over \$1,000,000 per year. Corn and sorghum are the leading crops, the former being worth \$204,000 in 1910, and the latter \$224,000. Wheat brought \$125,000 and animals sold for slaughter \$135,000. The total value of all products was \$1,033,310. The assessed valuation of property was \$8,312,854, and the population was 4,240, the average wealth per capita being nearly \$2,000, which

is above the average for the state. The gain in population during the last ten years was 2,278 or nearly 200 per cent.

Logan Grove, a beautiful natural grove near Junction City, is of historic interest because in 1902 a monument was unveiled there to commemorate the expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. (See Quivira.)

Loisel, Regis.—Among the early French fur traders that operated along the Missouri river was Regis Loisel, whose history is of peculiar interest to Kansans on account of the extensive land grants made to him by the Spanish authorities before Louisiana was ceded to the United States. Loisel, whom Ingalls calls a soldier of fortune, was born near Montreal, Canada. In 1798 he landed in St. Louis, and soon afterward conceived the idea of extending the fur trade to the headquarters of the Missouri. Interesting Pierre Chouteau and Jacques Clamorgan in his scheme the three formed the firm of Clamorgan, Loisel & Co., and the following year Loisel established a trading post on an island in the Missouri near the site of the present city of Bismarck, N. Dak. The partnership did not last long, but Loisel continued in the business until the spring of 1800, when he made application to De Lassus, lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, for a grant of land. In his application he explained at some length the sacrifices he had made to form friendly relations with the Indians "in the interest of future commerce," and continued:

"The petitioner, intending to continue on his own account the commerce his partners have abandoned in that quarter, hopes that you will be pleased to grant to him, for the convenience of his trade, permission to form an establishment in Upper Missouri, distant about 400 leagues from this town. . . . And it being indispensable to secure to himself the timber in an indisputable manner, he is obliged to have recourse to your goodness, praying that you will be pleased to grant to him a concession in full property for him, his heirs or assigns, for the extent of land situated along the banks of the said Missouri, and comprised between the river called the Old Englishman's and the one called Medicine Bluff, hereabove mentioned, by the depth of one league in the interior on each side of the Missouri, and including the island known by the name of Cedar island," etc.

This petition was filed with De Lassus on March 29, 1800, and on the 25th Loisel's request was granted, the official order to that effect stating that "the said land being very far from this post, he is not obliged to have it surveyed at present; but, however, he must apply to the intendant-governor in order to obtain title."

The tract granted to Loisel at that time was 5 by 15 miles in extent, and was located in the northeastern part of the present State of Nebraska. Loisel continued in the fur trade until the fall of 1804, when he became ill while on his way to New Orleans. While he was in that city he made his will and started back north, but died near the mouth of the Arkansas river on Oct. 2, 1804. In his will Loisel named

Auguste Chouteau and Jacques Clamorgan as executor's, who in July, 1805, by order of the court at St. Louis, offered the Cedar island concession for sale to the highest bidder. It was sold to Jacques Clamorgan for \$10 worth of dressed deer skins, but for many years the authorities refused to recognize the validity of the title thus established, although in the treaty of cession the United States agreed to recognize the land grants made by the French and Spanish governments while Louisiana was under the domination of those powers. By the acts of Congress, approved May 24 and June 2, 1858, the grant made to Regis Loisel was confirmed to his legal representatives, and provision made for the relocation of the claim "upon any vacant lands of the United States."

Pursuant to these acts John Loughborough, surveyor-general of Illinois and Missouri, on Aug. 8, 1859, issued his certificate of location for 38,111.16 acres in the counties of Jackson, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha and Marion, in the State of Kansas, and on Sept. 6, 1866, a patent was issued by the United States for these lands "to Regis Loisel, or his legal representatives." By a decision of the district court within and for the county of Nemaha, and State of Kansas, rendered on May 23, 1872, the title to these lands was perfected and vested in certain parties at interest—heirs and legal representatives of the original grantee, Regis Loisel. The lands were also divided by the decree of the court among the claimants, so that they could sell and convey them by deed to actual settlers. The Seneca Courier of May 24, 1872, in commenting upon this case, said: "This decree was rendered in an action wherein every person in any way connected with this heretofore complicated title was made a party, and this, as before stated, effects a complete settlement of the question at issue. This conclusion will be further cemented and secured by full deeds of mutual release between the parties, which will be immediately placed upon the record."

Lomando, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Woodson county, is located about 6 miles northeast of Yates Center, the county seat, whence it receives daily mail by rural route.

Lomax, a station at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Osage county, is located 2 miles north of Quenemo, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery, and 10 miles east of Lyndon, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 25.

Lone Elm, a historic camping ground on the Santa Fe trail, was situated about 4 miles south of Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county. The place took its name from the fact that a single elm tree stood there, like a sentinel of the prairie, serving as a landmark to travelers and indicating a resting place. Several roads centered at Lone Elm and frequently trains were made up there for the long journey to Santa Fe. On Nov. 9, 1906, one of the trail markers was unveiled at Lone Elm with appropriate ceremonies. It bears the customary inscription: "Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas, 1906. Lone Elm camp ground—1822-1872."

Lone Elm, one of the villages of Anderson county, is located in Lone Elm township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 14 miles south of Garnett, the county seat. It has a bank, a dozen or more retail establishments, express office and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 175.

Lone Jack, a camping place on the old Santa Fe trail, was some 15 or 20 miles from the Friends' Shawnee mission, and 15 miles from Council Grove. It was also called Black Point. The place is mentioned by Dr. Wilson Hobbs in an article in Vol. VIII, Kansas Historical Collections, p. 257.

Lone Star, a village of Douglas county, is located in the central portion 8 miles southwest of Lawrence, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, some local trade, and in 1910 had a population of 75.

Lone Star Order.—This was one of the organizations of the pro-slavery men in the territorial days. It was a secret, oath-bound society, similar in its plans and purposes to the "Blue Lodges" (q. v.) and had for its ultimate object the making of Kansas a slave state. But little can be learned of its work, further than that David R. Atchison was one of the moving spirits, as he was in practically every pro-slavery movement at that period.

Long, Chester I., lawyer and United States senator, was born in Perry county, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860, a son of Abraham G. and Mary L. Long. In 1865 the family removed to Daviess county, Mo., and in 1879 to Paola, Kan. Chester received an academic education, after which he studied law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar. He at once located at Medicine Lodge, the county seat of Barber county, where he built up a good clientage and became an active factor in politics as a Republican. In 1889 he was elected state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. C. Price, who had been elected district judge, and in 1894 was elected to represent the Seventh district in Congress. Two years later he was defeated for reelection by Jerry Simpson, but was elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses. Before taking his seat for the last term he was elected United States senator for the term beginning on March 4, 1903. After serving one term in the senate he resumed his law practice at Medicine Lodge. On Feb. 14, 1895, Mr. Long married Miss Anna Bache of Paola, Kan.

Long, Stephen H., engineer and explorer, was born at Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784, a son of Moses and Lucy (Harriman) Long. He graduated at Dartmouth College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1809 and the degree of A. M. in 1812. Two years later he was commissioned lieutenant of engineers in the United States army, and from 1815 to 1818 was professor of mathematics in the military academy at West Point. In April, 1819, he was brevetted major and appointed to lead an expedition to explore the territory between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. (See Long's Expedition.) Only a month before receiving this appointment—March 3, 1819—Lieut. Long married Miss

Martha Hodgkins of Philadelphia, Pa. After returning from the expedition he spent several years in surveying and building the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads, and when the United States topographical engineers' corps was organized in 1838 Maj. Long was given an important position in connection with it. After several years of service in this corps he retired from the army and died at Alton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

Long's Expedition.—An important expedition was sent up the Missouri river in 1819 under Maj. Stephen H. Long of the topographical engineers by order of the war department for the purpose of thoroughly examining the country, conciliating the Indians and otherwise benefiting the government. A steamboat built near Pittsburgh, called the *Western Engineer*, was well loaded with supplies of provisions and presents for the Indians and despatched down the Ohio, reaching the Mississippi about June 1. After a few days at St. Louis the expedition started up the Missouri. On July 5 the village of Cote Sans Desieu was reached, on the 13th Franklin, on the 22nd Chariton, and on Aug. 1 Fort Osage, where a detachment under Thomas Say left the boat, and entering what is now the State of Kansas about 3 miles south of the Kansas river, marched across the country to the Kansas villages. On Aug. 16 they camped where Topeka now stands, and on the 19th arrived at the Kansas village at the mouth of the Big Blue at Manhattan. Say's intention was to visit the Pawnee villages, but being robbed of his horses and camp equipage he was forced to return to the Kansas village, from which point he struck across the country, northeast, and caught the boat near the mouth of Wolf river.

On the "Western Engineer" was Maj. Benjamin O'Fallon, the Indian agent for the government, on his way up the river to hold peace treaties with the various Indian tribes and punish them for their many misdemeanors of the recent past. On the Missouri, a short distance above the mouth of the Kansas, was an encampment of white hunters, a number of whom had fled from the vengeance of the law farther to the east. They were little less wild than the savages themselves, and were shunned by the honest trappers. Near Diamond island, about 5 miles above the mouth of the Little Platte, was noticed the ruin of an old French fortification or stockade. Below Independence creek were the old Kansas villages on the west side of the Missouri. At this place they found Capt. Martin with three companies of riflemen, who had left St. Louis in Sept., 1818, and arrived in October at Isle au Vache, where he had since remained, nearly all the time without provisions, his men subsisting almost wholly on the game which they killed. They were given a plentiful supply of provisions from the boat.

It was decided to hold a council here with the various Indian tribes, and accordingly messengers were sent to their villages inviting them to send delegates to the meeting to be held at Isle au Vache on Aug. 24. There came 161 members of the Kansas tribe and 13 of the Osage. They were sharply taken to task for their many offenses against the

whites by Maj. O'Fallon, but they promised in the most abject manner possible to be "good Indians" ever afterward, and thereupon were given valuable presents of cloth, tools, trinkets, weapons and ammunition. As the steambot was short of men Lieut. Fields and 15 men were taken on here to assist in going up the stream. On Sept. 1 they were near the mouth of Wolf river, and here they were overtaken by the party under Say, which had been driven back by the Pawnees, as before related. On Oct. 3 a council was held with the Otoes and Iowas, all of whom promised submission to the government and were given valuable presents.

Then in succession came councils with the Osages, Kansas, Pawnee Loups, Republican Pawnees, Grand Pawnees, Poncas, Omahas, Sioux, Padoucas, Bald Heads, Ietans or Comanches, Sauks, Foxes and Iowas. The ceremony was usually introduced by the "beggar's dance," where all the Indians gathered around a post and in turn advanced and struck it, at the same time recounting their most notable achievements as warriors. Maj. Long had returned to Washington in October and the proceedings were conducted by Maj. O'Fallon.

The party wintered near Council Bluffs, and on June 6 of the following year Maj. Long, having returned from Washington, sent the boat back to St. Louis and started at the head of a party to explore the valleys of the Platte, Arkansas and Red rivers. Following the course of the south fork of the Platte to near its source in the Rocky mountains, and having pursued his discoveries there as far as his instructions warranted, Maj. Long separated his command into two divisions, one of 15 men under Capt. Bell to descend the Arkansas, and the other of about 10 men under Long himself, to go south to the Red river and descend that stream. Both parties started July 24, 1823, from near Wharf creek, one of the upper branches of the Arkansas. That under Long struck nearly due south, expecting to reach the upper branches of the Red before turning to the east, but struck the Canadian fork of the Arkansas on the 28th, and, mistaking it for a branch of the Red, descended it until on Sept. 10 the party reached the mouth of the Arkansas, where for the first time Long learned of his mistake.

After various stirring experiences with Indians, and after suffering severely for want of food, the party under Capt. Bell arrived in due time at Fort Smith, where it was joined by that under Maj. Long a few days later. An expedition to the village of the Osages was then projected. At that time the Osage tribe was divided into three branches, one on the Verdigris, another on the Osage and a third on the Neosho. The expedition left on Sept. 21, and, visiting these bands, arrived in due season at their predetermined destination—St. Genevieve, Mo. Capt. Kearney and two other persons passed by way of Hot Springs, Ark.

Longford, a little town in Clay county, is located in Chapman township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 20 miles southwest of Clay Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a cement and plaster mill, an elevator, a town band, telegraph and express offices,

and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250.

Long Island, an incorporated city in Phillips county, is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. and Prairie Dog creek, a water-power stream, 22 miles northwest of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the New Leaf), churches, schools, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 291. It is the principal trading and shipping point in the northwestern part of the county.

Longton, an incorporated city, the third largest in Elk county, is located about 12 miles southeast of Howard, the county seat, at the junction of two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, good schools and churches, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 611.

The town was founded in 1870 by a company consisting of J. W. Kerr, J. C. Pinney, J. Hoffman, J. B. Roberts, James Reynolds and a Mr. Gardner, under the name of Elk Rapids. Wright & Kirby of Ottawa set up a steam sawmill immediately, Kirby built a storehouse, Hitching a hardware store and C. P. Alvey erected a two-story house, the upper floor of which was used by the town company. A two-story hotel was erected by George Hansbrough of Garnett. The postoffice was established in 1870 with Dr. J. W. Kerr as postmaster. The first school was taught by Miss Eleanor Smith in the same year. The first newspaper was the Howard County Ledger, issued by Adriaun Reynolds in 1871. At first the new town grew very fast and at one time was the largest in the county, with prospects of becoming the county seat. It was incorporated and a list of officials elected, but the city government later went down, and was not revived for a number of years.

Lorena, a discontinued postoffice in Butler county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 16 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat, and 7 miles west of Augusta, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed.

Loring, a village in the extreme southwestern part of Wyandotte county, is situated on the north bank of the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R. 20 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of about 50 inhabitants.

Lorraine, a little town in Ellsworth county, is located in Green Garden township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 15 miles south of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has a bank, flour mill, 2 grain elevators, a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 250.

Lost Springs, one of the historic points in Marion county, is an incorporated town located in Lost Springs township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads 18 miles north of Marion, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. All the regular lines of business activity are represented, and one of the largest mills in this section of Kansas is located here. There is a hotel and livery stable for the accommodation of travelers. According to the census of 1910 there were 276 inhabitants.

The springs for which the town was named, a noted camping place on the Santa Fe trail, are about 2 miles west of the depot. Many explanations have been given as to why they were called Lost Springs, none of which are authentic enough to bear repetition. These springs were known to the earliest travelers on the trail, and this was a camping point. The first historical mention of this place was by Josiah Gregg in his work, "Commerce of the Prairies," written in 1845. In his table of distances he places it 175 miles west of Independence, and 15 miles west of Diamond Springs, the previous stopping place. A trading post was established there in 1859 by J. H. Costello and a partner, Joshua Smith, who six months afterward sold out to Costello. Some time during the Civil war a detachment of soldiers was ordered up from Mississippi to guard the Santa Fe trail, and Corporal Fred Sucksdorf, with a few men, was stationed at Lost Springs. In 1908 a large granite boulder was set up to mark the trail at Lost Springs. The usual inscription was cut on the stone and a fitting ceremony attended the occasion. In 1904 the town of Lost Springs was incorporated as a city of the third class.

Louisburg, the third largest town in Miami county, is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 14 miles east of Paola, the county seat. The town was laid out in 1868 and called St. Louis, but in order to avoid confusion with St. Louis, Mo., the name was changed to Louisburg in 1870. A postoffice was established in 1867 before the town was surveyed. The first residence was built in 1869, and a hotel was opened the same year. This was followed by some general stores and a drug store. The first school was opened in the town in 1871. The following year Louisburg was incorporated as a city of the third class and began a period of great prosperity. There are several large brick business blocks and three churches. It is the supply town for a rich agricultural district and has large nurseries. In 1910 the population was 603.

Louisiana Purchase.—On April 9, 1682, La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi river and claimed all the country drained by it and its tributaries in the name of France, and conferred upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV, then king of France. In 1762 all that portion of the province lying west of the Mississippi river, with the island of New Orleans east of that river, was ceded to Spain by the secret treaty of Fontainebleau, which was concluded

on Nov. 3 and ratified ten days later. By the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, Louis XV ceded to Great Britain all that portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi "except the town of New Orleans and the island upon which it is situated." By the treaty of Sept. 3, 1783, which established peace between the United States of America and Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary war, all the British possessions east of the Mississippi and south of Canada became the territory of the United States. That portion of the original province of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi was ceded back to France "with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and had while in the possession of France," by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800.

This was the condition of affairs when Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated as president of the United States on March 4, 1801. About three weeks after Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated a definitive treaty of peace was concluded at Amiens between France and Great Britain, but it was not long until the peace was "broken by the vaulting ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, who had been made first consul of the French republic in 1799, and in 1802 secured the consulate for life." In the fall of 1802 Napoleon sent Gen. Victor to Holland to fit out an army and sail for America for the purpose of taking possession of Louisiana, but the English were on the watch for some movement of this nature and Victor was not permitted to leave Europe. President Jefferson was somewhat anxious over the prospect of having the lower Mississippi pass from the hands of Spain to a powerful nation like France, and another cause for anxiety among American statesmen was that the cession of Louisiana might afford England a pretext for invading that province in case Great Britain and France became engaged in war.

The relations between the United States and France at that time were of the most amicable character, owing in a great degree to the treaty of alliance concluded on Feb. 6, 1778, one provision of which was that "Neither of the two parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain without the formal consent of the other being first obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war."

The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain in the treaty of 1783, above referred to, when France and the United States agreed. The treaty of St. Ildefonso, being a secret one, the United States authorities were somewhat at sea as to the best course to pursue. However, in the spring of 1803 Mr. Jefferson instructed Robert R. Livingston, the American minister to France, to commence negotiations for the purchase of the island of Orleans and the Floridas, if they were included in the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, in order to secure for American commerce an outlet through the Mississippi river. To encourage the negotiations he was also instructed to intimate that "on the day that France takes possession of New Orleans the United States will go into an alliance with Great Britain."

Against such an alliance Napoleon realized that he could not possibly hold Louisiana, and decided to sell the whole province to the United States. The Memoirs of Lucian Bonaparte say that this decision was reached as early as April 6, more than three weeks before the final treaty of cession was concluded. On Easter Sunday (April 10) Napoleon called in two of his ministers—Barbe Marbois and Alexander Berthier—and laid before them the whole situation. After referring to the attitude of England he said: "The conquest of Louisiana would be easy, if they only took the trouble to make their descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. I know not whether they are not already there. It is their usual course, and if I had been in their place I would not have waited. I wish, if there is still time, to take from them any idea that they may have of ever possessing that colony. I think of ceding it to the United States. I can scarcely say I cede it to them, for it is not yet in our possession. If, however, I leave time to our enemies, I shall transmit only an empty title to those republicans, whose friendship I seek."

In the long conference which followed Barbois favored the cession and Berthier opposed it. No conclusion was reached that day, but early the following morning Napoleon sent for Barbois and showed him despatches from London to the effect that "military and naval preparations were being pushed forward with great rapidity." After going over the whole matter carefully the discussion ended by Napoleon's saying: "I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without reservation. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt obstinately to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States."

About this time James Monroe, whose term as governor of Virginia had just expired, was expected in Paris as an envoy extraordinary to assist Mr. Livingston in the negotiations. He had been minister to France in 1794 and had been recalled by Washinton on account of his sympathy for the French republicans—a fact that doubtless influenced Mr. Jefferson in making his appointment. Monroe arrived on the 13th with a draft of a treaty for the cession of the island of Orleans and the Floridas, but the entire situation was changed by the decision of the first consul to cede the whole province. After several consultations, in which Livingston, Monroe, Barbois, Berthier and Talleyrand participated, a treaty was concluded on April 30, 1803, by which the province was ceded to the United States for 80,000,000 livres, with the understanding that 20,000,000 livres should be used for the liquidation of the French spoilation claims—indemnity for cargoes and prizes. These claims at that time amounted to about \$3,750,000, so that the total purchase price was about \$15,000,000. Thus not only was much more territory ceded to the United States than was originally contemplated by Mr. Jefferson, but it was also an entirely different territory.

Article III of the treaty provided that "The inhabitants of the ceded

territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

Under this provision practically all of the territory now comprising the State of Kansas passed into the hands of the United States, and fifty-eight years later Kansas was admitted into the Union, being the 21st state admitted after the formation of the Federal republic.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Louisville, one of the incorporated cities of Pottawatomie county, is located in Louisville township on Rock creek, 11 miles southeast of Westmoreland, the county seat, about 3 miles from Wamego. It is connected with both these places by daily stage. It has a weekly newspaper, a flour mill and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 264. The town site was preëmpted by Robert Wilson, who built a log cabin on Rock creek at the old military crossing in the early '50s and kept a hotel there for many years. With him were his sons, James and Louis, the town being named after the latter. It was recorded as a town site in 1857. It is very pleasantly situated and there are said to be mineral springs with medicinal properties near it. Louisville was the county seat from 1861 to 1882.

Lovewell, a village of Jewell county, is located in St. Clair township 18 miles northeast of Mankato, the county seat, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has express and telegraph offices and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 200.

Lowe, a post-village in Chautauqua county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 8 miles west of Sedan, the county seat and nearest banking point. It has an express office and some local retail trade. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 74.

Lowe, David P., jurist and member of Congress, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1823. His early education was such as most boys received in that early day, but he decided upon a professional career and graduated at the Cincinnati Law College in 1851. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began to practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, but ten years later determined to try his fortune in the west and removed to Kansas. He soon became actively interested in local and state politics, and was nominated attorney-general by the convention held at Lawrence on Sept. 29, 1862, but declined the nomination. In November of that year Mr. Lowe was elected state senator from the 13th district, in which capacity he served until 1864, when he succeeded Hon. Solon O. Thacher as judge of the 4th judicial district. On March 4, 1867, he was appointed judge of the 6th judicial district, and continued to hold that office until after his election to Congress on Nov. 8, 1870, as a Republican. He was renominated as a candidate for Congress Sept. 1, 1872, and again elected on Nov. 5 of that year.

After serving his last term in Congress he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory. Subsequently he returned to Fort Scott, and in 1880 succeeded W. C. Stewart as judge of his old district, the 6th, remaining in that office until his death on April 20, 1882.

Lowell, a little town in Cherokee county, is located in Garden township on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 14 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat, and about 4 miles from Galena, from which place its mail is distributed by rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 156.

Lowemont, a village of Leavenworth county, is located in the northern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles northwest of Leavenworth. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Loyal Legion.—The official designation of this society is "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States." On April 15, 1865, a few army officers met for the purpose of adopting resolutions relative to the death of President Lincoln. At that meeting some one suggested a permanent organization of the commissioned officers who had served in the Union army during the war, and at another meeting on May 3, 1865, the Loyal Legion was launched. In 1910 there were 21 state commanderies, with a total membership of 8,902.

The Kansas commandery had its beginning in a meeting at Leavenworth on March 25, 1886, Gen. Nelson A. Miles presiding and Col. James P. Martin acting as secretary. Capt. M. H. Insley was chosen acting recorder, with instructions to correspond with the recorder-in-chief of the grand commandery, which had been instituted the preceding year, regarding a charter. No trouble was experienced in obtaining a charter, and on April 9, 1886, the following officers of the Kansas commandery were elected: Commander, Bvt.-Col. Andrew J. Smith; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Blair; junior vice-commander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. James P. Martin; recorder, Capt. M. H. Insley; registrar, Bvt. Col. Thomas J. Anderson; chancellor, Capt. John D. Barker; treasurer, Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell; council, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thomas Moonlight, Col. Milton Stewart, Col. J. H. Gilpatrick, Capt. J. R. McClure and Capt. W. B. Stone.

The objects of the Loyal Legion are to promote good fellowship among the officers who served in the army and navy in the Civil war and to preserve historical information regarding that great conflict. At the annual meetings war papers are read, after which they are usually printed and filed away in the archives. The Kansas Historical Society has a complete collection of the war papers read before the Kansas commandery. They contain a great deal not to be found in the published histories of the war.

Lucas, an incorporated city of the third class in Russell county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 25 miles northeast of Russell, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Sentinel), a num-

ber of retail mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 573.

Lucerne, a hamlet in Sheridan county, is located in Adell township 18 miles northeast of Hoxie, the county seat, and 11 miles from Studley on the Union Pacific R. R., the nearest shipping point. It has a stage daily to Jennings, a general store, a hotel and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

Luctor, a hamlet in Phillips county, is located 17 miles northwest of Phillipsburg, the county seat, and 3 miles from Prairie View, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed and the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 53.

Ludell, a little town in Rawlins county, is located in the township of the same name on Beaver creek and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It has a bank, 2 grain elevators, a number of general stores, public schools, and churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 200.

Lund, a hamlet in Decatur county, is located 12 miles south of Oberlin, the county seat, and 10 miles northwest of Dresden, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 24.

Luray, an incorporated town in Russell county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R. 16 miles northeast of Russell, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), churches, public schools, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 341. It is the principal trading and shipping point for the northern part of the county.

Luther, a hamlet in Washington county, is located 12 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, 5 miles from Palmer, the nearest shipping point, and 10 miles from Clifton, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Lutheran Church.—Lutheranism is a system of doctrine and church government established in the 16th century by Martin Luther and his associates, who made an effort to maintain and continue the historical development of Christian life, aiming only to purify the church by reforming abuses rather than the founding of any new church or organization. Wittenburg was the center of the movement, which rapidly spread among all classes but Luther restrained all radical measures and was conservative in his preaching. The early ceremonies of the church were very similar to those of the Roman Catholic, and the direction of ecclesiastical affairs was in the hands of the civil rulers.

Nearly all the Protestants of Germany became and still are Lutherans; the established churches of Denmark, Sweden and Norway are Lutheran in belief; most of the people of Finland and about one-fourth of the population of Switzerland profess this faith. Lutheran organiza-

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tions have been founded in other European countries and in all lands where the Lutherans have migrated.

Lutheranism was introduced into America by the early Dutch emigrants from Holland, who located on Manhattan island about 1623. They were followed by the Swedish Lutherans who settled in Delaware about 1637. Early in the 18th century the Germans began to come. Unlike the Puritans the Lutherans had no religious motive back of their emigration. For some years the Lutherans in America were without pastors, one of the first being Jonas Minuit, who came in 1628. The first church was built and the first school opened in 1633. Minuit was followed by a number of educated pastors from Halle under whom the church prospered and gained wide influence in the colonies. The first Lutheran synod was held in 1735, but was not a synod in the sense in which the word is used today, being merely a conference of pastors and representatives of the congregations.

One of the earliest synods was formed in Pennsylvania in 1748; New York followed in 1786; Carolina in 1803, and Ohio in 1818. In 1820 the general synod was formed for the purpose of uniting all Lutheran organizations. The question of slavery caused a division in the church and the southern synods withdrew, forming the United synod of the South. In 1910 there were twenty-four synods in the United States.

The Lutherans were among the first of the religious organizations to become established in Kansas. A church was organized in Jefferson county in 1857 under the leadership of J. B. McAfee, and a building was erected the same year. The Leavenworth church was organized in 1861, the first services being held by Bishop Dubs and a Mr. Miller. The same year another Lutheran church was established at Leavenworth by Michael Meier, who was the first minister. In 1866 a Lutheran church was started at Atchison by C. F. Liebe, a home missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, and the first pastor was a Mr. Menge, who was installed in April, 1867. In Douglas county a church was organized at Lawrence in March, 1867, by a minister named Morris, with 19 members. The Swedes of Shawnee county organized at Topeka in 1868, and the German Lutherans organized there in 1874. J. C. Young established the English Lutheran church at Salina in 1868, and two years later the Swedish Lutherans became established under the leadership of a Mr. Dahlsten. One of the earliest and largest Lutheran colonies in the state was established at Lindsborg, McPherson county, in 1868. The next year the Swedish Lutheran Church of Bethany was organized there by Prof. O. Olsson, the first superintendent of schools of McPherson county. The Free Mount Lutheran church was organized there by A. W. Dahlsten in 1869; the New Gotland Lutheran church in 1872, and four years later a church building was erected by this organization. In 1880 the Elmsborg Lutheran church was established at Lindsborg and from these beginnings the Lindsborg colony has become one of the strongest centers of Lutheranism in Kansas. A Lutheran college has been estab-

lished there under the general supervision of the church, to fit the youth of the church for the ministry as well as for other walks of life. (See Bethany College.)

In 1878 the Lutheran church in Kansas had 58 organizations, 33 church edifices, and a membership of 4,560. By 1886 the organizations had increased to 95 and the total membership to 11,651. During the five years following the number of organizations doubled but the membership of the church increased only about 3,000, due to the start of churches in new parts of the country where the population was scant. In 1906 the Lutheran bodies in the state ranked sixth in number of all denominations, with an aggregate membership of 28,642, making it one of the leading religious bodies.

Lydia, a country postoffice in White Woman township, Wichita county, is located 16 miles south of Leoti, the county seat and nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 16.

Lykins County.—(See Miami County.)

Lykins, David, a member of the first territorial legislature of Kansas, was born in Iowa about 1820 or 1821. He received a good education and became a physician. In early life he became interested in missionary work among the Indians and in 1845 came to what is now the State of Kansas to engage in that work among the tribes there. In 1853 he was connected with the Pottawatomie mission, and two years later was made superintendent of the mission for the Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias and Kaskaskias. He was an ardent pro-slavery man and advocated the annexation of Cuba in order that the slave power might have more territory. At the first territorial election on March 30, 1855, he was elected a member of the legislative council from the 4th district. The present county of Miami was originally named Lykins in his honor. After the ascendancy of the free-state men Dr. Lykins disappeared from the political arena.

Lyle, a hamlet in Decatur county, is located on Sappa creek about 20 miles northeast of Oberlin, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Norcatour, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 30.

Lyndon, the judicial seat of Osage county, is located in the central part of the county on Salt creek, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It has 2 banks, 2 newspapers (the People's Herald and the Osage County Democrat), an opera house, flour mill, good public schools and churches. The chief shipments from this point are live stock, grain and produce. There are telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 763.

The town was founded in 1869, immediately after the Sac and Fox Indian tribes gave up their possessions and the district was opened for settlement. M. M. Snow started a store, and when the postoffice was established in the fall of 1869 he was made postmaster. The next year a town company was formed, with Judge Lawrence D. Baily as

president. The new town started off with a boom, but a depression followed when it experienced so much trouble in securing the county seat. Before the first year was out there were 20 business houses and over 500 population. The county seat election was held in October and Lyndon declared the victor. A long series of quarrels and legal battles followed until the people lost faith in Lyndon's prospects and withdrew their interests. Although the records were moved in 1875 it was not until 1878 that the matter was finally settled, and by this time other towns had such a start that Lyndon never regained its prestige. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1871, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, S. C. Gilliland; councilmen, W. H. Jenness, John S. Edie, William Haas, M. M. Snow and J. W. Hammond.

The first school was taught in 1870 by J. W. Watkins. The first sermon was preached the same year by a Baptist minister named Barker. The first birth occurred during that summer and the child was named Lyndon Smith. On Jan. 3, 1871, the first marriage took place, the contracting parties being L. D. Gardiner and Sarah E. Thomas.

Lyon County, created as Breckenridge county (q. v.) by the first territorial legislature, was not organized until 1858, and did not assume its present boundaries until 1864. These boundaries are as follows: Wabunsee county on the north; Osage and Coffey on the east; Greenwood on the south, and Chase and Morris on the west. In 1862, the former vice-president Breckenridge having become a secessionist, the patriotic anti-slavery legislature changed the name of the county to Lyon, in honor of Nathaniel Lyon, the Union general who had lost his life at Wilson's creek the previous August.

The first settler was Charles H. Withington, who located in the extreme northern part of the county on the Santa Fe trail, a short distance south of the present town of Allen, in 1846. He opened a store in 1854, which was the first one in the county, and also the only one in southern Kansas outside of the regular Indian posts. His store was a hotel as well as a supply station. Mr. Withington was influential in the settlement of the county and prominent in all public affairs. In April, 1855, Oliver Phillips located on One Hundred and Forty-second creek. He was elected to the legislature in 1859; was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention, and repeatedly held county offices. Chris Ward and J. S. Pigman came about the same time. Others who came during the same year were: Charles Johnson, James Pheanis, David Vaugundy, John Rosenquist, Joseph Moon, Rev. Thomas J. Addis (at that time the only free-state man), Lorenzo Dow, R. H. Abraham, William Grimsley, Thomas Shockley, Joseph Hadley, William H. Eikenberry, Joel Halworth, Dr. Gregg, Mr. Carver, James Hendricks, Albert Watkins, John Fowler, G. D. Humphreys and L. H. Johnson. These, with very few exceptions, settled along the creeks in the northern half of the county.

A number of new settlers came in 1856, and a much larger number in 1857. The problem of securing mail now became a serious one. Previous to this time the mail for the settlements had been thrown off the Santa Fe coaches at Mr. Withington's place and was distributed by a horseman at private expense. When the government began giving them their mail by way of Jefferson City and Council Grove and established a postoffice at Columbia, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction, as the settlers did not wish to trust the pro-slavery men who handled it. Finally they secured a box at Lawrence, where all mail was sent, and thence brought by private conveyance to the hotel at Emporia. John Fowler, the postmaster at Columbia in the fall of 1857, resigned and the office was moved to Emporia, where W. H. Fick became postmaster. In August hack lines were established to Topeka and to Lawrence. A great deal of the mail was lost, there being about three bushels of mail belonging to Emporia lying at Osawatomic in Jan., 1858. The next year regular mail routes were established from Council Grove to Fort Scott by way of Emporia, and from Lawrence to Emporia. In Aug., 1860, there were tri-weekly coaches from Lawrence. By March, 1861, Emporia was receiving ten mails per week from different points.

The first school was established in 1858 and taught by Rev. G. W. Torrence. The first newspaper was the Emporia News, founded in 1857 by Hon. P. B. Plumb under the name of the Kansas News. (See Newspapers.) The first sawmill was built by G. D. Humphreys on the Cottonwood river in 1857. The first marriage was between Charles Carver and Sarah Vangundy in Jan., 1856. The first birth was in 1856 in a family by the name of Hennick. The first assessment of property was made in 1858, but was of little value, as the assessor is said to have been prejudiced.

Nearly all authorities give 1858 as the date of organization of the county, although an election for county officers was held on Oct. 6, 1857, which resulted in the election of the Americus ticket as follows: Probate judge, A. I. Baker; sheriff, E. Goddard; treasurer, N. S. Storrs; clerk and recorder, C. V. Eskridge; surveyor, Mr. Voke; coroner, W. B. Swisher; commissioners, H. W. Fick and William Grimsley. Prior to Oct., 1858, the county seat was at Agnes City, which was the residence of Arthur I. Baker, whom the legislature had appointed probate judge. The first term of district court was held on Dec. 20 at Americus, Judge Elmore presiding. At the general election of 1860 Emporia was chosen as the permanent county seat. Other early towns which figured in the contest were: Fremont, 8 miles north of Emporia, founded in 1857; Waterloo, on the State road 15 miles north of Emporia, laid off in 1858; and Forest Hill, east of the Neosho river opposite the junction, founded in 1858.

In 1860 there were 3,500 inhabitants in Lyon county, but the drouth of that year so discouraged the settlers that many returned east and those who stayed saw actual want and suffering in spite of the relief

obtained from Atchison. The next year the breaking out of the war put an end to the already paralyzed activity in business and industry.

The first military company to leave for the seat of war was the "Emporia Guards" in May, 1861. They numbered 50 men and had been drilled by W. F. Cloud, a veteran of the Mexican war. The company took part in the engagement at Wilson's creek, Mo., in August. A. J. Mitchell raised a company of artillery numbering 47 men. L. T. Heritage recruited a company for duty within the state, which became Company B of the Eighth regiment. In the fall of 1862, in response to President Lincoln's call for more troops, 150 Lyon county men immediately offered their services. They were recruited by P. B. Plumb and formed a company in the Eleventh regiment. Soon afterward they were engaged in a battle at Prairie Grove, where several were killed. In 1864, when Gen. Price threatened Kansas, 300 more answered the call to repel the invasion. They were in active duty about a month. Besides this the men of Lyon county played their part in protecting their homes and in driving out hostile Indians in the west and southwest and the bushwhackers in the south.

A number of tragedies occurred in connection with the guerrilla activities between pro-slavery and anti-slavery bands. One of these was the death of Mrs. Carver, who was killed by a free-state mob from Topeka. She was in bed, and the men, on being refused admission to the house, fired into the building at random, two of the shots taking effect in her body. In 1862 occurred the most noted raid in the history of the county. Judge A. I. Baker had called the notorious "Bill" Anderson, his father and brother Jim, horse thieves, and later was obliged to shoot the elder Anderson in self-defense. About the same time a Mexican who belonged to the Anderson gang was hanged by a mob at Americus. A few weeks later the Andersons, with four others, one of whom represented himself to be Quantrill, came to the Baker home, persuaded him to go to his store to get them some whiskey, and just as he was going down the cellar steps shot him a number of times. He drew his revolver and inflicted a flesh wound upon Jim Anderson. The ruffians shot Baker's brother-in-law, Segur, and threw him into the cellar. Then they piled boxes on the cellar door and set them on fire. Baker died before the fire reached him, and Segur escaped by a back window but died a few hours later. All of Baker's property was destroyed by fire and his horses stolen. After a number of other robberies the guerrillas came to the residence of C. H. Withington at Allen. Here they placed all the men under arrest, took what they wanted and destroyed some property. Mr. Withington escaped death through the intercession of Quantrill. At Elm creek they attacked the house of a Mr. Jacoby, whose life was saved by a Santa Fe train which happened to be passing.

The first efforts to secure a railroad were in 1864, but it was not until 1870 that the first road was built. This was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which runs south from Topeka. The county issued \$200,000

in bonds to aid in its construction. A like amount was voted to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which crosses the county in a southeasterly direction and which was built in the same year. Another line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kansas City enters the county in the east and crosses into Chase county. A third line runs from Emporia south into Greenwood county. The Missouri Pacific crosses the northern part from east to west.

The general surface of the county is prairie, with but few bluffs. The principal streams are the Neosho river, which runs across the county in a southeasterly direction; the Cottonwood river which crosses from west to east and joins the Neosho just above Neosho Rapids; and numerous creeks, of which Duck, Dows and Eagle are the most important. The timber belts along these streams average one-half mile in width, and contain the following varieties: oak, walnut, cottonwood, hickory, elm, hackberry, coffee-bean and locust. Magnesian limestone and sandstone are abundant, and a good quality of potter's clay is found between the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. The bottom lands along the rivers and creeks comprise about 15 per cent. of the total area.

Lyon is one of the two leading counties in the production of Kafir corn. In 1910 this crop amounted to nearly \$300,000. Corn the same year brought \$1,750,000; oats, \$130,000; wheat, \$40,000; tame grass, \$170,000; and wild grass, \$260,000. Live stock netted \$1,630,000; poultry and eggs, \$180,000. The total output of the farms for the county that year was nearly \$4,500,000. About 400,000 acres are under cultivation. There are 300,000 fruit trees, two-thirds of which are apples. Lyon is the foremost county in the state in the production of live stock. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 24,927. The assessed valuation of property in the same year was \$38,600,000.

Lyons (formerly Atlanta), the county seat of Rice county, is located in the central part of the county at the crossing of three lines of railroad—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco. It is situated about midway between the Arkansas river and the Little Arkansas, at an elevation of 1,696 feet. It has an electric light plant, 3 banks, 2 good hotels, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, 2 flour mills, a large salt works, gas engine works, machine shops and cement building block works. It is beautifully laid out with the court-house square in the center. Around this are handsome, modern retail establishments. The city is equipped with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. It is divided into four wards and according to the census of 1910 had a population of 2,071.

The original town of Atlanta was founded in 1870. It was absorbed by Lyons, which was laid out adjoining it in 1876, and the same year was made the county seat. The first postoffice was established at this place in 1871 and was called Brookdale. It was also the first one in the county and Earl Joslin was postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1880 with T. W. Nichols as the first mayor. In the same year the

Marion & McPherson branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was extended to Lyons. Two years later it was a thriving town of 900 inhabitants.

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McAllaster, a hamlet in Logan county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., about 15 miles northwest of Russell Springs, the county seat. It has a general store, telegraph office and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

McBratney, Robert, journalist, was born near Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1818, a son of Robert and Margaret (Hoskins) McBratney, the father of Scotch and the mother of English descent. He received a common school education and at the age of sixteen years began learning the printer's trade. Four years later he commenced the publication of the Union County Star at Marysville, Ohio. In 1841 he visited Louisiana and Texas; after which he worked on newspapers at Xenia, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., until 1856. He was a delegate that year to the convention that nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for president, and after the election decided to try his fortune in the West. In Feb., 1857, he located at Atchison, Kan., where he became identified with the company that bought the Squatter Sovereign. With F. G. Adams he assumed the editorial management of the paper which was changed to a free-state organ. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Frontier Guard (q. v.) and was then register of the Junction City land office until the fall of 1864. He was interested in the building of some of the early Kansas railroads, and from 1872 to 1875 was president of the First National bank of Junction City. Mr. McBratney was twice married. On March 28, 1848, he married Mary Palmer, of Springfield, Ohio, who died on March 18, 1859, and subsequently he married Mary E. Harbison, of Xenia, Ohio. She died on May 10, 1859. Some time later Mr. McBratney went to New Mexico and died at Santa Fe on Feb. 6, 1881.

McCandless, a small hamlet of Johnson county, is situated about 10 miles southeast of Ottawa, the county seat, and 4 miles from Rantoul, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural mail delivery. In 1910 it reported a population of 21.

McCarter, Margaret Hill, author and educator, was born near Carthage, Rush county, Ind., May 2, 1860. Her parents, Thomas T. and Nancy (Davis) Hill, came to Indiana from North Carolina in 1858. They were Quakers, and through the Parker and Wickersham families Mrs. McCarter can trace her ancestry back to the members of that sect who came over with William Penn. She was educated in the common schools, the Carthage high school, Earlham College, a Quaker institution at Richmond, Ind., and in 1884 was graduated in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind. She taught for nine years in the Indiana public schools, and in 1888 came to Topeka, Kan., where for nearly six years she was a teacher of English in the high school. On June 5, 1890.

she was married to Dr. William A. McCarier. She has contributed to the newspapers and magazines, and is the author of *The Cottonwood's Story*, *Cuddy's Baby*, *In Old Quivira*, *The Price of the Prairie*, *One Hundred Kansas Women*, and *The Peace of the Solomon Valley*.

McKeever, William A., educator, author and lecturer, was born on a farm 4 miles east of Hoyt, Jackson county, Kan., and received his early education in the common schools. He then entered Campbell College at Holton, Kan., where he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1893. For the next two years he was principal of the Holton high school, and in 1898 he received the degree of A. M. from the University of Kansas. He was then superintendent of the public schools of Smith Center for two years, and in 1900 was made assistant professor of English and philosophy in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The next year he became the head of the department of philosophy, which position he still holds (1911). In 1904 he was awarded the degree of Ph. M. by the University of Chicago, and the same year he took graduate work in the Harvard summer school. Prof. McKeever has given a number of lectures, especially on topics relating to psychology and children. A few years ago he conceived the idea of distributing pamphlets on child culture in the same way that circulars relating to agricultural topics are distributed. The result has been the pamphlets known as the "Home Training Bulletins," which have attracted considerable attention. They are intended to aid in teaching boys and girls how to work and save; to assist them in the choice of a vocation, and to discourage bad habits in the young. Prof. McKeever has written a number of pamphlets, contributed to magazines, and is the author of two elementary books. Prof. McKeever married Miss Edith Shattuck.

McClung, Clarence Ervin, professor of zoölogy in the University of Kansas, was born at Clayton, Cal., April 5, 1870. He was educated at the University of Kansas and Cambridge, England, receiving the degree of Ph. G. in 1892, A. B., 1896, A. M., 1898, and Ph. D., 1903—also A. B. at Cambridge, 1903. He was assistant professor of zoölogy from 1897 to 1900; associate professor, 1900 to 1906; head of the department and curator of vertebrate paleontological collections, 1902, and acting dean of the medical school from 1902 to 1906. Prof. McClung has carried on a number of important investigations that have drawn the attention of scientists in Europe and America. Among these are sex determination from the study of germ cells of insects; osteology of upper cretaceous fish of Kansas, spermatogenesis of insects, etc. He is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. He has been recently appointed superintendent of the state biological survey. In 1899 he was married to Miss Anna A. Drake, of Lawrence, Kan.

McCormick, N. B., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Nov. 20, 1847, and reared upon a farm. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, where he lived until twenty years of age. In 1867 he decided to start in life

for himself and came west. He first took up land in Marion county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, until 1877, when he removed to Phillips county, Kan., and settled upon a homestead. His great ambition was to become a lawyer and he began to read law while farming for a living. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar and within a short time formed a partnership with S. W. McElroy, under whom he served as deputy county attorney for four years. He was elected county attorney of Phillips county in 1890 and reelected in 1892, serving in that capacity four years, but refused a third nomination. In 1896 he was nominated for Congress by the Populist party and elected. After serving one term in Congress he retired from politics and gave his attention to his law practice.

McCoy, Isaac, missionary, was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., June 13, 1784. The next year his family removed to Kentucky, where his youth was passed, and in 1817 he began his work as a missionary among the Miami Indians in the Wabash valley in Indiana. In the spring of 1820 he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and in Dec., 1822, followed the Pottawatomie Indians to Michigan, becoming the founder of the Grand river mission in 1826. Two years later he was one of the commissioners appointed to visit the western country and select homes for the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In Jan., 1829, he visited Washington and made a report of his investigations, and in July he again started west. In 1837 he was sent by the government to survey the Delaware lands and while on this work he made arrangements for missions among the Otoes and Omahas; held a council with the Pawnees; visited the Cherokees and Creeks and assisted in adjusting the boundaries of their reservations, and made a report proposing locations for the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Miamis, New York tribes and some others. His report was accepted by the government and he remained with the Indians on their reservations until 1842, when he went to Louisville, Ky., to assume the management of the work of the American Indian Mission Association. Mr. McCoy was the author of a History of Baptist Indian Missions. He died at Louisville in 1846.

McCoy, Joseph G., founder of the cattle trade in Kansas and originator of the Abilene trail (q. v.), was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Dec. 21, 1837, the youngest of eleven children born to David and Mary (Kirkpatrick) McCoy, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. He was educated in the common schools and at Knox College, and in 1861 he embarked in the cattle business. On Oct. 22, 1861, he married Miss Sarah Epler. In 1867 he conceived the idea of establishing a shipping depot for cattle at some point in the west and selected Abilene, Kan., from which place he opened a trail to the Indian Territory. Some people sneered at his ideas, but he demonstrated their practicability. About 75,000 cattle were shipped from Abilene in 1868, and by 1871 the number had increased to 600,000 or more. He lived in Abilene, where he served as mayor, until 1873, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo. In 1881 he was employed by the Cherokee Indians as agent to col-

lect the revenue on outlying lands belonging to that tribe and removed to Wichita, where he still lives. Mr. McCoy is a Democrat in his political affiliations and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of the range cattle department by the United States census bureau, a position for which he was well fitted by his long connection with the cattle trade. It is said that his wedding coat was one which had been made for Abraham Lincoln.

McCracken, an incorporated city of the third class in Rush county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on Big Timber creek, 17 miles west of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a bank, a flour mill, grain elevators, and a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise). All the leading church denominations are represented, and there are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The retail establishments number nearly 100, and the population in 1910 was 371.

McCune, an incorporated city of the third class in Crawford county, is located 16 miles southwest of Girard, the county seat, and is on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the McCune Herald), a high school, the leading church denominations, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 736.

McCune was laid out in 1879 by Isaac McCune, who owned and had been farming the land. He built the first store, which was opened by J. D. Rodgers. The postoffice, which was called Time prior to founding the town, was changed to McCune and Mr. McCune was made postmaster in 1878. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in Oct., 1881. The following were the first officers: Mayor, Isaac McCune; councilmen, I. V. McCune, R. O. Harris, M. Casey and K. P. Minard. The first newspaper, the McCune Standard, was established in that year by D. A. Burton. By 1882 the town had made considerable progress, having 500 inhabitants and a dozen stores.

McDonald, a little town in Rawlins county, is located in Celia township on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., 22 miles west of Atwood, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), and a number of mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was reported as 350.

McFarland, an incorporated city of the third class in Wabaunsee county, is located in Newberry township 4 miles from Alma, the county seat. It is at the junction of two lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and has over 30 passenger trains per day. All the leading lines of mercantile enterprise are represented; there are telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 388. It is one of the new towns of the county, founded by the railroad company a few years ago.

McGee County, one of the 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, was located in the southeastern corner of the territory and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Bourbon county; thence south to the southern boundary of the territory; thence west on said boundary 24 miles; thence north to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning." It was named in honor of Mabilion W. McGee, a member of the Kansas house of representatives in 1855. The county was attached to Bourbon for all civil and military purposes. In 1860, the name of the county was changed to Cherokee and some changes made in the boundaries. (See Cherokee County.)

McGraw, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Harvey county, is located 3 miles south of Newton, the county seat, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery.

McLain, a discontinued postoffice in Harvey county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 5 miles southeast of Newton, the county seat, from which postoffice its mail is distributed by rural delivery. The population in 1910 was 26.

McLouth, one of the thriving towns of Jefferson county, is located near the east line of the county at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It is in Union township 7 miles east of Oskaloosa, the county seat. McLouth is an incorporated town with a weekly newspaper (the Times), banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 775. The town was founded in 1881 and named after the original owner of the land. The grange store was moved from Dimon when McLouth was laid out and was kept by I. Pearson. The amount of business done in 1882 was over \$20,000. At present all lines of business are represented and considerable produce is shipped.

McPherson, the judicial seat and largest town of McPherson county, is located in the central part of the county, about 25 miles northeast of Hutchinson and about 50 miles northwest of Wichita. Four of the most important railroads converge at this point, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific, making this one of the important shipping points of this section of Kansas. It has 5 banks and there are a number of manufacturing establishments which work up various raw materials produced in the vicinity. The broom and sorghum factories are supplied by the broom-corn and cane raised by McPherson county farmers and each turns out a high grade finished product. The cement works gets the raw material from the northern part of the county. There is also a smoke consumer works, and a stove drum factory. The McPherson Republican is published daily and weekly, and the Freeman, the Democrat, the Opinion and Der Deutsche Western (German) are published weekly. Rays of Light is a college publication issued monthly.

McPherson is the seat of two colleges of standing in the state, McPherson College, which was established some years ago by the German Baptist church, and Walden College, established in 1908 by the Swedish Evangelical church. Both are equipped with large, substantial buildings. In addition to these things McPherson has two good hotels, an opera house, 3 flour mills, which are among the largest in the state, 4 grain elevators, ice and cold storage plant, electric plant, fire department, waterworks and sewer system. The streets are wide and well kept and the business blocks are of brick or stone. Main street is lined for several blocks with well appointed retail stores. The town is supplied with telegraphic communications and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes. A board of trade has recently been organized and a retail dealers' association has been in operation among the merchants for some years. The population of McPherson, according to the census of 1910, was 3,546.

The town was founded by L. G. Skancke in 1872. Mr. Skancke was chief clerk of the government land office at Salina at the time, and being informed that a colony of Kentuckians were about to settle on "McPherson Flats", he conceived the idea of starting a town in that location. He interested several friends, and the party which composed the town company drove from Salina on Sunday, June 4, and located the town site, which they called McPherson Center, and made "improvements," which consisted in turning over a little of the sod, enabling them to hold the ground until it could be properly entered. The next month H. Bowker erected the first building and opened a store. In December the foundation of the town hall was laid. Although the town grew quite rapidly, the postoffice was not established until 1873. In the spring of that year the detachment of a tier of townships from the southern part of the county made McPherson the center of the county and at an election held on June 10, 1873, it was made the county seat. It was incorporated as a city of the third class on March 4, 1874. The first election, at which 30 ballots were cast, was held the 16th of the same month, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, Sol Stephens; councilmen, H. Bowker, C. E. Pierce, William West, W. B. McCord and M. P. Simpson. In July, 1877, a money order department was added to the postoffice. The first school building of any size was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$12,000. The first newspaper was the McPherson Messenger, established by the Yale brothers in 1872. It still continues under the name of the Republican. The first bank was the Farmers' and Merchants', founded in 1882. A mill and two large elevators were built in 1879 and 1880. A colony of German Baptists (sometimes called Dunkards) located at McPherson in 1887, and later founded McPherson college. The first railroads did not reach McPherson until 1879 and 1880. McPherson is now a city of the second class.

McPherson College.—An institution conducted under the auspices of the German Baptist Brethren church was founded at McPherson in

Aug., 1887. Its aim is to provide a thorough, Christian education for the young people of that denomination, although it admits any person of good moral character who is in sympathy with the spirit of the institution. It endeavors not only to cultivate the intellect but also to instill principles of morality and the truths of religion. Devotional exercises are held each school day in the chapel and regular evening prayers are held in the dormitory. This college advocates plainness of dress, simplicity in the habits of life, and discourages caste, thus making it a home for rich and poor alike. It occupies three buildings, a main school building, a dormitory and a library erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. It embraces four departments, the department of arts, literature and science, the department of fine arts, the business department, and the Biblical department. There are three literary societies. In 1910 Edward Frantz was president and professor of Biblical languages and literature. There are 24 instructors and about 700 students.

McPherson County, one of the best wheat producing counties of the state, is located a little to the south of the center of the state, and in the first tier of counties west of the 6th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Saline county; on the east by Marion; on the south by Harvey and Reno, and on the west by Rice and Ellsworth. The Santa Fe trail ran through McPherson county and the first ranch for the accommodation of travelers was established on the east branch of Turkey creek, about 7 miles east of the present city of McPherson, in 1855. It was kept by Charles Fuller. The first settler was Isaac Sharp, who took a claim in the winter of 1860 on the creek which bears his name. He brought with him his father and mother from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sharp died and was buried on the creek. Sharp trapped, hunted and traded with the Indians. When the war broke out and the Indians became troublesome he moved to Council Grove. It is interesting to note that when Sharp became a candidate for governor ten years later that out of 198 votes cast in McPherson county he received but one or two. From the time of Sharp there were no settlements of any consequence for several years, although the county was visited by trappers and traders. One of these, Lewis by name, located a claim on the Smoky Hill river, which he improved to some extent. A man by the name of Peters located on Sharp's creek, but died shortly afterward. A man by the name of Wheeler built a stone corral at the crossing of the Santa Fe trail over the Little Arkansas river in 1865. The next year Col. Grierson with the Seventh Kansas cavalry encamped with his troops at this place. They built a stockade of cottonwood logs for a headquarters, and put up huts to live in.

In 1866 settlers came in considerable numbers. In January Milton and Jefferson Harper and S. Delano located on Sharp's creek; in May ten Swedes—A. Klingbery, F. Lundstrum, J. Ericson, A. Lend, J. F. Huldquist, P. Ahlquist, N. Sponberg, G. Johnson, B. Johnson and Andrew Hanson, located on the Smoky Hill river. The same month H. B. Tolle and Sanford and Lowell Reese settled on Gypsum creek.

Others who located in various parts of the county that year were, D. B. Ray, Robert Minnis, J. G. Maxwell and family, E. R. Falley, G. W. and S. D. Shields and William Brown.

In 1867 the Pawnee Indians made a raid on Gypsum creek, murdered a man by the name of Temple and hid his body in a ravine. The next year the Osages raided the vicinity of Sharp's creek and carried off a Mrs. Bassett and a child a few days old. The woman was too weak to ride a pony so was left on the open prairie, where she and her baby were later found by the searching party, in a pitiable condition. The baby died from exposure.

The year 1868 saw the advent of several colonies of Swedes. One colony purchased 13,000 acres of the Kansas Pacific Railroad company in the vicinity of the present town of Marquette, and settled on it. The Chicago Swedish company made heavy purchases especially along the Smoky Hill river and located the town of Lindsborg. Other smaller colonies located in different parts of the county. The town of Sweadal, now extinct, had its beginning. A postoffice was established with L. N. Holmburg, the first store keeper, as postmaster. The first marriage ceremony, which united F. Lindstrum and Miss Larson, was performed by Mr. Holmburg. In 1870 he was made captain of a military company organized for protection from the Indians. Solomon Stephens was first lieutenant of the same company and G. W. Shields, second lieutenant.

In 1871 the Ashtabula colony, the officers of which traveled nearly all over Kansas in search of a location, came to McPherson county and settled in King City township. They founded the town of King City, which was at one time a dangerous rival of McPherson for the county seat, but which is now extinct. The colony took its name from Ashtabula, Ohio, the town in which it was organized. In Feb., 1873, a colony from Ashland, Ky., located 3 miles east of McPherson. They hauled the timber for their houses from Salina. In September of that year the first Mennonite colony came to the county and bought a large tract of land in the southern part from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. company, besides making extensive purchases from settlers.

The first birth in the county was that of Andrew Brown on Sharp's creek Aug. 19, 1869. The first destructive storm after the settlement of the county occurred on June 17, 1876. It passed over the northern part wrecking a great deal of property and injuring a number of persons.

McPherson county was originally a part of Peketon county, which was established in 1860 and contained all the territory in Kansas west of the 6th principal meridian and south of township 16. This county was abolished in 1865 and McPherson was made a township of Marion county, which covered a territory similar to Peketon, except that its eastern boundary extended to the west line of Chase county. Solomon Stephens and L. N. Holmburg, who were appointed justices of the peace in 1868, were the first civil officers in what is now McPherson county. A township election was held in 1869 and the following ticket was

elected without opposition: Justices of the peace, J. G. Maxwell and L. N. Holmburg; constables, R. D. Bagley and David Ray; trustee, D. H. Page; treasurer, David Stephens; clerk, John F. Hughes.

The county was organized in 1870 by proclamation of Gov. Harvey in response to a petition prepared by a mass meeting of citizens held at Sweadal. The population at that time was 738. John H. Johnson and Samuel Shields were appointed commissioners and John Rundstrum, clerk. Sweadal was made the temporary county seat. The commissioners organized the following townships, Gypsum, Turkey Creek, Smoky Hill and Sharp's Creek. At the election held on May 2, 172 votes were cast. Sweadal was made the county seat and the officers chosen were: Commissioners, T. E. Simpson, James Weir and John Ferm; clerk, J. R. Fisher; treasurer, Solomon Stevens; probate judge, Nathan Bean; register of deeds, S. D. Shields; sheriff, M. E. Harper; coroner, John Rundstrum; county attorney, D. H. Page; clerk of the district court, S. J. Swenson; surveyor, J. D. Chamberlain; superintendent of public instruction, O. Olsson. Sweadal was located less than 2 miles from Lindsborg, and in Sept., 1870, the commissioners moved the county seat to the latter place. In April, 1873, a petition for relocation was filed. The election was held on June 10, the contesting towns being McPherson, King City, New Gotland and Lindsborg. The McPherson town company had offered the county the use of rooms for county offices for ten years, and ground on which to build a court-house. It is said that there was a great deal of illegal voting on the part of the McPherson people. L. N. Holmburg of New Gotland would have put a stop to the practice, but before he had an opportunity to do so he was arrested on a spurious charge and taken to King City, where he was detained until evening. Out of 934 votes cast McPherson received 605. The county commissioners picked out the grounds in accordance with the offer of the town company and the company erected a two-story frame court-house, which was used for ten years when a large stone structure was built.

The next winter after the grasshopper disaster of 1874, the grangers of McPherson county asked the government for rations for 10,000 people for six months, 10,000 blankets, and 10,000 of each article of clothing. T. D. Wickersham, who was the promoter of this request, helped to distribute the goods and got into serious trouble for supposed theft of money and supplies. Wickersham was an ill-starred name in McPherson county, a James Wickersham having fled the country in 1870 to escape lynching, and another James Wickersham having been shot, but not killed, by James Abercrombie in 1876. In 1875 the sum of \$3,300 was stolen from the county, there being no safe place for the treasurer to keep the funds collected.

In 1877, McPherson was the foremost county in the state in agricultural products and a great celebration, attended by 5,000 people, was held at the county seat. Although agitation for railroads had been going on since 1872, these products were still being marketed at Salina and other towns outside of the county. The first railroad was built in 1879.

It was the Marion & McPherson branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. A great celebration took place at McPherson on its completion to that point. The Kansas & Southwestern was completed to McPherson on Jan. 1, 1880. This is at present the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which enters the county midway on the east line, extends west to McPherson, where it turns southwest crossing the southern line into Reno county. About the same time the Salina & Southwestern road was built from Salina to McPherson. This is at present the Union Pacific. A branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. from Newton terminates at McPherson, and another branch of the same road crosses the northwestern corner.

The county is divided into 25 townships, viz: Battle Hill, Bonaville, Canton, Castle, Delmore, Empire, Groveland, Gypsum Creek, Harper, Hayes, Jackson, King City, Little Valley, Lone Tree, Marquette, McPherson, Meridian, Moundridge, New Gotland, Smoky Hill, South Sharp's Creek, Spring Valley, Superior, Turkey Creek and Union. The postoffices are, McPherson, the county seat and largest town, Canton, Conway, Dolespark, Elyria, Fremont, Galva, Groveland, Inman, Lindsborg, Marquette, Moundridge, Roxbury and Windom.

The general surface of the county is rolling prairie, somewhat broken in the north and level in the central part. Bottom lands, which comprise 7 per cent. of the total area, average from one-half to one mile in width. The timber belts along the streams are a few rods in width and contain cottonwood, box-elder, ash, oak, mulberry, hackberry, coffee-bean and willow. The Little Arkansas crosses the southwestern corner, and the Smoky Hill river flows through the northwestern section. There are a number of fair sized creeks, among which are Sharp's, Gypsum, Blaze, Turkey, Black Kettle, Emma and Crooked. Limestone, sandstone and gypsum are abundant.

Stock raising and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people and this locality is second to none in the state in products of this character. The annual output of the farms is over \$5,000,000. The corn crop of 1910 brought \$1,500,000; oats, nearly \$1,000,000; barley, \$100,000; sorghum, \$100,000; Kafir corn, \$80,000; wheat, \$77,000; tame grass, \$300,000, and wild grass, \$100,000. The total value of field crops was \$3,500,000, the value of livestock for slaughter \$1,600,000. Other important products are poultry, butter, milk, fruit, eggs and broom-corn. McPherson county makes a specialty of the latter crop and it is manufactured locally.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$44,589,000. The population in the same year was 21,521, which makes the wealth per capita nearly \$2,100.

McVicar, Peter, clergyman, soldier and educator, was born at St. George, N. B., Canada, June 15, 1829. His parents were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he went to Wisconsin, and in 1852 entered Beloit College. Subsequently he studied for the ministry at the Union Theological and Andover seminaries, graduating

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at the latter in 1860. In October of that year he came to Kansas and within a few months became pastor of the First Congregational church of Topeka. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the army and served under Gen. Curtis. From 1866 to 1870 he was superintendent of public instruction of Kansas and while holding this position was instrumental in saving to the state the school lands in the Osage Indian reservation. At the close of his second term as superintendent he was offered and accepted the presidency of Washburn College, which at that time had neither site, endowment nor buildings and the building up of this well known educational institution may be regarded as his life work and stands as a monument to his memory. Mr. McVicar married Martha Porter Dana of Waukesha, Wis., in Sept., 1863. He died on June 5, 1903.

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MacGraw, a hamlet in Sheridan county, is located on the north fork of the Solomon river 12 miles almost due north of Hoxie, the county seat. It receives mail from Dresden, which is the nearest railroad station.

Macksville, an incorporated city of the third class in Stafford county, is located in Farmington township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 12 miles west of St. John, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), all the leading lines of merchandising, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 626. It was settled in 1878.

Macyville, a hamlet in Cloud county, is located in Summit township 9 miles southwest of Concordia, the county seat, and about 11 miles northeast of Glasco, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 62.

Madison, the second town in importance and size in Greenwood county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and on the Verdigris river in Madison township, 27 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. It is the only important shipping and receiving station for many miles around and has a number of mercantile establishments. There are 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Spirit), express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The schools are excellent and all the leading denominations of churches are represented. The population in 1910 was 721.

The first Madison was established in 1872, northwest of the present town. E. Smith opened a general merchandise store, and later four men named Green, Strails, Cunkle and Oglesby erected log buildings and began business. In 1879, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. was built, the town was moved to the present site, which was laid out by a town company with the following officers: President, L. J. Cunkle; secretary, S. J. Wells; treasurer, W. Martindale. The post-

office was also moved, the postmaster, T. A. McClure, still retaining his office. A school house was built at the cost of \$1,100, and E. Walters was the first teacher. The first building on the new town site was the residence of W. H. Green. Professional people came in, new business enterprises were established and inside of two years the population had increased to 300. The first church was organized by Rev. H. P. Baker before the founding of the town. The first newspaper (the Madison News) was established in 1879 by W. O. Lundsford.

Madison County, created in 1855, was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Breckenridge; thence south 24 miles; thence west 24 miles; thence north 24 miles; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning." In 1861 the territory embraced by the county was divided between Breckenridge and Greenwood counties and Madison county disappeared.

Madison, Edmond H., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Plymouth, Hancock county, Ill., Dec. 18, 1865, a son of James W. and Frances (Doty) Madison. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of eighteen years began teaching. In 1885 he went to Wichita, Kan., where he studied law in the office of G. W. C. Jones, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected county attorney of Ford county, which office he held for two terms. On Jan. 1, 1900, he was appointed judge of the 31st judicial district and served in that capacity until Sept. 17, 1906, when he resigned to enter the race for Congress. He was elected as the representative of the 7th Congressional district that year, reelected in 1908 and again in 1910, but died suddenly from apoplexy while seated at the breakfast table on the morning of Sept. 18, 1911, before completing his third term. While in Congress Mr. Madison was a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt's policies and was a member of the committee to settle the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Mr. Madison was twice married. On Nov. 5, 1885, he was united in marriage at Wichita with Miss Lillie Vance. She died at Topeka on Nov. 9, 1899, and on Dec. 12, 1900, he married Miss Lou Vance of Oklahoma City, Okla., who survives him. Judge Madison belonged to that class of young Republicans who were so active in Kansas politics during the years immediately preceding his death. He was president of the Kansas League of Republican clubs in 1896-97, was an active member of the Sons of Veterans; was frequently called upon to serve as delegate to conventions, and his services were in great demand as a campaign orator.

Magda, an inland hamlet of Lyon county, is located 9 miles south of Plymouth, from which place it receives mail by rural route, 12 miles from Emporia, the county seat, and 8 miles west of Olpe, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest station and shipping point.

Mahaska, an incorporated city of the third class in Washington county, is located in Union township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 20 miles northwest of Washington, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice

with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 246. It is the principal trading and shipping point for a large agricultural district in Republic and Washington counties.

Maize, a little town in Sedgwick county, is located in Park township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 13 miles northwest of Wichita, the county seat. It has a bank, all the leading lines of mercantile enterprise, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Majella, a little settlement of Bourbon county, is located about 15 miles northwest of Fort Scott, the county seat, and 6 miles northeast of Bronson, the most convenient railroad station and the postoffice from which mail is delivered by rural carrier. The population in 1910 was 28.

Malgares, Don Facundo.—In 1806 the relations between the United States and Spain were somewhat strained, the latter country having opposed the cession of the province of Louisiana to the United States by France. When Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike was fitting out his expedition at St. Louis, Spanish emissaries there managed to get word to the authorities in New Mexico, and a counter expedition was planned to prevent Pike from exploring the country and to make treaties of amity with certain Indian tribes. (See Pike's Expedition.)

The leadership of the Spanish expedition was given to Don Facundo Malgares, a native of Spain, a nephew of one of the royal judges of New Spain, and a man who had distinguished himself as a commander of Spanish forces in numerous encounters with hostile Indians. Malgares marched from Santa Fe with 100 regular dragoons and 500 mounted militia, under instructions to turn back Pike in case he should meet him, and in any event to make friendly treaties with the Indians, in order that their allegiance might be secured in case of a rupture between the United States and Spain. While on the march an incident occurred that showed the determined character of the commander. A petition, signed by 200 of the militia, was presented to Malgares, asking him to turn back. Malgares ordered a halt, had a gallows erected, separated the petitioners from the rest of his command, and then directed that the man who presented the petition should receive fifty lashes, the gallows standing ready to receive any man who grumbled at his order. Under this heroic treatment there was no more talk of turning back, and the expedition soon after divided, 240 men remaining in camp while Malgares with the remainder of his force went on to the Pawnee republic, in what is now Republic county, Kan., where he made a treaty with the Pawnees. The Spanish flags which Pike found there a little later had been presented to the Indians by Malgares, who failed to meet Pike, and in October returned to Santa Fe.

When Pike reached Santa Fe the governor there notified him that he and his men would have to be conducted to Chihuahua under a military escort, which Lieut. Malgares was selected to command. Notwithstanding the fact that Pike and his men were virtually prisoners of war, Malgares would not examine Pike's private papers, and refused

to allow others to do so. Robinson, one of the men with Pike, in a letter to his superior, referred to Malgares as "a gentleman, a soldier, and one of the most gallant men you ever knew," and Pike himself expressed the hope that sometime he might have the opportunity of reciprocating the kindness shown him by Lieut. Malgares.

Manchester, an incorporated city of the third class in Dickinson county, is located in Flora township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 14 miles north of Abilene, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), a hotel, a number of general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250.

Manhattan, one of the important cities of the state, is located at the junction of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers in Riley county, of which it is the judicial seat. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. on the north side of the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R. on the south, both enter the city from the east. The former road continues in a northwesterly direction into Clay county, and the latter diverges, one branch going southwest into Geary county and the other following the valley of the Blue river into Marshall county. Manhattan is a well improved and well kept city, having paved streets, an electric street railway, a \$50,000 court-house, a \$25,000 city hall, 1 state and 2 national banks, two daily papers, three weeklies and three college papers. There are express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with eight rural routes. Manhattan is the seat of the State Agricultural College. The population in 1910 was 5,722.

Before the year 1855 two towns had been located in the vicinity of Manhattan—Poleska, in 1854 by Col. George S. Park of Parkville, Mo., on which Seth I. Childs had built a house, and another place called Canton at the mouth of the Big Blue located by Samuel D. Houston of Illinois, Judge J. M. Russell of Iowa, Judge Saunders W. Johnston of Ohio, E. M. Thurston of Maine and Dr. A. H. Wilcox of Rhode Island. The two towns were consolidated by a committee of the New England company from Boston in 1855, and the place called Boston. In June of the same year a company of 75 persons from Cincinnati, who had come to Kansas for the purpose of establishing a town the name of which should be Manhattan, appeared on the scene. They were given half of the town site of Boston as an inducement to locate at that point, and the name was changed to Manhattan. They had come all the way from Cincinnati in the steamer Hartford, and brought with them ten houses ready to be put up. These houses were commodious for Kansas buildings, some of them containing 8 or 9 rooms. The site occupied by the town was originally two Indian floats, each containing 640 acres. Prominent in the Cincinnati company were Judge John Pipher and A. J. Mead, while the leaders of the Boston company were I. T. Goodnow, J. Denison and Rev. C. E. Blood. Samuel Houston, of the original Canton company, was the only free-state man elected to the first territorial legislature, this locality being far enough away from the Missouri border not to be molested with illegal voting.

The first school was taught in 1855 by Mrs. C. E. Blood. The first school house was built in 1858 at a cost of \$2,500. The first birth was that of Irvine Lovejoy, son of Rev. C. F. Lovejoy, in 1855. The first marriage was between Thomas Olatt and Sally E. Pipher in 1856. The first death was that of G. W. Barnes, son of Charles Barnes. The first store was kept by George Miller and John Pipher. The postoffice, which was established in 1856, was kept at this store.

Manhattan was incorporated as a city by the legislature in Feb., 1857. The first election was held the next May with the result that the following men were the first city officers: A. J. Mead, mayor; S. G. Hoyt, A. Scammon, Ira Taylor, Fred Marvin, John Hoar, George Miller, Edward Hunting, John Pipher and C. W. Beebe, councilmen. It became a city of the second class under Gov. St. John in 1880. In 1910 bonds to the extent of \$20,000 were voted to aid in the construction of an interurban electric line from Manhattan to Fort Riley.

Mankato, the county seat of Jewell county, is located a little to the north of the center of the county on a table land which lies between White Rock creek on the north and the Solomon river on the south, and is at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. running east and west and the Missouri Pacific running north and south. It has good banking facilities, graded and high schools, 2 opera houses, 3 weekly newspapers (the Monitor, the Western Advocate and the Republican), express and telegraph offices, and a postoffice with five rural mail routes. It is a trading and shipping center for a large and prosperous section of country. The population in 1910 was 1,155.

Mankato was settled in 1872 under the name of Jewell Center, on account of its being centrally located in Jewell county. Earlier than this David Blank had located on the site and opened a blacksmith shop. The land which was platted for the town consisted of 320 acres, a part of which had been preempted by Jack Mango in 1870. The officers of the town company were: M. W. Whitney, president; P. S. McCutchen, secretary; G. S. Bishop, treasurer. It was started with the idea of making a county seat town, and accordingly the next year the question of changing the county seat began to be agitated, with the result that in a few weeks a petition was filed for a special election, which was held on May 13. It resulted in favor of Jewell Center and May 17 the county offices were moved from Jewell City and Jewell Center became the county seat. A store had already been built by C. W. Pettigrew and the town company had built a town house, the lower part of which was occupied by a store and the upper part used as a public hall. A combination saw and grist mill was in operation. The postoffice was established in 1872 with D. T. Vance as postmaster.

The similarity of names caused the Jewell Center and Jewell City mails to get mixed, and in 1880 the residents of the former decided to change the name. "Alta" was at first chosen, but when it was found that a postoffice of that name already existed in Kansas it was named Mankato after a town of the same name in Minnesota. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1880. The first city officers were:

B. J. Thompson, mayor; A. Evans, clerk; L. P. Vance, treasurer; J. W. McRoberts, police judge; M. Stone, C. Angevine, L. M. Butts, S. C. Bowles and C. G. Bishop, councilmen. The first newspaper was the Jewell County Monitor established in 1874.

Manning, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Scott county, is located 11 miles east of Scott, the county seat. It has a postoffice, a general store, and in 1910 reported a population of 22.

Mansfield, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Finney county, is located 7 miles southeast of Garden City, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural delivery.

Manteno, a country postoffice of Ness county, is located on Guzzlers Gulch creek, 15 miles southwest of Ness City, the county seat. It has a postoffice and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Mantey, a small hamlet of Linn county, is near the southern boundary 8 miles from Mound City, the county seat, and 6 miles west of Prescott, from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier. The population in 1910 was 25.

Manual Training.—(See Education and Public School System.)

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing district of Kansas, if the scattered flour mills and a few other minor industries be left out, is practically confined to a strip of territory not more than 200 miles wide at its greatest extent, extending across the eastern part of the state. Geographical lines cannot be observed with entire accuracy, however, as Kansas City, Mo., is economically a part of Kansas, and to a certain extent must be considered in any discussion of Kansas manufactures. West of the middle of the state there is little manufacturing to be considered.

The development of manufactures cannot be considered separately from the development of the natural resources of the state, as one has followed the other in nearly logical order. In 1860, when the 8th census was taken, the country was sparsely settled and the main occupation was agriculture. Timber was abundant enough to offer a good raw material for furniture factories, which were located at Atchinson, Leavenworth, Fort Scott and some other towns. The large streams were of great economic value at that period, offering a convenient source of power for industries that did not demand heat. The census of 1870 gave the first record of water wheels in use, there being then 62 in operation in the state, furnishing power for saw and grist mills scattered over the eastern portion. In 1875 there were 79 wheels furnishing power for flour mills and 26 more for combined saw and grist mills. A year later there were 105 wheels, and in 1881 the number had grown to 150. From this time on, due to the opening of the coal fields and the enlargement of a few mills, the water wheels fell off rapidly and but a few are now in operation.

In the southeastern corner of the state covering an area of about 45 square miles, which contains the valuable lead and zinc deposits of the Galena district, and great coal bearing beds of shale cover nearly half

the state of Kansas. (See Geology.) At intervals in the beds of shale, and exposed to the surface in eastern Kansas, are heavy beds of limestone that are becoming of greater commercial value in a manufacturing way for the production of Portland cement. These materials are made more valuable by their proximity to the cheap and abundant fuel supply of coal and natural gas. The production of natural cement was one of the earliest industries at Fort Scott and other towns in the vicinity. With the great development of the cement industry since 1900, the importance of the limestone beds has greatly increased. It has been estimated by the state geologist that there is enough limestone shale in Kansas to supply the world with Portland cement for thousands of years.

The oil and natural gas area of Kansas is confined within an irregular strip from 40 to 50 miles wide and some 250 miles long, extending in a southwesterly direction from Kansas City to about 100 miles south of the northern boundary of Oklahoma. The gas and oil of this region generally come from the layers of sand or from the sandstone shales immediately above the Cherokee shales. The last resources of great importance with which the Kansas-Oklahoma region has been endowed by nature are the gypsum beds of the central portion of both states and the vast and valuable salt beds of central Kansas.

The beginning of a history of manufactures in Kansas cannot date back of 1860, for previous to that time there were no factories of any importance in the prairie region. When the census of 1860 was taken, less than one-fourth of the state was settled or improved, and although a prairie state, 124 of the 209 establishments listed were devoted to manufacturing lumber and shingles. The sawmills were located on the larger streams in the eastern part of the state. Two other lines of manufacturing were of importance at this time—milling and the manufacture of wagons and carriages. There were 36 grist mills, operated mostly by water power. A few of them were of fair size and did a good business, but most of them were small custom mills, grinding for local consumption as the farmers brought the grain. There were 3 wagon and carriage factories, with a capital of \$18,000, making in 1860 about \$65,000 worth of vehicles and employing only 35 workmen. Among other industries listed for Kansas were 6 boot and shoe shops, 4 brick yards, 3 harness shops, and some dozen others of one or two establishments to a trade.

During the decade from 1860¹ to 1870 was a period of stress in Kansas and immigration was slow. After the close of the Civil war settlement again began to pour into the state, and by 1870 the population had about trebled, manufacturing in all lines had increased, and the state was becoming self-supplying in the lines of manufacturing that its natural resources favored. The number of establishments increased seven times, capital the same amount, the number of men employed nine times, and the value of products five times. The lumbering establishments increased 70 per cent. and in numbers was still in the lead.

but the milling industry, second in number, was first in value of products with an output of \$2,938,215. From this time until 1885, flour and feed milling was the leading industry of the state, and the most widely distributed. The mills were usually small, one-third were run by water power and the remainder by steam, with the exception of a



OLD WINDMILL AT LAWRENCE.
(One of Kansas' first factories.)

few wind driven mills. Nearly 20 per cent. of these mills were "saw-and-grist" mills, using the power for running the saws when not grinding grain, and thus could run at a profit, when either alone could not. The growth of the furniture and wagon shops was also great, the census

of 1870 showing that there were 52 furniture factories and 68 wagon and carriage shops or an average of more than one for every organized county in the state. The wagon shops soon diminished in number as they were of necessity small, and could not compete with the products of the larger factories of the east. The furniture factories continued for a number of years and furnished the local demand for the cheaper grades of furniture. Harness shops prospered, and in 1870 they did a business of about \$400,000. The number of brick yards had increased to 27, a few lime kilns had begun operations in the eastern part of the state, where the surface veins of coal had been opened. There were but 5 iron works and only 3 establishments making agricultural implements.

From this time the growth of the milling industry was rapid, and it soon became the most important in the state. It was based upon the needs of the people and products of the country, and could not help but grow with the increasing population. From 1870 to 1880, the increase of capital in the milling business was 200 per cent., and the output increased 300 per cent. The greatest increase was during the first six years. At this period there was little to indicate that Kansas would ever develop as a manufacturing state, the mineral resources being unknown and wholly undeveloped. The scanty timber supply precluded the idea of any extensive manufactures of wood, and it was taken for granted that the state would remain an agricultural state, with flour mills as the principal manufacturing industries.

The coming of the railroads made greater concentration possible, well defined centers of distribution were established, and the towns with transportation facilities began to secure factories of various kinds. All over the state manufactures have followed the railways, rather than having the railways push forward to accommodate manufacturing enterprises.

In the report of the state board of agriculture for 1876 the growth of a few towns of importance is indicated. Those in the eastern and north-eastern part of the state had the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, and all of them had the advantage of the early lines of railroad. The most prominent were Atchison, Topeka and Emporia, on the Santa Fe; Leavenworth and Lawrence on the Union Pacific; still further west on that road was Junction City, and Fort Scott on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road. In 1875 Fort Scott had over 20 enterprises, with capital varying from \$2,000 to \$80,000 and aggregating over \$300,000, considerably more than one-half of which was invested in flour mills, the city at this time leading in the milling industry, while the other towns showed a greater activity in other manufacturing lines.

A coal supply is of vast importance in connection with the growth of manufactures. It is probable that there are numerous industries in the state, particularly zinc-smelting and salt-making, which would never have been developed had not the mines yielded large supplies of good, cheap fuel. Almost contemporaneous with the opening of the coal beds

in Kansas came the discovery of lead and zinc, and within a short time the smelting industry grew up in the vicinity of the mines. The output of the mineral district has been steady and constantly increasing, the combined districts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas today supplying half of the zinc and a large portion of the lead of the country.

Between 1880 and 1890 several of the larger towns in the state began to compete for the position of leading trade centers, and to this end new industries were encouraged. A half dozen towns rose to positions of importance in manufacturing during this period. Atchison, Leavenworth and Lawrence were so situated that they experienced a considerable growth in manufacturing establishments. Topeka, Emporia and Fort Scott also experienced a growth, but in a less degree. Leavenworth and Lawrence once had more industries than they have today, but as the establishments were built on the basis of conditions that were but temporary, they became competitors with industries located where natural fitness gave them advantages, so that business fell off in the older towns and the industries were removed or discontinued. At the time manufactures were declining in the towns of northeastern Kansas, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., were developing as centers of trade and manufacturing. The beginning of the growth of manufacturing in these cities was simultaneous with the great period of activity in the smaller and older towns, but when the latter began to decline this centralized junction of trade and commerce continued to grow. One of the most important reasons for the rapid growth and concentration of manufacturing in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., is their location, which makes them the natural gateway for the produce to pass through, on its way to the west.

With the introduction of hard wheat into Kansas in the early '80s (see Mennonites) the wheat crop became more assured and the growth of the milling business in Kansas City and the towns of the wheat belt was marked. Meat packing was another of the now important manufactures of Kansas City to make its appearance soon after the close of the war. The pioneer packing house was built at Junction City in 1867. The following year the first packing house was erected in Kansas City and some 4,000 head of cattle were packed. In 1868 the first packing house for hogs was opened in Kansas City, to supply the Irish and English markets. One of the most important factors in the rise of this industry at Kansas City was the great number of cattle on the Texas plains at the close of the war. When that region was opened by the railroads, Kansas City became a great market for which there were plenty of cattle. (See Kansas City.) By 1900 the number of packing houses increased to eight; the capital invested to \$15,000,000, and the value of packing house products to more than \$73,000,000, or more than the value of all the manufactured products of both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., in 1800. The growth during the past decade has been continuous. Capital has increased over 50 per cent.; the output has increased even more, and at the present time amounts to over

\$250,000,000. From the by-products of the packing houses a large soap and tallow business has grown up; one plant turning out 25,000 tons and another 40,000 tons of laundry soap annually, nearly all of which is marketed in the Missouri valley.

Natural gas and oil have revolutionized some lines of manufacturing, and have caused a new manufacturing district to grow up in southeastern Kansas. The importance of the development of the natural gas field is in its relation to several branches of manufacturing. It is of particular advantage as a fuel to certain kinds of industries, and to some industries it is absolutely essential, as in glass factories, which have to make gas when they cannot secure the natural product. Portland cement mills find it advantageous, it has greatly stimulated the brick industry, and has made the smelting of zinc more economic. Most of these industries have grown up since 1890.

An important result of this growth of manufacturing due to the discovery of natural gas was the great demand for machinery, which led to the establishment of iron foundries. This led to the consolidation of several large iron working establishments into one company capitalized at \$650,000, with eight plants, reaching from Springfield, Mo., to Iola, which has given cheaper machinery, more prompt repairs upon the special kinds of machinery used, and the iron trade has become a prosperous industry.

There is a noticeable tendency in recent years for the encouragement of important manufacturing centers through the central part of Kansas, to produce articles that have heretofore been imported from Kansas City and the east. Topeka and Wichita are the towns where this growth is most noticeable. Not counting the manufactures of Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita have over one-ninth of the capitalization of the rest of the state; more than one-sixth of the wage earners; pay more than one-seventh of the wages; and produce more than one-fourth of the products.

Of the 36 flour and grist mills in Kansas in 1860 the average capital was a little over \$3,000, the value of the product, nearly \$300,000, the trade being confined to 41 counties. In 1875 there were 158 grist mills with an average capital investment of \$11,000 each, but only about a half of the mills were valued, the total number in the state being 300. During the following decade the milling business made great headway. This was due to several causes, the first of which was the introduction and cultivation of hard wheat, and the second was the introduction of the gradual reduction process into the Kansas mills. In 1878 exportation outside the limits of the state began and by 1890 the product of the Kansas mills was exported to the states south and southwest. About 1900 Kansas City rose as a milling center, and one of the largest hard wheat mills in the world was erected there. In 1910 there were in Kansas a dozen towns having a milling capacity of from 1,500 to over 3,000 barrels of flour a day. Topeka heads the list with 6 mills, producing 3,750 barrels. Hutchinson and a number of other towns in the heart of the wheat belt are also milling towns.

The youngest of the manufacturing industries is glass, the first establishment in Kansas being opened at Independence in 1902, and within four years 16 factories were built in the gas belt. The capital invested was then \$1,467,571 and the value of the products \$1,792,034. The industry is increasing materially in output, glass being 13th in manufactured products and 15th in the amount of capital invested. (See also the articles on Lead and Zinc Mining, Cement, Salt and Gypsum.)

Maple City, a village in Spring Creek township, Cowley county, is located about 20 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat, and 7 from Silverdale, the nearest shipping point. It has several stores and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 92.

Maplehill, an incorporated city of the third class in Wabaunsee county, is located in Maplehill township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 17 miles northeast of Alma, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a hotel, all lines of mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 277. The town was founded about 1882 by George Fowler. In 1884 a store was opened by Brooks & Verits, who soon took Joseph N. Dolley, the present state bank commissioner, into the firm. Mr. Dolley has been closely connected with the development of the town. In 1885 a stone church was built and dedicated. The railroad was built in 1887, when the first store with the postoffice was moved to it and more stores built. The first house was moved from the Fowler ranch. There have been three disastrous fires, two in 1900 and one in 1901. The Business Men's Commercial club was organized in 1900.

Mapleton, a village of Bourbon county, is situated near the Little Osage river on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 19 miles northwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It is one of the oldest settlements in the county, having been located in May, 1857, by a company of men from New England. They abandoned it and a company of western men was formed, known as the Eldora Town company, which preempted the abandoned site. The town was called Eldora for a time, the name being changed to Mapleton because the postoffice had been established there in 1857 under that name. The first store was opened in 1858 and the following year a mill was built on the Osage river south of the town. In 1910 Mapleton had 3 general stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, and a population of 275.

Marais des Cygnes, Massacre of.—As early as 1856 trouble arose between the free-state and pro-slavery settlers in Linn county, when a large body of southerners marched through the county destroying the little property there was and capturing the free-state settlers who were not fortunate enough to get out of the way. One of the men who escaped, although vigorously pursued, was James Montgomery, who became the acknowledged leader of the free-state men in the county.

Various outrages continued until 1857, when Gen. Lane assembled a company to intimidate the pro-slavery men of Linn county and the adjoining counties of Missouri. He established headquarters at Mound City and for a time quelled the forays, but after his force was disbanded trouble broke out afresh and it was then that James Montgomery (q. v.) took the field in defense of the frightened free-state settlers, and ordered the pronounced leaders of the pro-slavery party out of the county. Many of them obeyed the summons and moved with their families to Missouri.

Around Trading Post, on the Marais des Cygnes river in Linn county, a bitter pro-slavery settlement had grown up, the leader of which was Charles Hamelton. The post thus became the rendezvous of the abolition haters not only for the immediate vicinity but for the territory across the line. Montgomery determined to break up this gang. He began by emptying the contents of several barrels of whiskey on hand at the "doggerly," and leaving a notice for the ruffians to quit Kansas Territory. Hamelton and some of his neighbors left the territory. Subsequently they called a meeting at Papinsville to incite the men to an invasion of Kansas. Hamelton addressed the meeting and with a unanimous vote it was decided to invade the territory at once. A band was organized to exterminate the free-state settlers in Linn county.

When the party arrived at the line between Missouri and Kansas a halt was ordered to make final arrangements. One of the men named Barlow, who had spoken against the invasion at the meeting, again did so, and this time with better effect. They were on the border of the hated but also dreaded Kansas, and Barlow assured them that the crack of the Sharpe's rifles might be expected from Montgomery's men at any minute. A panic seemed imminent, but at the summons of Hamelton about 30 of the most resolute rode after their leader and reached the post on the morning of May 19, 1858, where they captured one man and then proceeded on the road toward Westport, capturing three more on the way. The next capture was Austin Hall and his brother Amos. In all 11 men were taken prisoners, nearly all of whom were known to Hamelton or some member of his party. They were not known to have taken any active part in the disputes, and having been neighbors of Hamelton they had no suspicion that he meant to harm them, especially as they were guilty of no offense but that of being free-state men. The 11 victims were driven at a rapid pace into a deep gorge, where they were lined up facing east. Hamelton then ordered his men to form in front of them and fire. One of the men turned out of the line and refused to do so, but Hamelton brought the remainder into line and fired the first shot himself. Six of the victims were not killed and the men fired at them again. One man, Austin Hall, was not touched, but feigned death and thus escaped. The dead were carried to the Trading Post and the wounded cared for. The State of Kansas later appropriated \$1,000 for a memorial monument,

which has been erected at the Trading Post, beneath which rest the ashes of Colpetzer, Campbell, Ross and Robinson. The body of Stillwell was taken to Mound City for burial.

Margaret, a hamlet in Lincoln county, is located 20 miles southwest of Lincoln, the county seat, and 5 miles northeast of Wilson, Ellsworth county, the nearest shipping point, and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural delivery.

Marienthal, a hamlet in Wichita county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 9 miles east of Leoti, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and daily mail. The population in 1910 was 25.

Marietta, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in Oketo township on the Union Pacific R. R., 8 miles north of Marysville and about 2 miles from Oketo. It has telegraph and express offices, and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Marion, the judicial seat of Marion county, is located a little to the east of the central part of the county, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, and at the confluence of the two branches of the Cottonwood river and the Luta. It is the central trading point of a rich agricultural and stock raising district. It has city waterworks, paved streets, a fire department, electric lights, 3 banks, 2 newspapers (the Marion Record and the Review), a creamery, flour mills, a good hotel, and all lines of mercantile establishments. It has a fine court-house. Marion is the home of ex-Gov. Hoch and other noted men. It is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 1,841.

Marion was the first town in the county to be platted. A store was opened in 1861 and a postoffice was established in 1862, but the town was not laid out until 1866. The town is beautifully located among streams, woods and springs. Limestone is abundant and most of the buildings are constructed of this material. A few are made of cement. The first newspaper was the Western News, published by A. W. Robinson for a company of prominent townsmen. Marion became a city of the third class in 1875. Good substantial buildings were erected in the late '70s and early '80s and they are still in use, although many new ones have been added. One of the best high schools in the state is maintained here, the curriculum of which includes a domestic science course. A good graded school was maintained as early as 1878. The town has a public library for which the legislature authorized a tax levy in 1885. It is under the auspices of the Marion Library association.

Marion County, which at one time covered more than a third of the area of Kansas, including all the territory in the state south and west of the present northern and eastern lines of the county, is located midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the state, and is in the first tier of counties west of the 6th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Dickinson and Morris counties; on the

east by Morris and Chase; on the south by Butler and Harvey, and on the west by Harvey and McPherson. The original location of the county was fixed by legislative act in 1860. It comprised less than the present area. The original boundaries were altered by an increase of territory on the west and a decrease on the east. In 1865 the legislature by special act fixed the boundaries to include all of southwestern Kansas. In June of that year, on petition of the citizens of the county, the governor restored the previous boundaries and ordered a separate organization of the county. There were 162 inhabitants at that time, and but 200 acres of land under cultivation. Under the name of Marion township the county had been attached to Chase county for judicial purposes since 1862.

William H. Billings, Levi Billings and Thomas J. Wise, Sr., were appointed the first commissioners. The first meeting was held at the home of William H. Billings at Marion, which at the election in Dec., 1866, was made the county seat. The first election was held on Aug. 7, 1865, when 23 votes were polled and the following officers elected: William H. Billings, probate judge and county commissioner; Thomas J. Wise, treasurer and county commissioner; Levi Billings, commissioner; R. C. Coble, county clerk and register of deeds; John C. Snow, sheriff; W. P. Shreve, county surveyor; Reuben Riggs, county attorney. Mr. Wise being ineligible to office A. A. Moore was appointed in his place. A second county seat election was held in 1881, which resulted in favor of Marion. The first court-house was in the same building with the school house. The county appropriated \$900 for this building. In 1881 another appropriation of \$5,000 was made and a new court-house built. A third building has lately been erected, which is one of the best court-houses in the state.

The first settlers in the county located on Doyle creek, near the present town of Florence. They were Moses Shane, who came in 1858, and whose death the next year was the first in the county; Patrick Doyle, in 1859, for whom Doyle creek and township were named, and a family by the name of Welsh, in which occurred the first birth in the county in Aug., 1859. In the spring of 1859 a trading post was established at Lost Springs on the Santa Fe trail and in the autumn of the same year Moore Bros. established a ranch near the present town of Durham. The first postoffice was established at this place with A. A. Moore as postmaster. Later in the same year a postoffice was established at Lost Springs with J. H. Costello as postmaster. Previous to this the nearest postoffice was Emporia. Thomas J. Wise settled on Clear creek and John Brenot on Brenot creek in 1859. The next year William H. Billings, George Griffith and William Shreve located where the city of Marion now stands. The population of the county in that year was 74.

The famous Santa Fe trail ran through Marion county, entering in the northeast corner, running through Lost Springs and southwest into McPherson county. The settlers were for many years in danger from

the Indians. In 1864 a man was scalped on the trail at "Cottonwood Holes," near the headwaters of the Cottonwood river, by a party of Cheyennes and Kiowas. At Marion there was a log house surrounded by a high stone corral, which was used as a fort. A ruling existed among the settlers to the effect that no gun was to be fired unless there was danger from the Indians. Many times those who were too far away to get to the "fort" hid in the cornfields and at times whole families remained in such concealment all night. In 1868 numerous depredations were committed in the northern part of the county by the Cheyennes, who stole horses and cattle, and were followed by white thieves committing the same offenses in Indian guise. The people in the outlying settlements flocked to Marion for refuge. David Lucas rode to Council Grove and secured relief, which in all probability averted an attack.

The first school in the county was taught in the winter of 1865-66 by Dr. J. N. Rodgers of Marion. The district took in the whole of southwest Kansas, which at one time was included in the county. The first term lasted four months and the assessor had to go clear to the west line of the state to collect taxes to support the school. Some of the pupils came from Larned, Fort Dodge and other remote settlements. The school house was of logs with a dirt roof, and the teacher's desk was a dry goods box.

The first store in the county was started by A. A. Moore and W. H. Billings at Marion in 1861. The first grist mill was erected in 1872 on the Cottonwood by Moore & Fuller. The first wheat that was raised in the county was grown by Silas C. Locklin in 1863. It was threshed by the old treading process used in Bible times and was cleaned by pouring it in the wind. It had to be hauled to a mill near Emporia to be ground, and the hauling was difficult, as there were no roads. The first sermon was preached in the school house above mentioned. The minister came 45 miles to hold the service, and he was clad in overalls and a woolen shirt.

The first railroad proposition was made by the Kansas & Nebraska company, and the agreement was that bonds to the amount of \$200,000 should be issued to the company on the completion of the grade to Marion. The grade was completed and the bonds issued, but no railroad was built. The railroads now in the county are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The main line of the former enters on the east line of the county and crosses southwest through Florence and Peabody. A branch diverges northwest, which runs through Marion and Hillsboro, and another branch goes south through Burns into Butler county. Another line of the same road crosses the extreme northeast corner, passing through Lost Springs. Two lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enter in the northeast from Herington. One runs south to Marion, thence southwest to Peabody and on into Butler county, the other cuts off the northwest

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corner passing through Ramona, Tampa and Durham and on into McPherson county.

Aside from the public schools there are three private institutions, the English-American preparatory school at Hillsboro, a German Lutheran school at Lincolnville, and the school of the Immaculate Conception at Burns. Physical culture is taught in a number of the schools in the county.

Marion county was originally divided into three townships, Marion, Cedar and Santa Fe. In 1870 the townships were Clear Creek and Doyle. In 1875 the additional ones were Branch, Grant, Peabody, Risley, Summit and Wilson; in 1880 four more had been organized, Catlin, Fairplay, Gale and Liberty; in 1882 Branch was divided into East Branch and West Branch. Durham was organized and ten more have since been organized, making 24 in 1910. The new ones are: Blaine, Clark, Colfax, Durham Park, Lehigh, Logan, Lost Springs, Menno, Milton and Moore.

Marion county is one of the beauty spots of Kansas. The main branch of the Cottonwood river rises in the northwestern part and flows southeast to Marion, where it is met by the south branch and continues in a southeasterly direction. It is a beautiful stream skirted with woods which form delightful natural scenery for many miles. There are a number of tributaries, among which are the Doyle, Cedar and Luta. Springs are abundant throughout the county, some of them containing minerals in medicinal quantities. The most notable of these are the Chingawassa springs, located 6 miles north of Marion in the midst of a beautiful natural park. The general surface is somewhat broken and hilly in the east and a gently rolling prairie in the west. The bottom lands along the streams average from one-fourth mile to a mile in width, and comprise 15 per cent. of the total area of the county. The timber belts comprise about 3 per cent. of the total area and contain cottonwood, hackberry, elm, oak, walnut, box-elder, sycamore, honey-locust, coffee-bean and mulberry. Gypsum and magnesian limestone are abundant, the latter being found along the banks of the streams.

This is an agricultural and stock raising county and ranks among the foremost in the state in the amount of money realized from the sale of stock sold for slaughter. The total value of farm products averages over \$5,000,000 annually. Corn, the heaviest crop, netted \$1,500,000 in 1910; oats, \$600,000, and animals sold for slaughter nearly \$2,000,000. Kafir corn, oats, hay, poultry, butter and eggs are important products, and there are 200,000 bearing fruit trees.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was over \$40,000,000, as against \$40,000 in 1870. In 1870 the population was 768, and in 1910 it was 22,415, which shows that the property values have not only increased a thousand fold in 40 years but the wealth per capita from \$52 to \$1,800. According to the figures presented by the Marion newspapers and real estate men there is more money per capita on deposit in the Marion county banks than in any similar district in the world.

Marmaton, one of the historic old towns of Bourbon county, is situated on the Marmaton river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 6 miles west of Fort Scott. The original town site was located in 1858 and within a short time several buildings were erected. In 1860 a mill was built and in 1862 the town probably reached the height of its prosperity. On Oct. 22, 1864, it was sacked and burned by part of Price's army during his raid through Kansas. When the railroad was built in 1882 it passed about three-quarters of a mile from the town, which was abandoned and a number of the buildings were moved to the railroad. For many years the name was spelled Marniton, but upon the petition of citizens the name was changed back to the old form in 1882. The new town on the railroad has prospered. It has a money order postoffice, several good stores, express and telegraph facilities and is the supply and shipping point for a considerable district. In 1910 the population was 108.

Marquette, one of the important little incorporated cities of McPherson county, is located on the Smoky Hill river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of McPherson, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a flour mill, 2 weekly newspapers (the Tribune and the Journal), good public schools and substantial church edifices. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices, and has an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 715. Marquette was laid out in 1874 by a town company, of which S. J. Darrah was president. The first building was erected by J. A. Foster, who was the first postmaster. A water mill was built by H. S. Bacon at a cost of \$10,000. This locality has been unfortunate in a number of instances in its history, when it has suffered from wind storms and cyclones. There is not, however, a more prosperous section of agricultural country in the state.

Marshall County, one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature, is located in the northern tier of counties. The act defining the boundaries is as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Nemaha county, thence west on the boundary line 30 miles, thence south 30 miles, thence east 30 miles, thence north 30 miles to the place of beginning." By the act of Feb. 16, 1860, the county seat was permanently located at Marysville.

The history of Marshall county goes back to the expedition of Stephen H. Long, who passed through this territory in 1819 and 1820 on his way from Pittsburgh to the Rocky mountains. Gen. Fremont led a similar expedition through what is now Marshall county in the early '40s, and in 1847 John Smith, the Mormon apostle, with his band of followers from Illinois opened a permanent trail crossing the Big Blue river 6 miles below the present city of Marysville, at a place afterward called "Mormon," for the reason that it became a camping place for these people, who during the next two years crossed the plains by the thousands. In 1849 this trail was used by California gold hunters and the place was called "California crossing." Later it was known as

Independence crossing. The first permanent settlement was made at this place by A. G. Woodward in 1848.

The most prominent man in the settlement and early development of the county was Francis J. Marshall, after whom it was named. He came from Missouri in 1849 and established a ferry at California crossing, but for several seasons he returned to his old home every winter. In the spring of 1851 he moved his ferry 6 miles up the river and established a trading post where Marysville now stands. In 1854 James McCloskey, who had been out to the Rocky mountains and had there married an Indian woman, came with half a dozen other traders and their families. McCloskey settled near Marshall's ferry and the others settled on the Vermillion on invitation of a Pottawatomic half-breed by the name of Louis Tremble.

Early in the spring of 1855 settlements were made in the southeastern part of the county along the Vermillion. Some of the first to come were John D. Wells and his family from Kentucky, A. G. Barrett, the Brockmeyer brothers, Joseph Langdon, Thomas Warren, H. Ashdown and the Farley brothers. A number of new families located in and around Marysville. In 1857 Smith Martin took up a claim in Center township and built a cabin. William Reedy and M. T. Bennett settled on Coon creek; George Guittard and his sons located in the northwestern part of the county, about 3 miles north of the present town of Beattie; Blue Rapids City township was settled by James Walter, M. L. Duncan and others; Blue Rapids township was settled by four brothers—Ambrose, East, Martin and James Shipp—who located near the present town of Irving. In 1858 Samuel Smith settled near the east line of Noble township and the next year Isaac Walker had taken a claim on the west fork of the Vermillion.

The county was organized in 1855 and the county seat established at Marysville. The first election was held on March 30 of that year. It was an interesting event. The Kansas-Nebraska act, which provided for the organization of the territory, conferred the right to vote upon every "inhabitant" of the territory, otherwise qualified, who should be an actual settler. Nothing was said about any required period of residence. A most liberal construction was put upon this provision by the Missourians who came into the territory by the thousands and voted. The party which came to Marysville numbered several hundred men who came in wagons with camping equipment, stayed long enough to vote, and then left. The polling place was in the "loft" of F. J. Marshall's store. The voter would go up a stairway far enough for the clerks and judges to see his head, call out a name, deposit his ballot, go back down, absorb some bad whiskey, think up another name and repeat the process. It is said that Jonathan Lang of Vermillion (nicknamed "Shanghai"), after voting all day long between drinks, sprang upon a whiskey barrel and offered to bet \$100 that he had outvoted anybody in the crowd. The challenge was accepted and the money put up. The investigating committee found that "Shanghai" had lost the bet, the winning party having deposited nearly 100 votes.

It is said that this man had in his possession a St. Louis city directory and had voted half way through the "A" list. As a result Marysville, which consisted of only three or four log cabins (although it was the only town in northern Kansas of any importance at that time), rolled up 1,000 votes. Francis J. Marshall was elected a member of the territorial legislature.

The first probate judge of Marshall county was James Doniphan, who held the first term of court on Oct. 10, 1855. Alexander Clark, the first sheriff, received his commission in October of that year and was killed the next June while attempting to arrest two horse thieves. M. L. Duncan was appointed to serve out Clark's term. James McCloskey was the first county clerk. W. N. Glenn, John D. Wells and M. L. Duncan were the first commissioners.

In 1856 a colony of 85 South Carolina men organized at Atchison what they called the Palmetto Town company. The site of the old ferry at Independence crossing was bought from Francis J. Marshall for \$500 and a town laid out, which was called Palmetto. Among those who came and settled were J. S. Magill, J. P. Miller, O. D. Prentiss, Albert Morrall, W. B. Jenkins, J. R. Allston, John Vanderhorst, A. S. Vaught and Robert Y. Shibley. About the same time Marshall laid out a town around his trading post and ferry which he called Marysville, after his wife. The two communities were at variance for the next two years, and in some cases their quarrels were settled with pistols. At last Marshall induced the South Carolinians to move their town up the river to Marysville.

The first newspaper established in the county was the Palmetto Kansas, owned by the Palmetto Town company and edited by J. E. Clardy, in 1857.

The first marriage was in Aug., 1856, between Timothy Clark and Judy North on the Vermillion. They were married by Squire Ault at the home of James Smith. The first birth was that of Emma Shipp in 1857, and the first death was that of Ellis Myers, who froze to death in a terrible storm in the winter of 1856-57. The first postoffices were Marysville, 1854, Francis Marshall, postmaster; Barrett, 1857, E. Pugh, postmaster; Irving, 1860, M. D. Abbott, postmaster; Waterville, 1860; Lanesburg, 1863, E. Lewis, postmaster; Nottingham, 1867, D. C. Ault, postmaster.

The population in 1860 was 2,280, well distributed over the county. Churches had been built and school districts had begun to be organized. The first school was taught by Miss Jennie Robb in 1859 in Marysville. Other early teachers were Miss Kate Webber, R. S. Newell and P. O. Robbins. In the spring of 1861 the war broke out and the growth of the county was retarded for four years. The war department made Marysville the recruiting station for Washington and Marshall counties. Three full companies were recruited here. Company K, Ninth Kansas cavalry, which consisted of 80 men under Capt. Thomas M. Bowen, J. D. Wells as first lieutenant; Company G,

Thirteenth Kansas infantry, recruited in Marysville in Aug., 1862, Vermillion township, furnished the most of the men, W. S. Blackburn captain and Thomas Hensel first lieutenant Company E. Thirteenth Kansas infantry, was recruited in Marysville in the fall of 1862, with Capt. Perry Hutchinson in command. Company H, Second Kansas cavalry, was made up entirely of Washington and Marshall county men, and Marshall county men joined other Kansas regiments and regiments raised in other states. Out of 450 voters Marshall county furnished in all 431 men for the Union army. At that time Marshall county was on the border and was at times the seat of panics arising from Indian depredations. Emigrants, ranchmen and settlers who had ventured farther west were often driven in. There was some fear that the older settlements would be attacked while depleted of able-bodied fighters. In 1862 a raid was made into Washington county. A detachment of troops being recruited at Marysville was sent out, but no Indians were seen. In 1864 a raid was made on the Little Blue river. On Aug. 10, 1864, the refugees began arriving at Marysville in wagons, each party telling of terrible outrages and tortures of those captured. The next day two companies, one under Capt. Frank Schmidt and one in charge of Lieut. McCloskey, had been raised and were on their way to the scene of trouble. A company from Vermillion, under Capt. James Kelley, and one from Irving, under Capt. T. B. Vaile, joined them. The Marshall county troops were commanded by Col. E. C. Manning. A brigade expedition of Nemaha, Riley and Washington county men also went out under the command of Gen. Perry of Seneca. Both expeditions returned without finding the Indians.

During this time considerable domestic trouble was caused by what was known as the "Oketo cut-off." In 1863 the overland stage route came by Guittard's station through Marysville. The proprietor of the stage line for some reason did not like Marysville and proposed to change the route to go through Oketo. Accordingly he built the "cut-off" at great expense, and in Oct., 1862, the stage began traveling that route, leaving Marysville several miles to the south. This was bad for the town, for it not only diverted travel but delayed the mail so that it was sometimes a month behind the regular time in reaching the town. Instead of daily mail they would get it twice a week or once in every two weeks with exasperating irregularity. This precipitated a sort of neighborhood struggle in which no one was killed, but many tricks played by both sides, some of which were destructive to property. At one time the United States troops were called out from Fort Leavenworth to protect the stage line. After losing some \$50,000 by the cut-off the proprietor of the stage line changed the route back to Marysville in March, 1863.

As was the case with nearly every county, Marshall had a county seat contest. The territorial legislature placed it at Marysville in 1855, but in 1859 T. S. Vaile, who was a member of the free-state legislature, had the county seat changed to Sylvan, a place located on Section 25.

township 3, range 8. By a vote of the people it was taken back to Marysville. In 1871 the matter again came before the people, with Waterville, Blue Rapids, Frankfort and Marysville contesting. The election resulted in favor of Marysville. The number of votes cast would indicate that there were between 13,000 and 14,000 people in the county at this time.

The first train came into Marshall county over the St. Joseph & Western R. R., which was begun in 1860 and reached the eastern limits of Marshall county in 1870. The next year it was extended to Marysville. Marshall county is now well provided with railroads. The Union Pacific crosses the county from north to south a little west of the center; the St. Joseph & Grand Island crosses the northern part of the county; the Missouri Pacific crosses the southern part, and a branch of the same system crosses the northeast corner. These lines afford ample transportation and shipping facilities to all parts of the county.

The surface of Marshall county is prairie, broken by hills and bluffs along the Blue river and its branches. The geological formations include gypsum, limestone and coal. Building stone is quarried out of the bluffs. The Big Blue river runs through the county from north to south, furnishing a water power unequalled elsewhere in the state. The Little Blue, one of its branches, enters near the central part of the west line of the county and empties into the Big Blue 2 miles above Blue Rapids. The Black Vermillion flows through the southeastern part of the county and empties into the Big Blue a few miles below Irving. Numerous smaller streams complete the water system of the county.

Marshall is divided into 23 civil townships; Balderson, Blue Rapids, Blue Rapids City, Center, Clear Fork, Cleveland, Cottage Hill, Elm Creek, Franklin, Guittard, Herkimer, Logan, Marysville, Murray, Noble, Oketo, Richland, Rock, St. Bridget, Vermillion, Walnut, Waterville and Wells.

The leading farm crops are corn and wheat. The value of the corn crop in 1910 was \$2,416,480, and of the wheat \$115,200. The minor crops are grains, grasses and potatoes. Considerable live stock is raised and shipped. The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$5,383,389.52. The population in 1910 was 23,880.

Martin, David, chief justice of the Kansas supreme court from 1895 to 1897, was born in Clark county, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1839. His father, John Martin, was a native of London, England, but came to the United States as a boy and located in Clark county in 1837. David received a good education and read law in the office of J. Warren Keifer at Springfield, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, but soon after decided to go west, and in May, 1867, he opened a law office at Atchison, Kan. In a short time he was recognized as one of the leading members of the Atchison bar. In 1880 he was elected judge of the Second judicial district and reelected in 1884, both times without opposition. He resigned in 1887, and gave his time and attention to his law practice

until April 30, 1895, when he was appointed chief justice to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Albert H. Horton. The following year he was elected to the vacancy as a Republican by a majority of over 80,000 and served until Jan., 1897. At the close of his term Judge Martin opened a law office in Topeka, but retained his residence at Atchison. On Jan. 5, 1882, he married Lissa, the daughter of Willim B. Kipp of Atchison. He died in Topeka, March 2, 1901.

Martin, George W., secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., June 30, 1841, a son of David and Mary (Howell) Martin, the former born near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1814, and the latter a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He received a good common school education, after which he served a five-years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade, beginning in the office of the Hollidaysburg Register and completing his trade in a printing office in Philadelphia. His father first came to Kansas in 1855, but returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1856 and the following April brought his family to the territory. Young Martin worked in printing offices at Leocompton until the fall of 1859, and in Aug. 1, 1861, he became connected with the Junction City Union, which paper he edited for several years. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1865, he was postmaster at Junction City, and from April 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1866, he was register of the United States land office, when he was removed by President Johnson—the first removal of an official in Kansas for political reasons. In 1867-68 he was assessor of internal revenue and was then reappointed register of the land office by President Grant, where he served until 1871. In 1873 he was elected state printer and was three times reelected, serving four terms of two years each. In 1872-73 he was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Kansas. For ten years he led the fight to change the name of Davis county to Geary, and in 1883 he represented the county in the state legislature. The same year he was elected mayor of Junction City, which office he held for two years. On July 1, 1888, he removed to Kansas City, Kan., where he published the Gazette until Dec., 1899, when he was elected secretary of the State Historical Society, which position he still holds. Mr. Martin's long residence in Kansas and the intense interest he takes in historical matters eminently qualify him for the duties of secretary of this society, and notwithstanding his "three score years and ten" he is active and energetic in the discharge of those duties. Mr. Martin has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united on Dec. 20, 1863, was Miss Lydia Coulson. She died on June 7, 1900, and on Oct. 10, 1901, he married Mrs. Josephine Blakely.

Martin, John, United States senator, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1833, the eldest son of Matt and Mary Martin, who were descended from some of the first settlers in Virginia. He was given the best education possible to obtain in that day on the frontier. Shortly after he attained to his majority he came to Kansas with Judge Rush Elmore and located at Tecumseh. He at once took an active part

in public affairs and was elected assistant clerk of the house of representatives in the first territorial legislature. Mr. Martin served as clerk and register of deeds of Shawnee county from 1855 to 1857. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and the next year was appointed postmaster of Tecumseh. In 1858 he was elected the first attorney of Shawnee county, serving one year and was then appointed assistant United States attorney until he opened a law office in Topeka in 1861. Mr. Martin was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872 and was one of the committee to notify Mr. Greeley of his nomination. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature; was reelected in 1874; was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1876, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of that year. He was appointed district judge, and subsequently was elected to that office. In 1893 he was elected to the United States senate, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Plumb, and served until 1895, when he was elected clerk of the Kansas supreme court, but resumed his law practice in 1899. Mr. Martin has been a member of various well known law firms and has won a wide reputation. On Nov. 12, 1860, he married Caroline, daughter of C. B. Clements of Tecumseh.

Martin, John Alexander, governor of the State of Kansas from 1885 to 1889, the tenth man to hold that office, was born on March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Pa., a son of James and Jane Montgomery (Crawford) Martin, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the family was related to Gen. Richard Montgomery. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Brown, was the founder of Brownsville, Pa. Gov. Martin's education was acquired in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years he began learning the printer's trade. In 1857, when only eighteen years of age, he came to Kansas, bought the newspaper known as the "Squatter Sovereign," published at Atchison, and changed the name to "Freedom's Champion." This paper he continued to publish until his death. He was a firm free-state man and soon became actively identified with the political affairs of the territory. In 1858 he was nominated for the territorial legislature, but declined because he was not yet of legal age. In 1859 he was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention which organized the Republican party in Kansas, and for the remainder of his life he was an unswerving supporter of the principles and policies of that organization. His intelligent activity in political affairs naturally led to his being honored by election or appointment to various positions of trust and responsibility. On July 5, 1859, he was elected secretary of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; was secretary of the railroad convention at Topeka in Oct., 1860; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of that year, and was elected to the state senate in 1861. Before the expiration of his term as senator the Civil war broke out, and in Oct., 1861, he was mustered into the United States volunteer service as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Kansas infantry. Early in 1862 he was appointed provost-marshal of Leavenworth and

held the position until his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., in March. There the Eighth Kansas became a part of Gen. Buell's army, and it remained in the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. On Nov. 1, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Martin was promoted colonel, and a few weeks later was assigned to duty as provost-marshal of Nashville, Tenn., which position he filled with signal ability until the following June. With his command he took part in the battles of Perryville and Lancaster, Ky.; the various engagements of the Tullahoma campaign; the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, where on the second day he was assigned to the command of the Third brigade, First division, Twentieth army corps; and in November was present at the siege of Chattanooga and the storming of Missionary Ridge. With Gen. Sherman's army he marched to Atlanta in the memorable campaign of 1864, the line of march being marked by engagements at Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain and various other points. After the fall of Atlanta Col. Martin's regiment joined in the pursuit of Gen. Hood as he marched northward into Tennessee, where it closed its service. During the closing scenes of his military career Col. Martin commanded the First brigade, Third division, Fourth army corps, until he was mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864, receiving at that time the rank of brevet brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services." Returning to Kansas he resumed the editorial management of his paper, and again he became a factor in political affairs. In 1865 he was elected mayor of Atchison, of which city he had served as the third postmaster, holding the office for twelve years. For twenty-five consecutive years he was chairman of the Atchison county Republican central committee; was a member of the Republican national committee from 1868 to 1884, and secretary of the committee during the last four years of that period; served as delegate to the national convention of his party in 1868, 1872 and 1880; was a member of one of the vice-presidents of the United States Centennial commission; was one of the incorporators of the Kansas State Historical Society, of which he was president in 1878; was president the same year of the Editors' and Publishers' Association; and from 1878 to the time of his death was one of the board of managers of the Leavenworth branch of the National Soldiers' Home. During all the years following the Civil war he manifested a keen interest in the work and welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic, and when the Department of Kansas was organized, he was honored by being elected its first commander. It is said that for years before his election to the office of governor Mr. Martin had a laudable ambition to be the chief executive of his adopted state, but that he knew how to wait and prepare himself for the duties of the office in case he should be called to fill it. The call came in 1884, when he was nominated and triumphantly elected. His first administration commended him to the people, and in 1886 he was reelected. His years of experience as a journalist and political leader gave him a ripe judgment which enabled him to discharge his gubernatorial duties with

marked ability, and it is probable that no governor of Kansas ever retired from the office with a larger number of friends. On June 7, 1871, Gov. Martin married Miss Ida Challis, and to this union were born seven children. Gov. Martin's death occurred on Oct. 2, 1889.

Martin's Administration.—Gov. John A. Martin was inaugurated on Jan. 12, 1885, and the next day the legislature met in regular session with Lieut.-Gov. A. P. Biddle presiding in the senate, and J. B. Johnson occupying the speaker's chair in the house. Through his long and intimate connection with editorial work and political matters generally, the new governor was thoroughly familiar with conditions in the state, and this familiarity was shown in his inaugural message. At the time he was inducted into office Kansas was just entering upon her twenty-fifth year of statehood, and the governor's review of a quarter of a century's progress is both interesting and instructive, covering as it does all phases of development—educational, political and industrial. Presented in tabulated form his comparisons are as follows:

	1860	1885
Number of acres cultivated.....	406,468	9,458,737
Bushels of wheat raised.....	194,173	48,050,431
Bushels of corn raised.....	6,150,727	190,870,686
Assessed value of property.....	\$27,774,333	\$237,020,391
Number of school districts.....	217	(nearly) 7,000
Number of teachers.....	319	8,342
Value of school property.....	\$10,432	\$5,715,582
Number of votes cast.....	14,471	265,684
Miles of railroad.....	none	4,486
Assessed value of railroads....	nothing	\$28,455,997

"The marvelous growth and prosperity these figures reveal," said he, "are not only gratifying to the pride of every citizen of the state, and honorable to the men and women whose industry, energy and intelligence have wrought this miracle of development, but they should admonish you, gentlemen of the legislature, of the larger and graver duties and responsibilities devolved upon you by the greatness of the state you represent."

To illustrate still further the development of Kansas during this quarter of a century it is worth while to note that in 1860 she had not a single public building, nor an institution of an educational, penal or charitable nature permanently established. In 1885 the various institutions occupied 2,186 acres of land, and the public buildings of the state were valued as follows: State capitol, \$1,600,000; penitentiary, \$1,391,090; insane hospital at Topeka, \$596,000; insane hospital at Osawatomic, \$357,000; state university, \$351,300; agricultural college, \$213,728; industrial reformatory, \$160,000; deaf and dumb asylum, \$105,000; state reform school, \$86,000; blind asylum, \$75,000; state normal school, \$68,400; soldiers' orphans' home, \$49,000; home for

feeble-minded youth, \$27,500, making the total amount invested in permanent institutions \$5,080,018.

In his message Gov. Martin stated the bonded debt of the state on Jan. 1, 1885, as being \$935,500, all of which was held by the various state funds, except \$321,000, which was in the hands of individuals or corporations. He congratulated the people of the state upon the fact "That the credit of Kansas has always ranked high, and the outstanding bonds of the state command a large premium."

Although the state debt was small, that of the counties, cities and townships had reached a figure that was alarming. According to the message the outstanding bonds and warrants of these municipalities were as follows: Counties, \$8,065,748.29; townships, \$2,650,030.90; cities, \$2,487,436.17; school districts, \$2,748,714.50, making a grand total of \$15,951,929. 86. "In one Kansas county," says the governor, "the municipal indebtedness aggregates more than one-fifth of the assessed value of all the property in the county, and is nearly double the bonded debt of the state. In another county the aggregate of municipal debts exceeds the state debt over \$10,000."

Discussing this subject further he said: "The limitations and restrictions put upon the powers of counties, townships, cities and school districts, to create debts and levy taxes, are too few and feeble. The disease which affects the body politic is too much local government. The state is more fortunate than any of its local subdivisions, because the framers of its constitution wisely limited its debts to one million dollars. If proportionate limitations had been placed upon the debt-creating authority of our local governments, Kansas would today have been in a much better financial condition, and in all other respects her people would be quite as prosperous as they now are."

He admitted that the provision and application of remedies constituted a problem difficult of solution, but suggested the following as worthy of trial: 1st—Stringent limitations upon the debt-creating and tax-levying powers of municipalities; 2nd—Relegating about one-half of the so-called "cities" to the rank of towns or villages with less expensive forms of government; 3d—Reducing the number of officials in cities, thereby cutting off a large part of the expense of local government; 4th—Permit no municipality to issue bonds except upon the vote of three-fourths of the legal voters.

The governor then reviewed the condition of the state institutions, discussed the Price Raid claims, the eastern boundary, the work of the state agent at Washington, the New Orleans exposition, the advisability of creating a state board of health, the prohibitory amendment and law, and suggested that the laws relating to assessment and equalization of property needed "thorough revision," as well as the crimes act, which was "originally brought over from Missouri in 1855."

After calling attention to the several laws enacted or repealed, relating to a state census, he says: "I venture the suggestion that these several acts, commencing with that of 1873, are inadequate in

their provisions for a regular decennial census, which ought to follow, as nearly as may be, the forms used in the Federal census, so that comparisons may be made with it, thus giving us the benefit of a complete census every five years. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject, and to the necessity of an appropriation for the expenses of such a census as, in your wisdom, you shall make provision for."

Section 2, Article X, of the constitution, as originally adopted, required a reapportionment of the state for legislative purposes, based on the census of the preceding year. The adoption of the amendment providing for biennial sessions was found in 1885 to come in conflict with the section authorizing the reapportionment, as no regular legislative session would be held in the year 1886. "This," said the governor, "is one of the anomalies of our organic law growing out of its frequent amendment, and the difficulty of adjusting these amendments to all sections of an originally consistent instrument. . . . You may, perhaps, be able to devise some measure by means of which the necessity for an extra session in 1886 may be avoided."

A number of important laws were passed during the session, which came to a close on March 7. The trustees of the school for feeble-minded youth were directed to secure a new location for the institution within two miles of the city of Winfield; state and local boards of health were established; the militia of the state was organized as the Kansas National Guard; a board of pardons was created; also a board of pharmacy, a board of examiners in dentistry, and a bureau of labor statistics; railroad companies were required to fence their right-of-way; jurisdiction over the site of the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth and a site for a Federal building in the city of Fort Scott was ceded to the United States; the prohibitory law was amended; provision was made for remodeling the east wing of the capitol; a state reformatory and a soldiers' orphans' home were established; and a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme court justices was proposed.

On March 1, 1885, the state census was taken, in accordance with the constitutional provision above alluded to, and showed the population of the state to be 1,268,562, upon which the new apportionment of the state into legislative districts must be made. The general assembly of 1885 had not been able to devise a method to avoid an extra session, and on Dec. 3, 1885, Gov. Martin issued a proclamation calling the legislature together on Jan. 19, 1886, to make a new apportionment as required by the constitution; to correct some mistakes in the acts of 1885 relating to the reform school and the school for feeble-minded; to make an appropriation to pay the salary and expenses of the commissioner of labor; and to correct the boundaries of certain judicial districts.

The legislature met at the appointed time, with the same officers as the regular session of 1885, and remained in session until Feb. 20. In his message the governor called attention in detail to the defects

in the laws referred to in his proclamation, as well as the failure of the last regular session to make an appropriation for the state board of health. He also gave an account of the Cheyenne Indian invasion of the previous year, and the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad in March, 1885, shortly after the adjournment of the legislature, and recommended the enactment of a law providing for some means of arbitrating disputes between the workmen and their employers. He announced that ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, state agent at Washington, had turned over to him drafts on the United States treasury aggregating \$332,308.13 "for reimbursement for expenses in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities," exclusive of any Price Raid claims.

Although the session was a short one a number of good laws were enacted. A complete legislative apportionment was made; the errors suggested by the governor in his proclamation and message were corrected; cities were authorized to establish and maintain free libraries; the game laws were amended; jurisdiction over certain lots in the city of Wichita was ceded to the United States as a site for a Federal building; counties were authorized to establish high schools; the appointment of boards of arbitration was provided for, and upon the recommendation of Gov. Martin May 30 was declared a legal holiday. (See Memorial Day.)

On Jan. 29, 1886, while the general assembly was in special session the quarter-centennial of the admission was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and observances in the city of Topeka. The movement for a celebration of this character originated with the survivors of the Wyandotte constitutional convention on July 29, 1884. At a second meeting on Nov. 24, 1885, a committee of arrangements was appointed, with Col. D. R. Anthony, president of the State Historical Society, as chairman, and Franklin G. Adams as secretary. This committee performed its work well, and the celebration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of admission was an acknowledged success. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Robinson, Samuel N. Wood, Cyrus K. Holliday, John Speer, T. D. Thacher, Noble L. Prentiss, Daniel W. Wilder, Eugene F. Ware and a number of others, each reviewing some particular feature of the history and development of Kansas.

In March, 1885, a strike occurred on the Missouri Pacific railroad, and it was chiefly due to this fact that Gov. Martin recommended to the special session of the general assembly the enactment of some law providing for arbitration. Another strike began in March, 1886, when the Knights of Labor employed on the Missouri Pacific lines left their work and used every effort to prevent others from taking their places. The center of the difficulty was at Parsons, and on the 14th the sheriff of Labette county notified the governor that he was not able to control the situation. Gov. Martin at once despatched the adjutant-general to Parsons, with instructions to call out the state militia if necessary. This was finally done and order was restored. (See Labor Troubles.)

On July 7, 1886, a Republican state convention assembled at Topeka

and nominated for reelection all the state officers except auditor and treasurer, which places on the ticket were filled by Timothy McCarthy and James W. Hamilton.

The Democratic state convention met at Leavenworth on Aug. 4. Thomas Moonlight was nominated for governor; S. G. Isett, for lieutenant-governor; W. F. Petillon, for secretary of state; W. D. Kelley (colored), for auditor; L. P. Birchfield, for treasurer; A. S. Devenney, for attorney-general; W. J. A. Montgomery, for superintendent of public instruction; and W. M. Whitelaw, for associate justice.

The prohibitionists also placed a state ticket in the field, headed by C. H. Branscomb as the candidate for governor. At the election in November Gov. Martin was reelected, receiving 149,615 votes to 115,697 for Moonlight, and 8,094 for Branscomb. The Republican candidate for Congress from each district was also elected.

Gov. Martin was inaugurated for his second term on Jan. 10, 1887, and the next day the legislature met in regular biennial session, with Lieut.-Gov. Riddle again presiding in the senate and A. W. Smith as speaker of the house. Gov. Martin began his inaugural message by saying: "To be elected chief magistrate of this great, intelligent and prosperous state for a second term, is a distinguished honor. And I trust it is not inappropriate for me to express to the people of Kansas, through you, their chosen representatives, my grateful appreciation of their generous confidence, my profound sense of the responsibilities devolved upon me, and my earnest hope that I may, by honest, faithful and conscientious performance of my official duties, in some measure justify the faith they have reposed in me."

He pointed out that, since the last regular session, nearly 2,000 miles of railroad had been constructed and placed in operation; over \$40,000,000 added to the value of the taxable property of the state; more than 2,000,000 acres of land brought under cultivation, and approximately 400,000 added to the population. Fifteen new counties had been organized, and since Jan. 1, 1885, the state debt had been reduced \$105,000, leaving a bonded indebtedness of \$830,500, of which \$574,500 was held by the different state funds and institutions. (See Finances, State.)

Regarding municipal debts and taxation, upon which he dwelt at such length in his former message, he said: "I called the attention of the legislature to this subject, in my biennial message of 1885, and again in my special message of 1886, and I earnestly urged that stringent limitations be placed on the debt-creating and tax-levying authority of counties, townships and cities. No action was taken, however, and the municipal subdivisions of the state have gone on, voting bonds, and piling up interest-bearing debts that will, in a few years, cripple and dishearten every energy and ambition of their people, and paralyze public spirit."

He then goes on to show that the municipal indebtedness of the state had been increased \$3,445,922 since Jan. 1, 1885, and had reached a

total of \$19,397,851, of which over \$12,000,000 had been voted to aid in the construction of railroads. In addition to this, within the preceding two years bonds to the amount of \$11,222,000 had been voted, but not yet issued. Of these bonds \$11,146,000 had been in the interest of railroad companies. If they should be issued the total municipal debt would be augmented to over \$30,000,000.

"I am as anxious as any citizen can be," said he, "that every section of our state shall be provided with the most abundant transportation facilities. But, in my judgment, Kansas long ago passed that stage of development when a bond-voting stimulus was necessary to promote the building of any legitimate railroad. As long, however, as authority to vote bonds is given by law, the railroad companies will make subsidies a condition precedent to building roads, and the people of different counties, townships and cities will be compelled to give the aid asked in order to protect their own local interests against injury or destruction. To repeal this authority will not prevent the building of railroads, but it will prevent the necessity of any further increase of our already large municipal indebtedness."

The authority was not repealed at this session, but by the act of March 4, 1887, the law of 1877, relating to extending aid to railroad companies was amended so as to require a petition signed by two-fifths of the resident taxpayers before an election, to vote on the question of issuing bonds, could be ordered by the municipal authorities. A second election on the same subject could be ordered only upon the petition of a majority of the legal voters, and in all cases the railroad company seeking the aid was required to deposit with the county commissioners a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the election. It was also provided that no county could issue more than \$100,000 worth of such bonds, with an additional five per cent. of the assessed value of the property in such county, and no township more than \$15,000 worth of bonds, with the additional five per cent., and in no case should the total amount of aid voted by any county, township or city exceed \$2,000 per mile for any railroad constructed in the county.

Another act, on the following day, provided that all bonds hereafter issued by counties, townships or cities, should be redeemable at the option of the authorities at any time after ten years from date of issue, payment to be made from a sinking fund created and maintained for that purpose.

Other subjects discussed by the governor in his message of 1887 were the state institutions; the necessity for some sort of relief for the supreme court, which was overburdened with cases on appeal; the work of the pardoning board, the insurance department and the labor bureau; silk culture; the advisability of making some equitable adjustment of judicial districts; and an amendment to the divorce laws, so that citizens of other states could not take advantage of loose provisions to secure divorces in Kansas. On the subject of railroads he said: "The issuing of 'watered stock' should be prohibited, under the severest pen-

alties. No railway company should be permitted to issue a single dollar of stock in excess of the actual cost of building and equipping the road."

During the legislative session, which closed on March 5, a large number of acts were passed. Provision was made for the payment of the Quantrill Raid claims; the office of commissioner of forestry was created; the appointment of supreme court commissioners was authorized; an equitable division of the state into judicial districts was provided for; the political disabilities of a number of persons were removed; and amendments were made to the laws relating to the improvement of highways and to the assessment and collection of taxes in cities of the second and third classes. The legislature of 1887 also passed what is known as the "Municipal Suffrage Bill," giving women the right to vote "for the election of city or school officers, or for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of any bonds for school purposes." (See Woman Suffrage.)

In the first administration of Gov. Marvin, serious difficulties occurred in several counties over the location of the county seat. An election was held in Pratt county in Oct., 1885, to determine the site of a permanent seat of justice and resulted in a local war, which was only settled by Adjt.-Gen. Campbell and Col. W. E. Hutchinson, of the governor's staff, going to the scene of the disturbance and adopting the somewhat heroic remedy of placing guards about the rival towns, with instructions to permit no one bearing arms to enter the town. In Hamilton county there was a contest over the county seat, which was finally adjudicated by the supreme court. In some instances, in the organization of new counties, as many as seven elections were held before the county seat was permanently located, and even then there was more or less dissatisfaction over the result.

To remedy this condition of affairs, the legislature of 1887 enacted a new law regarding the organization of new counties and the location of seats of justice. Under the provisions of this law, before a county could be organized, a census must show 2,500 bona fide inhabitants, 400 of whom must be householders, and that the property of the county possessed a value of at least \$150,000, one-half of which must be in real estate. When these conditions were complied with, the governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners, a clerk and a sheriff, who were to designate a temporary county seat and order an election, within from 90 to 120 days after the county was organized, to determine the permanent county seat.

It was thought that this would alleviate, if not entirely put an end to, the acrid disputes in the organization of counties. But on June 7 an election in Stevens county started a feud which resulted in the killing of Sheriff Cross and three others, and the wounding of several more. The towns of Ingalls and Cimarron in Gray county became involved in a contest and a detachment of the militia was sent to restore order. In Wichita county the towns of Coronado and Leoti became contestants

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for county seat honors, and the excitement was quieted only through the intervention of Adj.-Gen. Campbell. (For a more complete account of these county seat wars, see the historical sketches of the several counties.)

Near the close of the legislative session of 1887, Speaker Smith was presented with a gavel by a Grand Army post of Richmond, Va. It was made from wood taken from the historic Libby prison, in which Mr. Smith was held for some time as a prisoner of war in 1863.

In the spring of 1888 a movement was started to remove the capital from Topeka to some point nearer the geographical center of the state. Some 600 delegates met at Abilene in April, adopted resolutions opposing any further appropriations for the completion or improvement of the state-house at Topeka, and inviting the cooperation of the people of central and western Kansas to secure the removal. Nothing ever came of the scheme, however, as the people were not inclined to abandon a state-house that had cost them nearly \$1,500,000, and go to the expense of erecting another.

Conventions of the various political parties were held early in 1888, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national conventions, but the first convention to nominate candidates for the state offices was held by the Democratic party at Leavenworth on July 4. John Martin was nominated for governor; H. M. Moore, for lieutenant-governor; Allen G. Thurman, for secretary of state; W. H. Wilhoite, for auditor; William H. White, for treasurer; C. F. Deffenbacher, for attorney-general; A. N. Cole, for superintendent of public instruction; and W. P. Campbell, for associate justice. John C. Sheridan and J. L. Crider were named for presidential electors at large, and the district electors were: B. A. Seaver, C. E. Benton, E. A. Scammon, John Watrous, W. C. Buchanan, W. D. Covington and B. F. Milton. The platform indorsed the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman by the national convention; expressed the party's opposition to sumptuary legislation; denounced the metropolitan police system, and demanded a reduction in tariff duties on imports. Two changes were subsequently made in the state ticket, F. W. Frasier taking the place of H. M. Moore for lieutenant-governor, and Albert Hurst that of A. N. Cole for superintendent of public instruction.

On July 18 the Prohibition state convention met at Hutchinson and named the following ticket: For governor, J. D. Botkin; lieutenant-governor, R. J. Finley; secretary of state, L. K. McIntyre; auditor, Gabriel Burdette; treasurer, R. M. Slonecker; attorney-general, Stanton M. Hyer; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Sarah A. Brown; associate justice, I. O. Pickering. The platform, in addition to the usual declarations regarding the liquor traffic, favored government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people; and opposed alien ownership of land. The Prohibition electors at large were J. H. Byers and W. H. Ransom; the district electors were: J. N. Schouller, W. H.

Lemon, Miles Brown, J. H. Thompson, Charles Fairfield, C. H. St. John and W. M. Friedley.

The Republican state convention met at Topeka on July 26. Resolutions were adopted in favor of "Home rule against the saloon;" the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law; legislation to protect American labor against Chinese, convict and pauper competition; the reduction of the legal rate of interest to six per cent., and demanding the overthrow of the trusts. In the selection of candidates for the state offices, Lyman U. Humphrey was nominated for governor; Andrew J. Felt, for lieutenant-governor; William Higgins, for secretary of state; Timothy McCarthy, for auditor; James W. Hamilton, for treasurer; L. B. Kellogg, for attorney-general; George W. Winans, for superintendent of public instruction; and William A. Johnston, for associate justice. John L. Waller and Eugene F. Ware were the Republican candidates for presidential electors at large in this campaign, and the candidates for district electors were: Alonzo W. Robinson, Frank R. Ogg, Thomas P. Anderson, John Madden, Delbert A. Valentine, James B. McGonigal and Willis G. Emerson.

A Union Labor (Greenback) ticket was also placed in the field. The candidates for presidential electors at large on this ticket were John Davis and Cyrus Corning; for district electors, T. D. Fraser, D. O. Markley, J. L. Shinn, P. B. Maxson, L. G. Frybarger, Albert Fuller and Charles Rumsey. For the state offices P. P. Elder was nominated for governor; S. B. Todd, for lieutenant-governor; M. J. Albright, for secretary of state; J. H. Lathrop, for auditor; Samuel Nutt, for treasurer; W. F. Rightmire, for attorney-general; H. F. Hixson, for superintendent of public instruction; H. A. White, for associate justice.

At the election on Nov. 6, the Republican presidential electors carried the state by a plurality of over 76,000. The vote for governor was as follows: Humphrey, 180,841; Martin, 107,480; Elder, 35,837; Botkin, 6,439. The Republican candidate for Congress in each of the seven districts was elected.

About this time the gigantic combinations of capital, known as "trusts," were attracting widespread attention. In May, 1888, a farmer's convention met in Topeka to discuss the subject and propose a remedy. Five states—Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana—were represented. Nothing definitely was at that time accomplished, and the convention adjourned until Nov. 14, when the "Farmers' National Congress" met in Topeka, where the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at the same time. The resolutions adopted approved of the encouragement and assistance extended to the sugar industry by the United States department of agriculture; commended the liberality of Congress in making appropriations for experimental work in furtherance of that industry; opposed all combinations of capital in trusts or otherwise to exercise control of the markets; urged the speedy passage of the bill creating the cabinet office of secretary of agriculture, and recommended "that said position be filled by a practical farmer:"

expressed the opinion that the agricultural activities of the country would be much improved by an increase in the circulating medium, and favored the free coinage of silver.

By the provisions of the constitution, the governor's term begins on the second Monday in January following his election, and the legislature meets on the second Tuesday. In 1889 January began on Tuesday, the legislature convened on the 8th, and Gov. Martin did not retire from the office until the 14th. Hence, it fell to his lot to deliver a retiring message to the general assembly. After referring to the constitutional provisions governing the time of the governor's inauguration and the opening of the legislative session, he said: "This year, for the first time in the history of the state, the term of the retiring governor does not expire until six days after the assembling of the legislature, and thus it is made my duty, under the provision of the constitution above recited, to transmit to you this communication."

Municipal indebtedness again became one of the principal themes of his message. He pointed out that the law of 1887, reducing the amount of railroad bonds that could be issued by any municipality from \$4,000 to \$2,000 per mile, did not take effect until July 1, 1887, and that some municipalities had taken advantage of this delay to issue bonds before the new law became effective. At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1888, the total debt of counties, cities, townships and school districts amounted to \$31,107,646.90, from which could be deducted the cash in the sinking fund (\$373,712.03), leaving a net indebtedness of \$30,733,934.87. Of this amount, he stated that four-fifths had been for bonds issued in behalf of railroad companies. Said he: "Pay as you go" ought to be, henceforth, the motto of every municipality in the state."

He called attention to the fact that the secretary of war had requested, by letter, the passage of an act ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the Fort Riley military reservation; recommended a revision of the laws relating to insurance, public highways, fees of officers, capital punishment, judicial districts and railroads; and closed his message as follows:

"In conclusion, I desire to express my profound gratitude to the people of Kansas, who have not only honored me with two elections to the highest office in their gift, but sustained me with a constancy as unflinching as it was generous.

"I wish also to acknowledge the steadfast and helpful support given me by all the state officers and heads of departments, during the past four years. No executive has ever had the counsel of more competent and faithful officers.

"That Kansas may continue to grow and prosper; that her citizens may enjoy, for centuries to come, the blessings of wise and just laws, protecting the rights and interests of all alike; and that your labors, gentlemen of the legislature, may be not only pleasant to you, but beneficial to those you represent, is my fervent hope and prayer."

Marvin, Frank Olin, professor of civil engineering and dean of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas, was born at Alfred Center, N. Y., May 27, 1852. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he received the A. B. degree in 1871 and the A. M. in 1874. He was principal of the Lawrence (Kan.) high school in 1876-78; was instructor in mathematics and physics in the University of Kansas from 1879 to 1883, when he became professor of civil engineering. He was appointed dean of the school of engineering when it was organized in 1891. His great service to education has been in the building of a successful engineering school at the university. In 1895 he became engineer for the Kansas state board of health. He is fellow of the American Association of the Advancement of Science, member of the Society of Civil Engineers, and the Kansas Academy of Science. His publications consist of papers before scientific societies, and contributions to scientific journals. In 1901 he married Miss Josephine March, of Lawrence, Kan.

Marvin, James, third chancellor of the University of Kansas, was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1820. His childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the township and in the Keeseville and Alfred academies. He engaged in teaching during the winter months in rural districts until 1849, at which time he entered Allegheny College, where he was graduated in 1851 and was appointed professor of mathematics in Alfred Teachers' Seminary in New York. In 1854 he went to Warren, Ohio, as superintendent of the city schools and remained there until 1862, when he returned to Allegheny College as professor of mathematics. On Nov. 19, 1874, he was elected chancellor of the University of Kansas, resigned from Allegheny College, and assumed control of the university early in the winter. The institution under his administration made considerable progress notwithstanding adverse conditions. He served for eight years and eight months, and in the autumn of 1880 accepted the superintendency of Haskell Institute, the government school for Indians at Lawrence, Kan. Dr. Marvin spent eighteen months organizing Haskell, but resigned because he thought the school needed a younger man. In early life he had become a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1847 was given permit to preach that faith. When he resigned from the Indian school he accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Lawrence. He was pastor five years, and during the last two years a new church edifice was erected at the cost of \$40,000. In 1865 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Alfred University and in 1883 that of LL. D. by the University of Kansas. On July 14, 1851, he married Armina Le Suer. To them were born two children, a son, Frank O., who is dean of the engineering school of the University of Kansas, and a daughter, Armina, wife of Prof. A. F. Wilcox of Lawrence.

Marysville, the county seat of Marshall county, is located a little to the northwest of the center of the county on the Big Blue river, at the

junction of the Union Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads. It is one of the most important towns of northeastern Kansas both historically and commercially. It has paved streets, city waterworks, electric lights, a sewer system, an efficient fire department, 3 weekly newspapers (the Courier, the Advocate-Democrat and the News), 7 cigar factories, a broom factory, flour mill, brick and tile works, planing mill, grain elevators and banking facilities. The population in 1910 was 2,260.

Marysville was laid out by Francis J. Marshall in 1855 and the same year it was named as the county seat. Marshall operated a ferry at that point on the Big Blue river and had already built a log cabin 14x16 feet with a counter in one end of it where he sold a poor line of groceries and whiskey. The Marysville Town company was incorporated by an act of the territorial legislature on Aug. 27, 1855, the following being the incorporators: A. G. Woodward, David Galispie, John Doniphan, R. T. Galispie, Francis J. Marshall, James Doniphan, Robert C. Bishop and M. G. Shrewsbury. They bought up 100 shares of the stock of the Palmetto Town company and laid off an addition of 320 acres on the north half of section 33, township 2, range 7.

A sawmill was erected in 1857 by Shibley & Quarles. The roster of early business men includes the names of Dr. John P. Miller; J. S. Magill, attorney; Francis J. Marshall, general store; A. G. Barrett, hotel; Ballard & Morrall, drugs. In 1863 a company was organized to build a bridge across the Big Blue river and \$8,000 worth of stock was soon sold. The officers of the company were: J. Samuels, president; A. E. Lowell, treasurer; J. D. Brumbaugh, secretary; T. W. Waterson and J. S. Magill, directors. The bridge was of the Howe truss pattern.

Marysville was incorporated as a city by the territorial legislature in 1861. Ten years later it was incorporated as a city of the third class and is now a city of the second class. In 1861 a small frame school building was erected at the cost of \$700, which was replaced five years later by a fine \$8,000 limestone building. The first newspaper at Marysville was the "Palmetto Kansan," a pro-slavery organ established in 1857 and the next was the Democratic Platform in 1859. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Millice in 1857 in a saloon. A church was organized which was supplied with "circuit riders" until the war broke out, when it disbanded. Marysville is now supplied with all denominations of churches and with good graded and high schools accredited at the state college and other leading institutions of learning. In 1891 Marysville built a \$40,000 court-house which it donated to the county.

Mason, Walt, poet and humorist, was born at Columbus, Ontario, May 4, 1862, a son of John and Lydia S. (Campbell) Mason. He is self-educated, and in 1886 came to the United States to engage in newspaper work. From 1885 to 1887 he was employed on the Atchison Globe, and later was connected with the Nebraska State Journal published at Lincoln. In 1893 he became a paragrapher on the Washington Evening

News, and since 1907 has been associated with William Allen White in the publication of the Emporia Gazette. Mr. Mason is the author of "Rhymes of the Range," "Uncle Walt," and a Calendar. His "Poetic Philosophy" has been published in a number of newspapers throughout the country. On Feb. 15, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Foss of Wooster, Ohio.

Masterson, William Barclay, better known as "Bat" Masterson, was born in Iroquois county, Ill., in 1854. His father was a native of the State of New York and by occupation was a farmer. In 1870 the family removed to Kansas and settled in Sedgwick county. During his boyhood days he became an expert in the use of firearms, and accompanied expeditions that went out after buffaloes. The nickname "Bat" was conferred on him by his companions one day while out on one of these trips, the name descending "to him as it were from Baptiste Brown, or 'Old Bat,' whose fame as a mighty Nimrod . . . filled with admiration that generation of plainsmen which immediately preceded Mr. Masterson upon the western stage." In 1874 he was employed as a scout in the vicinity of Fort Elliott in the Pan Handle country. While at Adobé Walls he seems to have incurred the displeasure of a jealous sergeant from Fort Elliott, who came over on purpose to settle scores. Locating Masterson in a dance hall, the sergeant forced an entrance and opened fire on him. The woman operating the hall, in an effort to protect Masterson from the onslaught, thrust herself between the belligerents only to receive a shot that killed her instantly, the ball passing through her body and severely wounding Masterson, who fell to the floor. While in this position he raised himself, drew his gun, and took one shot at the sergeant, killing him before he could make another move. This was his first man and the killing was done in self-defense. Some months later he was one of the besieged hunters at Adobé Walls (q. v.) in a several days' fight with infuriated Indians who were out on a war of extermination against the buffalo hunters.

He served two terms as sheriff of Ford county, and his brother, Ed Masterson, was marshal of Dodge City while Bat was sheriff. One day a squad of Texas cowboys came into town, took possession of one of the dance halls and started a row. Bat and Ed went over to straighten out matters, the former going inside while the latter kept guard in front. Another cowboy appeared on the scene whom Ed asked to surrender his gun. He replied by placing his gun against Ed's body and firing, giving him a mortal wound and setting his clothes on fire at the same time. Bat, hearing the shot, came out to see what was the matter, told his brother to go for help, and turned his attention to the assailants. A few minutes later two of the cowboys were dead and the disturbance in the dance hall was quieted.

About 1881 he removed to Tombstone, Ariz., and while there received word from a Dodge City friend that his brother James had been injured in a quarrel with the proprietor of the Lady Gay dance hall—a resort operated by a man named Peacock and his barkeeper named

Updegraff. He took the first train for Dodge City, reached there at 11 a. m., and soon met Peacock and Updegraff, whom he invited to come shooting. During the fracas, which was participated in by friends on both sides, only one man was hurt, Mr. Updegraff, and he subsequently recovered. After the battle was over the mayor arrived on the scene with his Winchester rifle, and ordered Masterson to throw down his gun, which he did at the solicitation of his friends. He was then arrested, fined \$5 and costs which he cheerfully paid at 12 o'clock, and at 3 p. m. took the train for Tombstone.

Some years later he removed to Trinidad, Colo., where he filled the office of deputy marshal. He also saw military service as a ranger under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and in 1893 he went to New York City at the request of a former superintendent of police, Thomas Byrnes. At that time George Gould had received a number of threatening letters, in one of which the writer threatened to shoot Gould on sight. Byrnes suggested to the multi-millionaire that he needed the services of some man who wouldn't be afraid to "shoot up" Broadway during the busy hours if necessary, who would hit the man he shot at instead of some other individual, and suggested Masterson. For eight months he shadowed Mr. Gould, finally apprehending the letter writer at the home of Miss Helen Gould, whom he insisted had promised to marry him. Since then he has lived in New York. In 1905, at the request of President Roosevelt, he was appointed deputy United States marshal for New York.

Mastin, a hamlet in the extreme eastern part of Johnson county, is a station on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R. 11 miles east of Olathe, the county seat. It has express and telegraph facilities and receives mail at Kenneth. In 1910 the population was 25.

Matfield Green, a little village in Chase county, is located on the south fork of the Cottonwood river in Matfield township, near the south line of the county, 17 miles south of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 9 miles south of Bazaar, the nearest railroad station and shipping point. It has a bank and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 275.

Mathewson, a post hamlet of Labette county, is located on the Neosho river and on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., in Neosho township, 12 miles north of Oswego, the county seat. It had a population of 25 in 1910. The plat for the town was made in 1879. William Downs erected a building, in which he lived and kept a store and the post-office. The railroad name is Strauss.

Maxson, a discontinued postoffice in Agency township, Osage county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 10 miles south-east of Lyndon, the county seat, and about 6 miles northeast of Melvern, whence it receives mail by rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 40.

May Day, a hamlet of Riley county, is located in Center township, 35 miles from Manhattan, the county seat, and 10 miles from Green,

Clay county, the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 59.

Mayetta, a village of Jackson county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Cedar township, about 8 miles south of Holton, the county seat. All the general lines of business are represented, including a bank, telegraph and express offices. Three rural mail routes emanate from the Mayetta postoffice. The population in 1910 was 350. The town was founded by Mrs. E. E. Lunger, who laid off the lots on Dec. 1, 1886, and sold 16 of them immediately. She gave the railroad company some 10 acres of land on condition that she be allowed to name the town. The name is a combination of Mary and Henrietta, which was the name of Mrs. Lunger's little daughter who died some time before.

Mayfield, one of the villages of Sumner county, is located in Osborne township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles west of Wellington, the county seat. It has a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, 2 flour mills, good schools and churches, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 225.

Mayview, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located in Brown's Creek township on Brown's creek, 12 miles south of Mankato, the county seat. It had 35 inhabitants according to the census of 1910 and receives daily mail from Jewell.

Maywood, a hamlet in the western part of Wyandotte county, is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 14 miles west of Kansas City. It has rural delivery from Bethel. The population in 1910 was 16.

Meade, the county seat of Meade county, is located north of the central portion on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has 2 banks, 2 newspapers (the News and the Globe), all lines of mercantile enterprise, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 664. Meade was founded in 1885. The buildings were all of native stone which existed in abundance. During the first few months the growth was very rapid on account of prospects of county organization. A bank was established and two newspapers were started. It was declared the temporary county seat on Nov. 4, 1885. A few days later the town was organized as a city of the third class and the following officers elected: Mayor, Peter E. Hart; police judge, William C. O. Osgood; councilmen, Nelson Button, Evan A. Furst, George M. Roberts, David Truax and William H. Stewart. In Jan., 1886, Meade was chosen permanent county seat. It was originally called Meade Center, but the name was changed to Meade by the act of Feb. 26, 1889.

Meade County, one of the southern tier, is the fourth east from the Colorado line. It is bounded on the north by Gray and Ford counties; on the east by Clark; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Seward and Haskell counties. It was created in 1873 and named in honor of Gen. George G. Meade. The boundaries were de-

fined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 27 west, with the north line of township 29 south; thence south along range line to its intersection with the south boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence west along said boundary line of the State of Kansas to a point where it is intersected by the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects the north boundary line of town 29 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

The county was dissolved in 1883, but was reestablished in 1885 with slightly different boundaries. The northern boundary was made the north line of township 30 south, and the east boundary was extended to the east line of range 27 west, adding another tier of townships on the east. The county was organized in 1885, when a petition signed by 250 householders attesting that the county had more than 1,500 inhabitants and that more than 250 of these were householders, was sent to the governor, John A. Martin. He appointed I. N. Graves census taker. The returns showed a population of 3,507, of whom 1,165 were householders. The governor made the proclamation of organization on Nov. 4. Meade Center was declared the temporary county seat and the following temporary county officers named: County clerk, A. D. McDavid; commissioners, L. S. Sears of Meade Center, H. L. Mullen of Fowler, and E. M. Mears of West Plains. The election for the location of the county seat and the choosing of permanent officers was held on Jan. 5, 1886. The candidates for county seat were Fowler, Pearlette and Meade Center, the last named being the winner. The officers elected were as follows: County clerk, M. B. Peed; clerk of the district court, W. H. Willis; treasurer, W. F. Foster; probate judge, N. K. McCall; sheriff, Mr. McKibben; register of deeds, C. W. Adams; superintendent of public instruction, M. B. Clark; county attorney, Samuel Lawrence; surveyor, Price Moody; coroner, E. E. Bucheher; commissioners, John D. Wick, Chris Schmoker and H. L. Muller; representative, R. M. Painter.

The first settlements in Meade county were made in 1878. In 1879 a colony from Zanesville, Ohio, settled at Pearlette. Daniel Dillon and John Joblin were prominent in the organization of the colony. A little newspaper, the Pearlette Call, was issued, the first number appearing in April, 1879. In February of the same year a salt sink was discovered about 3 miles south of Meade Center. This hole, which was said by scientists to be one of the remarkable natural curiosities of the state, made its appearance suddenly on the site of a favorite camping ground. A traveler having camped on the spot returned after 3 days and found the salt sink, which was a hole 200 feet wide and over 100 feet deep, and about half full of water. Salt was manufactured by evaporation for four or five years, but the enterprise was abandoned for lack of a market. Peat was discovered in the fall of 1878. About the middle of the '80s artesian water was discovered and by 1887 a large number of wells had been sunk on farms in Crooked Creek township. At present there are 1,000 artesian wells in the northeastern part

of the county, within an area of 6 miles wide by 30 long, known as Artesian Valley. The water is found at a depth of 150 feet. A good grade of pumice limestone, sandstone and gypsum is also found.

The county is divided into nine townships, viz: Cimarron, Crooked Creek, Fowler, Logan, Meade Center, Mertilla, Odee, Sand Creek and West Plains. The postoffices are Atwater, Carmen, Fowler, Jasper, Lakeland, Meade, Mertilla, Miles, Plains and Uneda. The general surface is a rolling prairie with some rough lands and bluffs in the southeast. Bottom lands average a mile in width and comprise 10 per cent. of the area. Timber is scarce. Crooked creek enters in the northeast, flows east about 10 miles, thence by a devious course to the southeast corner of the county. It has several tributary creeks. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. enters in the northeast and crosses southwest through Meade into Seward county.

The leading crop is wheat, which in 1910 brought an income to the farmers of \$618,938; Kafir corn the same year was worth \$170,340; alfalfa and other tame grasses, \$128,097; barley, \$75,644. Corn, oats, buckwheat, millet, milo, maize, sorghum, Irish potatoes and wild grasses are other important crops. The raising of live stock is profitable. The animals sold for slaughter in 1910 brought \$264,644, and the total value of farm products for that year was \$1,642,089. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$9,192,283, and the population was 5,055, showing an average wealth per capita above the average for the state. The population in 1900 was 1,581, the gain in the last ten years being over 200 per cent. In common with other western counties Meade experienced a depression during the latter '80s and the '90s from which it has now fully recovered.

Medal of Honor Legion.—On April 24, 1890, a meeting was held in Topeka, having for its object the uniting in an organization of all soldiers and sailors who received medals of honor while in the service of the United States. Every one who received such a mark of distinction was eligible for membership on payment of one dollar. A temporary organization was effected with M. A. Dillon as commander-in-chief, and Thomas M. Reed as adjutant. A circular was sent out on July 23, 1890, requesting all persons holding medals to become members, but the records do not show that the legion ever became a permanent institution.

Medary, Samuel, the last regularly appointed territorial governor of Kansas, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 25, 1801. The name was originally spelled "Madeira." On the maternal side he was of Quaker extraction, his mother's ancestry having come to America with William Penn. He was educated at the Norristown Academy, and at the age of sixteen years was a contributor to the Norristown Herald. The encouragement he received from the editor of that paper doubtless influenced him to select journalism for a profession. He learned the printer's trade and in 1825 went to Batavia, Ohio, where three years later he started the Ohio Sun, in the interest of Gen. Andrew Jackson's

candidacy for presidency. In 1834 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower house of the Ohio legislature, and at the expiration of his term was chosen to represent his district in the state senate. He then purchased the newspaper known as the *Western Hemisphere*, at Columbus, and changed the name to the *Ohio Statesman*, which he continued to edit until 1857. His paper became a power in Ohio politics, and even wielded a national influence with the Democratic party. When the Oregon boundary became a subject of dispute, Mr. Medary is credited with being the author of the slogan: "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." In 1844 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, where he produced a letter from Gen. Jackson requesting him, in case of discord, to present the name of James K. Polk for the presidency. This was done, and Polk was nominated. In 1856 Mr. Medary was temporary chairman of the national convention that nominated James Buchanan and did all in his power to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. In March, 1857, he was appointed governor of the Territory of Minnesota. When it was admitted as a state in May, 1858, he was made postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, and held that position until appointed governor of Kansas the following November. He resigned the governorship in Dec., 1860, returned to Columbus and established the *Crisis*, which he continued to publish until his death on Nov. 7, 1864. Gov. Medary was endearingly called the "Old wheel-horse of Democracy," and in 1869 the party in Ohio erected a monument at Columbus "In commemoration of his public services, private virtues, distinguished ability, and devotion to principle."

Medary's Administration.—Samuel Medary was appointed governor of Kansas Territory on Nov. 19, 1858. He took the oath of office before Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States supreme court, on Dec. 1, and assumed the duties of the office on the 18th of the same month. At that time there was considerable excitement in the southeastern part of the territory over the operations of Capt. Montgomery's company of free-state men. (See *Montgomery, James*.) The day after Gov. Medary entered upon his executive functions he received a communication from Fort Scott, signed by Charles Bull, the sheriff of Bourbon county; William T. Campbell, a deputy United States marshal; and J. E. Jones, editor of the *Fort Scott Democrat*, notifying him of an attack on that place "by 100 armed men," and asking him to take such action as would protect the people of that section from these raids.

Judging from the reports, the governor proceeded in a somewhat leisurely fashion to grant the request of the petitioners. On the 20th he sent his private secretary, Samuel A. Medary, to Fort Leavenworth, "to ascertain the number and character of the troops at the disposal of the commandant." On the 24th a mass meeting at Paola appointed H. M. Hughes, J. M. Breeding and G. W. Miller a committee to appeal to the governor for aid, as Montgomery, John Brown and others, with from 100 to 200 armed men were moving toward that town. Apparently, the governor was still unwilling to resort to extreme measures, but

on the 25th he wrote Capt. Arnold Elzey, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, that he had received confirmatory information concerning the outrages in Linn and Bourbon counties, and suggesting that "If it be possible for you to call upon me without delay, you will confer a favor, and assist me materially in the confirmation and execution of such plans as must be adopted. If it is impossible for you to leave your post, I would request the presence of Lieut. Jones with such powers to speak for you as you may be able to confer."

A week had elapsed since the call for help from Fort Scott, but the governor had not yet perfected his plans. On the 28th he telegraphed to President Buchanan, requesting the secretary of war "to order the issuing of 600 rifled muskets, with the necessary accouterments, from the St. Louis arsenal; also that the officer commanding at the arsenal be instructed to issue ammunition (ball and cartridge) upon the requisition of Capt. A. J. Weaver, of Linn county, the quantity not to exceed 10,000 rounds."

Another communication of the same date was addressed to Maj. John Sedgwick, commanding at Fort Riley, and requested four companies of cavalry to assist in the execution of writs held by the sheriffs of Linn, Lykins and Bourbon counties. Maj. Sedgwick replied on the 31st that he had only two companies of cavalry available, and these, under command of Capt. W. S. Walker, had been ordered to report to the governor for instructions. While all these preparations were under way, the situation in southeastern Kansas had become more quiet and the troops were not used at that time.

On Jan. 3, 1859, the legislature met at Leecompton and organized by the election of C. W. Babcock as president of the council, and A. Larzere as speaker of the house. At the evening session of that date Gov. Medary submitted his message, in which he said: "As the subject of forming a state constitution, and asking admission into the Union has been extensively agitated, it might be expected that I should allude to it in this place. In doing so, I shall speak of it only in a practical sense—it has no political connection. The territorial condition is certainly not desirable for a large and wealthy community—it is a transition from youth to manhood—from weakness to strength. It is a question with the people of Kansas, whether they are prepared to assume the weighty responsibilities of a state government. Personal ambition should not be permitted to step in between them and their true interests. The question should be discussed in all its bearings, and brought to a decision favorable to the interests of the whole people. Population has much to do with the question, it is true; but to the people of Kansas, who have the expense of government to pay out of their own pockets, their ability to do so is of deep interest to them, and should not be overlooked."

The governor then announced that he had "received by mail, from the secretary of the interior, authority to offer a reward of \$250 each for the apprehension of Capts. Montgomery and Brown." He next dis-

cussed at some length the troubles in Linn and Bourbon counties, but refrained from any analysis of "the differences of opinion growing out of past political strife," though he intimated that Montgomery was responsible for most of the unsettled conditions in that portion of the territory.

"Kansas," said he, "has long enough been made the scapegoat of political parties and political demagogues outside the territory. She has a character of her own to make—she has interests of her own to subserve—she has rights to wield through her own intelligence, and on her own responsibility, without gratuities by way of advice from those who have enough to do, if they would look after their own affairs. Thousands are looking to these broad prairies, rich beyond estimate in their agricultural abilities, with a climate healthful and invigorating, for homes for themselves and their children. Millions of capital is ready to be invested in our midst, confident of abundant returns. But without quiet and protection, all other blessings will not avail."

As soon as the message was read and referred, each house adopted a resolution to adjourn at noon on the 4th to meet at Lawrence on the 7th, "for lack of suitable rooms, hotel accommodations and other conveniences." The remainder of the session was therefore held at Lawrence.

The committee to which was referred the governor's message made two reports. The majority report, signed by John W. Wright, James L. McDowell, T. R. Roberts and W. Spriggs, all free-state men, recounted in detail the massacre of a number of free-state men on the Marais des Cygnes by Capt. Hamelton, and recommended that all armed bands should be dispersed, in order that the law might be sustained and the people permitted to pursue their peaceful vocations without fear of molestation.

"Kansas has too long suffered in her good name," says this majority report, "from the acts of lawless men and from the corruption of Federal officers. The committee believe the government possesses sufficient power to suppress outrages and would enforce the law; but unfortunately now, as in the past time, the officers at Washington interfere and direct a policy that only adds to the power of bad men, and paralyzes the efforts of those who wish to sustain the law. The policy of the general government, of offering a reward of \$500 for Capts. Montgomery and Brown, will not succeed. The man of Kansas that would, for a reward, deliver up a man to the general government, would sink into the grave of an Arnold or a Judas. While such is public sentiment, we believe a large portion of our people would march under the flag of their country to arrest Montgomery or other violators of law; but such have been the acts of the general government in this territory, that public sentiment will not permit any person to receive the gold of the general government as a bribe to do a duty."

The majority also reported a bill extending the criminal jurisdiction of Douglas county over certain counties where the trouble existed; recommended to President Buchanan the removal of the United States

marshal and the "appointment of a man of nerve, if he has any of that kind of stock on hand;" and closed the report with a resolution to sustain the governor in all proper efforts to enforce the law and maintain peace.

The minority report, which was signed by H. J. Canniff, George Graham and S. S. Vaile, recommended the appointment of a committee of three members of the house to visit Linn and Bourbon counties on a tour of investigation, and an appropriation of \$250 to defray the expenses of such visit.

The legislature adjourned on Feb. 11, after repealing the acts of the legislative sessions of 1855 and 1857 and establishing in their stead codes of civil and criminal procedure. Other acts authorized the governor to employ counsel for Dr. John Doy, who was accused of freeing slaves; provided for the appointment by the governor of a territorial auditor and treasurer, and made a new apportionment for members of the legislature.

On Feb. 9 Gov. Medary approved the bill providing for the formation of a state constitution and government. By the provisions of this measure the people were to vote on the fourth Monday in March, 1859, on the question of holding a constitutional convention. If a majority decided in favor of the convention fifty-two delegates were to be elected on the first Tuesday in June; the convention was to meet on the first Tuesday in July; the constitution was to be submitted to the people on the first Tuesday in October, and if ratified state officers were to be elected on the first Tuesday in December. It was the convention thus provided for that framed the Wyandotte constitution, the one under which Kansas was finally admitted. (See Constitutions.)

Near the close of the session the governor approved a bill to establish peace in Kansas. It provided "That no criminal offense heretofore committed in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, McGee, Allen and Anderson, growing out of any political differences of opinion, or arising, in any way, from such political differences of opinion, shall be subject to any prosecution, on any complaint or indictment, in any court whatsoever in this territory, and all criminal actions now commenced, growing out of political differences of opinion, shall be dismissed."

On the day of adjournment the legislature adopted a joint resolution requesting the governor to issue a proclamation to the people, publishing this act. Gov. Medary issued the proclamation the same day, and just before the final adjournment announced the appointment of Hiram J. Strickler as territorial auditor, and Robert B. Mitchell as territorial treasurer.

One of the most important political conventions ever held in Kansas assembled at Osawatimie on May 18, 1859, and organized the Republican party in and for the territory. Among the distinguished visitors present was Horace Greeley, who addressed the convention. The declaration of principles enunciated:

"That, while we declare our submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and disclaim all control over slavery in the states

in which it exists, we hold that the constitution does not carry slavery into the territories, but that it is the creature of special enactment, and has existence only where supported by it; and we reprobate and condemn the perversion of the power of the supreme court of the United States to sectional demands and party purposes.

"That, with the founders of the republic, we believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it is proper that the people of an organized territory should be permitted to elect their own officers and enact their own laws, free from Congressional and executive control.

"That freedom is national, and slavery sectional, and that we are inflexibly opposed to the extension of slavery to soil now free.

"That we condemn the administration for its feebleness and impotency in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States, and demand such further legislation by Congress as will forever suppress the inhuman traffic.

"That the Wyandotte constitutional convention be requested to incorporate in the bill of rights in the constitution a provision that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in Kansas, except in punishment of crime.

"That the passage of a liberal homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve it, would be a measure just in principle, sound in policy, and productive of the greatest good to the people of the nation; and that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the senate by the Democratic party, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government."

With the formation of the Republican party the old free-state organization disappeared, and the names "free-state" and "pro-slavery," as used to distinguish political parties or factions, also disappeared, the names "Republican" and "Democrat" taking their places. The first contest between the parties under the new names was for the election of delegates to the Wyandotte convention in June, 1859, and resulted in the choice of 35 Republicans and 17 Democrats. (See Constitutional Conventions.)

By the ratification of the Wyandotte constitution by the people on Oct. 4, it became necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing the formation of a state government, to elect state officers on the first Tuesday in December. On Oct. 12 a Republican convention met at Topeka and nominated the following candidates: Governor, Charles Robinson; lieutenant-governor, Joseph P. Root; secretary of state, John W. Robinson; auditor, George S. Hillyer; treasurer, William Tholen; attorney-general, Benjamin F. Simpson; superintendent of public instruction, W. R. Griffith; chief justice, Thomas Ewing, Jr.; associate justices, Samuel A. Kingman and Lawrence D. Bailey; representative in Congress, Martin F. Conway.

The Democratic nominating convention met at Lawrence on Oct. 25

Samuel Medary, the territorial governor, was selected as the candidate of the party for governor; John P. Slough was nominated for lieutenant-governor; A. P. Walker, for secretary of state; Joel K. Goodin, for auditor; R. L. Pease, for treasurer; Orlin Thurston, for attorney-general; J. S. McGill, for superintendent of public instruction; Joseph Williams, for chief justice; Samuel A. Stinson and Robert B. Mitchell, for associate justices; and John A. Halderman, for representative in Congress.

At the election on Dec. 6 Robinson received 7,908 votes, and Medary, 5,395, the remainder of the Republican ticket being elected by substantially the same majority. In the meantime an election for delegate to Congress had been held on Nov. 8, when Marcus J. Parrott, the Republican candidate, defeated Saunders W. Johnston, Democrat, by a vote of 9,708 to 7,232.

On Jan. 2, 1860, the legislature was convened in regular session at Lecompton. W. W. Updegraff was elected president of the council, and G. A. Colton was chosen speaker of the house. In his message, which was presented on the 3d, Gov. Medary recommended the passage of a law to abolish the boards of county supervisors and substitute therefor a board of three commissioners in each county. He also recommended a law regulating the rate of interest, and made a virulent attack upon the registry law passed by the preceding session, which law, according to the governor, had "deprived many of our citizens of the elective franchise;" it was "crude and mischievous," and he thought its total repeal would "add much to the relief of the taxpayers."

A resolution to adjourn to Lawrence was passed in both houses on the 4th, but it was vetoed by the governor, because the completion of a large, new hotel at Lecompton, "making four very good hotels," afforded ample accommodations at the seat of government. The resolution was then passed over the veto by a vote of 9 to 4 in the council and 22 to 7 in the house, and on the 7th the legislature reassembled in Lawrence. Gov. Medary and Sec. Walsh remained at Lecompton. They asked the United States attorney-general for an opinion as to the legality of the removal, and refused to recognize the acts of the assembly. Consequently, on Jan. 18, the legislature adjourned, but on the same day the governor issued a proclamation calling a special session, to meet at Lecompton on the 19th.

The assembly met pursuant to the call, elected the same officers, and on the 20th received another message from the governor, in which he called attention to the reports of the territorial auditor and treasurer, recommended a revision of the election laws, and called attention to the fact that the last session failed to provide for sessions of the supreme court. Immediately after the reading of the message, the legislature again voted to adjourn to Lawrence, and again the proposition was vetoed by the governor. By a vote similar to that of the 4th, the measure was passed over the veto, and the assembly met at Lawrence on the 21st. This time Gov. Medary accepted the situation with as much complais-

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ance as could be expected under the circumstances. The general laws passed during this session made a volume of 264 pages.

The greatest interest of the session centered upon the bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the territory, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary on Feb. 20. In his veto message he said: "This bill appears to be more political than practical—more for the purpose of obtaining men's opinions than for any benefit or injury it can be to any one. I am the more fully convinced of this from the articles which have appeared in the organs of the Republican party in this territory, which, it is proper to presume, speak by authority of those they represent. Two of the papers before me call upon you to pass the bill, to see what I may say, and compel me to act in the premises."

Then, after quoting from some of the newspapers referred to and giving an exhaustive review of the slavery question, he said: "You merely enact into a law, the provisions of the Wyandotte constitution. It is merely declaratory. You give no notice to the owner of the slave—you take 'snap judgment' on him; but are careful to impose no penalty if he should laugh at your sudden interference, and pursue the even tenor of his way."

The governor also called attention to the provisions of the organic act, giving the people the power to regulate their own institutions. "You claim," said he, "under this declaration of the organic act, the right to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Kansas. By so doing, you mistake both the words and the meaning, and misconceive the true spirit of the text."

And yet, in spite of this caustic criticism from the governor, the members of the legislature felt that they were exercising the same power as that exercised by the "bogus" legislature of 1855, when they passed the notorious "black laws," and construed the organic act in such a way as to force slavery into the territory. With this view, the legislature passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 29 to 8 in the house and 9 to 4 in the council. Judge Pettit of the territorial supreme court later held the act to be unconstitutional.

A census of the territory, reported to the governor early in the year 1860, showed a population of 71,770. As this was not equal to the number required to secure a representative in Congress, the legislature feared a delay in the admission of Kansas as a state, and appointed a committee to take another enumeration. This committee reported a population of 97,570, and the Federal census, taken June 1, showed a population of 109,401 within the limits as defined by the Wyandotte constitution, or about 16,000 more than the population of the average Congressional district.

In anticipation of speedy admission to statehood, both the political parties held conventions to select delegates to the national conventions. The Democratic convention assembled at Atchison on March 27, and selected as delegates to the Charleston convention, John A. Halderman, Isaac E. Eaton, John P. Slough, H. M. Moore, George M. Beebe, Charles

W. Blair, James Christian, Charles Sims, William Weer, R. B. Mitchell, Robert Wilson and Cyrus K. Holliday. The convention adopted resolutions denouncing the law prohibiting slavery passed by the last session of the legislature, and commending Gov. Medary for his veto.

The Republican convention met at Lawrence on April 11. A. C. Wilder, John A. Martin, W. W. Ross, William A. Phillips, A. G. Proctor and John P. Hatterscheidt were elected as delegates to the national convention at Chicago, and T. D. Thacher, R. Gilpatrick and C. B. Lines were nominated for presidential electors. The resolutions adopted by the convention denounced "certain territorial bonds and warrants issued for claims allowed under the commission created by the legislature of 1859," and charged the territorial officials with "palpable pervasions of duty in giving these evidences of territorial indebtedness."

The great drought of 1860 (See Droughts) caused intense suffering in all parts of the territory. Gov. Medary was importuned to call a special session of the legislature, in the hope that it might be able to devise some means of relief, but he declined to do so, and traveled over the territory to ascertain the conditions. On Sept. 10 he wrote to Gen. Cass, the United States secretary of state, asking for leave of absence to visit the United States fair at Cincinnati and the Ohio state fair at Dayton, "to correct false impressions that may be started to our injuries, while at the same time state the facts just as they are," etc. Leave was granted, but the governor remained so long in Ohio that, toward the latter part of the month, Gen. Cass ordered him to return immediately to Kansas. This order was evidently not to Gov. Medary's liking, for in his reply, dated Sept. 25, he said: "On my return to Kansas, I will endeavor to satisfy the department that I am not justly chargeable with frequent and unnecessary absence from duty. I am now nearly sixty years of age, and yours is the first imputation ever cast upon me from my youth up of 'neglect of duty,' in any capacity of a public character I ever held."

Gov. Medary did not return at once, however, and on Nov. 22 he telegraphed Gen. Cass from Columbus, Ohio, as follows: "I have just received alarming news from Fort Scott, K. T., of which you are by this time apprised. From the fact of my salary being withheld, I had determined to resign my office; but from the horrible news from Kansas I shall leave on the first train to-night for that afflicted territory. I will be at Leavenworth on next Sunday, where dispatches can reach me."

Obviously, the relations between Gov. Medary and the state department did not improve, and on Dec. 17, 1860, he tendered his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1861. He did not wait until that time, however, to relinquish the office, as a letter from George M. Beebe, territorial secretary, to President Buchanan, dated Dec. 21, 1860, says: "The resignation of Gov. Medary temporarily devolves the duties of executive on me." The records of the territory show that Mr. Beebe became acting governor on that date.

Medical Association.—(See Medical Societies.)

Medical Colleges.—A preparatory medical course was incorporated in the curriculum of the state university in 1880, but the first regularly established medical college in the state was the Kansas Medical College of Topeka, which filed articles of association and incorporation in the office of the secretary of state on July 3, 1889. Among the 21 incorporators were Albert H. Horton, John Martin, Thomas A. Osborn, George W. Veale and some of the leading physicians of the state. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000; John Martin was elected president of the board of trustees; Thomas A. Osborn, vice-president; Dr. M. B. Ward, secretary, and J. S. Collins, treasurer. The college opened on Sept. 23, 1890, in a building located at the corner of Twelfth and Tyler streets, with a faculty of 24 members. At the time the college was established there was no provision of law furnishing subjects for the dissecting room, and in 1895 the robbery of a number of graves in adjacent cemeteries created a great excitement and led Gov. Morrill to call out the militia. (See Morrill's Administration.) In 1903 the college became the medical department of Washburn College, and the old building at Twelfth and Tyler streets was torn down. In the college year 1909-10 there were 68 students enrolled in the department, 13 of whom graduated at the close of the year.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City was given a charter by the State of Kansas on July 12, 1894, with the following physicians as a board of trustees: J. W. May, president; William C. Boteler, first vice-president; J. C. Martin, second vice-president; E. M. Hetherington, secretary; R. A. Roberts, financial secretary; John Troutman, treasurer, all of Kansas City, Kan. The college opened that fall at the corner of Fifth and Central streets in the Chamber of Commerce building, with a faculty of 31 members. In 1897 it was removed to the corner of Sixth street and Ann avenue, and in 1903 to the corner of Central and Simpson avenues. When the clinical department of the University of Kansas medical school was reorganized in 1905 it absorbed the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Two medical colleges were opened in Kansas City in the fall of 1897—the Kansas City Medical College and the Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery. The former began operations on Sept. 14, with the following board of trustees: George W. Fitzpatrick, president; Warrner L. Seaman, vice-president; J. A. Smith, secretary; G. E. Tead, treasurer, and P. S. Mitchell. It was located at the corner of Sixth street and Minnesota avenue. The College of Medicine and Surgery was located in the New York Life building and opened its doors on Sept. 22, with a faculty of 29 members. The board of trustees was composed of S. A. Dunham, president; George M. Gray, vice-president; James L. Harrington, secretary; Ernest J. Lutz, treasurer; John B. Scroggs, M. B. Ward, G. O. Coffin, H. M. Downs, A. J. Welch, P. L. McDonald and R. E. Morris. Like the College of Physicians and Surgeons, these two institutions were merged into the medical department of the University of Kansas in 1905. (See University of Kansas.)

Medical Societies, State.—On Feb. 10, 1859, the governor approved an act of the territorial legislature providing for the incorporation of the Kansas Medical Society and naming 29 physicians as the incorporators. They were M. Bailey, H. H. Beals, G. W. Beaumont, J. G. Blunt, O. Brown, H. J. Canniff, A. Danford, A. Fuller, William Graham, S. C. Harrington, M. Hartman, M. F. Holaday, Amory Hunting, C. F. Kobb, J. Leigh, T. Linsey, W. Madison, C. E. Miner, A. Newman, J. M. Pelot, J. H. Phelps, S. B. Prentiss, A. J. Richey, Charles Robinson, J. W. Robinson, J. P. Root, L. C. Tolles, J. B. Wheeler and J. B. Woodward.

The same day a portion of the incorporators met at Lawrence and effected an organization by electing Dr. S. B. Prentiss president and Dr. J. B. Woodward, secretary. A committee was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws, and one to prepare a code of ethics. At the meeting on Feb. 23, 1860, the code of ethics of the American Medical Association was adopted, as was also the constitution and by-laws prepared by the committee appointed the preceding year. Delegates to the American Medical Association were elected for the first time in 1867, when the Kansas society underwent a reorganization, and the annual meetings have since been dated from that year. The act of 1859 conferred on the society the power to issue certificates to all its members, to grant licenses to respectable physicians who were not graduates of medical colleges, and to organize auxiliary societies in the several counties of Kansas. At the meeting in 1867 resolutions were adopted urging the members to further the organization of such auxiliary societies. Fifteen years later there were in existence the Northwestern Medical Society, the Southern Kansas Medical Society, the Eastern Kansas Medical Society, the Kansas Valley Medical Society, and the Third Judicial District Medical Society, all of which were adjuncts to the state organization. Others organized later were the Golden Belt Medical Society, the Eastern Central branch of the state society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society, and there are a large number of county and city societies in the state.

On June 1, 1867, the first number of the Medical Herald was issued at Leavenworth by Logan & Sinks. It was succeeded by the Kansas Medical Index, published at Fort Scott by Dr. F. F. Dickman as the organ of the state medical society. The Kansas Medical Journal began its career in 1889, and subsequently the name was changed to the Journal of the Kansas Medical Society. It is published at Kansas City, Kan.

In recent years the annual meetings of the society have usually been held in May, at such places as the society selects. The officers elected at the annual meeting of 1911 were as follows: President, J. T. Axtell; vice-presidents, George M. Gray, H. G. Welch and G. W. Anderson; secretary, Charles S. Huffman; treasurer, L. H. Mumm. The membership runs into hundreds, all parts of the state being represented. Concerning the meeting of 1911 the Medical Journal says: "The attendance, while not up to the standard set at the last meeting at Kansas City, was good. Two hundred and thirty members signed the registration book."

Through the influence of the society, an act was passed by the Kansas legislature making it "unlawful for any person to practice medicine in Kansas who has not attended two full courses of instruction and graduated in some respectable school of medicine in the United States or some foreign country, or produces a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society." The act also provided for a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each violation of the law, to which might be added imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

The above refers to the Allopathic or "regular" school of medicine. On April 14, 1869, a number of Homeopathic physicians assembled at Leavenworth and organized the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas, with the following officers: President, Richard Huson; vice-president, James A. Rubicon; secretary and treasurer, Martin Mayer; board of censors, Lewis Grassmuck, B. L. Davis, W. B. Bolton, R. M. Huntington and J. J. Edie. The society was incorporated under the laws of the state on Jan. 24, 1871, with John J. Edie, H. F. Klemp, J. A. Rubicon, Richard and S. K. Huson as charter members. Annual meetings have since been held, at which topics relating to the medical profession are discussed, the proceedings frequently closing with a banquet. The 1911 meeting was held at Kansas City, and the banquet was a joint affair with the Missouri Homeopathic Society. The officers elected in 1911 were as follows: Dr. O. L. Barlinghouse, of Iola, president; Dr. C. D. Armstrong, of Salina, secretary; Dr. Marian E. Swift, of Topeka, treasurer.

An Eclectic Medical Association was organized on June 1, 1869, at Lawrence, with Samuel E. Martin, of Topeka, president; N. Simmons, of Lawrence, recording secretary; M. Summerfield, of Lawrence, corresponding secretary; David Surber, of Perry, treasurer. This association later developed into a state organization, which was incorporated by the act of March 27, 1871, as the Kansas Eclectic Medical Association, Daniel B. Crouse, Ansel M. Eidson, George H. Field, Samuel E. Martin, David Surber and Caleb D. Ward as incorporators. In 1883 a joint stock company was formed under a charter providing for a capital stock of \$30,000 for the purpose of establishing a medical college, but the institution never became a reality. The society still holds annual meetings, and in 1911 numbered several hundred members.

By the act of Feb. 27, 1879, the three medical societies—Allopathic, Homeopathic and Eclectic—were each authorized to appoint a board of examiners of seven members to pass upon the qualifications of and issue certificates to the physicians of the state. Every practitioner was required to show his diploma to the board representing the school of which he was a member, and to make an affidavit that he was the lawful possessor of the same, and that the institution issuing it was engaged in good faith in the business of imparting medical instruction, etc. This law was decided unconstitutional by the state supreme court in Jan., 1881, when the boards were "summarily deposed." No efficient law for

the examination and licensing of physicians was then placed on the statute books until the act of March 1, 1901, which provided for a board of "medical examination and registration." This board was made to consist of seven members "who shall be physicians in good standing in their profession, and who shall have received the degree of doctor of medicine from some reputable medical college or university not less than six years prior to their appointment, representation to be given to the different schools of practice as nearly as possible in proportion to their numerical strength in the state, but no one school to have a majority of the whole board."

In the appointment of the first board one member was to be appointed for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years, after which all appointments were to be for four years. With some slight modifications this is still the law of the state. The board is composed of three Allopaths, two Homeopaths and two Eclectics. It examines into the qualifications of all physicians of the state, and has been a stimulus to the medical societies of the several schools.

Medicine Lodge, the county seat of Barber county, is located in the northeastern part of the county on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. and is also the terminus of a branch of that road which is extended from Kiowa in the southeastern part of the county. The town is situated at an altitude of 1,468 feet. It has substantial business blocks, good graded and high schools, 5 churches, 2 state banks, and two newspapers (the Barber County Index and the Medicine Lodge Cresset). There is a daily hack to Eagle and Lasswell. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 1,100. This is the home town of Chester I. Long, and was the home of the late Carrie Nation, before she began her career of wrecking saloons. Medicine Lodge was named after the river which flows along its southern edge. The Indians were in the habit of camping here to make medicine. The town was not founded until 1873, but there were settlers at this point before that date, as it is recorded in the historical collections that the Indians made a raid through this territory in 1868 and murdered women and children at Medicine Lodge. In Feb., 1873, John Hutchinson came with a party of men and laid out a town on a site of 400 acres. The first building was a hotel erected by D. Updegraff. A number of buildings were erected, including two stores. Immigration was very rapid during the first year. The first physician to locate was C. T. Trigg; the first attorney, W. E. Hutchinson; the first druggist, S. A. Winston; the first merchants, Bemis, Jordan & Co. The postoffice was established in 1873, with S. A. Winston as postmaster. It was made a money order office in 1879. The town was incorporated in that year, and the first officers were: Mayor, W. W. Cook; police judge, H. M. Davis; city clerk, S. J. Shepler; councilmen, W. W. Staniford, J. N. Iliff, George Mitts, J. Storey and D. M. Carmichael. The first newspaper was the Barber County Mail, which was

started in 1878 by M. J. Cochran. The first school was taught in 1873 by Miss Lucinda Burlingame.

Medicine Lodge River, a stream of southwestern Kansas, rises in the southern part of Kiowa county and flows eastward for about 40 miles, entering Barber county near the northwest corner. From this point the general course is southeast until it crosses the state line near the southeast corner of Barber county, where it turns southward and empties into the salt fork of the Arkansas river in Oklahoma. The name is of Indian origin.

Medina, a discontinued postoffice on the Union Pacific R. R., in Jefferson county, is located 16 miles southwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 2 miles from Perry, whence mail is supplied by rural route. Medina was established in 1865, when the railroad was built. Lutt, Kunkle & Menzer bought the land and platted it and established a store. A postoffice was established the next year with William King, who opened the second store, as postmaster. The town was at one time quite prosperous and had a weekly newspaper and a dozen business establishments.

Medora, a little village of Reno county, is located at the junction of the main lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. It is in Medora township, 10 miles northeast of Hutchinson, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 75.

Meeker, Jotham, missionary, was born at Xenia, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1804. His boyhood was spent on a farm, after which he learned the printer's trade. He then joined Rev. Isaac McCoy in mission work among the Indians, beginning his career as a missionary among the Pottawatomies at Carey, Mich., in 1825. Two years later he was sent to the Ottawa mission at Thomas, Mich., and while there he devised a system of applying the English alphabet to the phonetic spelling of the Indian words, which greatly simplified the work of the mission teacher. In 1833, at the suggestion of Mr. McCoy, he came to Kansas with an old-fashioned hand printing press—the first ever brought to Kansas—for the purpose of printing books in the Indian language. The first one of these was known as the "Delaware First Book." Copies of several of the books thus printed by Mr. Meeker are now in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society. He died at the Ottawa mission in Kansas, in Jan., 1855.

Melrose, a country hamlet in Cherokee county, is located about 15 miles southwest of Columbus, the county seat, and 7 from Faulkner, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives its mail.

Melvern, one of the incorporated towns of Osage county, is located in Melvern township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Marais des Cygnes river, 10 miles south of Lyndon, the county seat. It has ample banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the Review),

good schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 505.

The town was laid out in 1870 by a town company consisting of S. B. Enderton, Charles Cochran, J. P. Ball, L. F. Warner, J. W. Beck, J. F. Want, J. M. Woods and Alexander Blake, and was named for Malvern Hills, Scotland. The prospects of a railroad made the immediate growth of the town very rapid. This was followed by a depression when the road failed to materialize within a reasonable time. In 1881 a terrific cyclone swept down the north side of the Marais des Cygnes river. It was a half mile in width and leveled everything in its path. Two men were killed and a great deal of property was destroyed. The first school was taught in 1870 by Miss Anna Want; the first birth occurred the same year and was that of Thomas M. Beck, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beck. The first marriage was between O. B. Hastings and Cecelia Wallace. The first death was that of Mary A. Huffman. The first store was opened about the time the town was founded, by Cochran & Warner, and the postoffice was established soon afterward with J. W. Beck postmaster. A flour mill was built the next year on the river by Asher Smith.

Memorial Building.—Soon after the war of 1861-65 a number of states took the necessary steps to erect monuments, or some other suitable form of memorial to commemorate the deeds of their volunteer soldiers. At the close of the war a large number of discharged soldiers, taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the homestead laws, came to Kansas to secure homes, and within a few years the state had a larger population of veterans proportionately than most of the northern and western states. Grand Army posts were organized in almost every county, and after a time an agitation was started, for the erection of a soldiers' monument or memorial hall of some kind. But Kansas was a new state, with an income hardly sufficient to defray the expenses of actually necessary public improvements and the maintenance of the state institutions, and nothing was done.

Congress, by the act of May 29, 1908, appropriated the sum of \$97,466.02 to reimburse the state of Kansas for expenses incurred in recruiting, equipping and subsisting soldiers in the war for the Union. Another act of Congress, approved on March 3, 1909, appropriated the sum of \$425,065.43 to reimburse the state for expenses incurred in repelling Indian invasions. These two appropriations gave Kansas money enough to carry out the long cherished idea of a memorial to the soldiers of the Civil war. Consequently, the legislature of 1909 passed an act authorizing a commission to purchase or condemn a site for a memorial building, the commission to be composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the house of representatives, the department commander of the Kansas department of the Grand Army of the Republic, the secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, one member of the state senate and one of the house of representatives.

The act also provided that the site selected should be near the state capitol, that the commission should employ the state architect to prepare plans for a memorial building suitable for archives and relics of the Grand Army of the Republic and the collections of the Kansas Historical Society. To carry out the provisions of the act an appropriation of \$200,000 was made, of which \$39,115.58 was expended in the purchase of a site at the northeast corner of Tenth and Jackson streets in the city of Topeka, immediately opposite the state capitol grounds, and the remainder lapsed because it could not be used within the time and upon the conditions imposed by law.



MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The commission created by the act of 1909 first asked for the total amount of the two Congressional appropriations—\$522,531.45—but owing to the fact that the state needed a large sum of money for other enterprises, it was decided to ask for but \$250,000, which sum was appropriated by the act of March 8, 1911. The act also approved the site selected and continued the commission authorized by the previous legislature. As soon as the appropriation of 1911 was assured, the commission advertised for bids, which were opened on March 22, but all ran beyond the amount available under the appropriation. Some changes were made and new bids opened on the 30th of the same month. The contracts and estimates as finally agreed upon aggregated \$261,411.

The plans as prepared by the state architect, provided for a building three stories high, with basement, the foundation to be of granite and the superstructure of brick with marble facing, the whole to be practically fire-proof. Work of setting marble was commenced on July 8, 1911, and on Sept. 27 the corner-stone was laid by William H. Taft,

president of the United States. When completed, Kansas will have one of the finest memorial and historical buildings in the Union, another evidence of the "Kansas spirit," which is a synonym of progress.

Memorial Day.—It may not be generally known throughout the North that the custom of placing flowers upon the graves of soldiers who served in the great Civil war originated with a Southern woman near the close of that conflict. It is claimed, on apparently good authority, that this beautiful and touching memorial observance originated with Mrs. Mary A. Williams, of Columbus, Ga. Her husband, Col. C. J. Williams, of the First Georgia regiment (Confederate), died in the spring of 1862 and was buried in the cemetery at Columbus. Mrs. Williams, accompanied by her little daughter, was accustomed to visit her husband's grave at frequent intervals and place fresh flowers upon it. Upon one of these occasions the child asked her mother's permission to put some flowers on the graves of other soldiers near by, and this incident suggested to the mother the idea of having one day in each year consecrated to the work of decorating, with appropriate ceremonies, the graves of those who had died in military service.

In the spring of 1865, several ladies of Columbus joined Mrs. Williams in the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the local cemetery, and a year later, at a meeting of these women, Mrs. Williams was appointed to write a letter to the public on the subject of a memorial day. In her letter, which was dated March 12, 1866, and widely published through the South, she said: "We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them by dedicating at least one day in each year to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. Therefore, we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to aid us in the effort to set apart a certain day to be observed, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers; and we propose the 26th of April as the day."

The proposal of Mrs. Williams and her associates found favor with the people of the North as well as those of the South, and the ceremony, if not the date, is now observed in every state of the Union. Several of the Southern states, by legislative enactment, set apart the day suggested by Mrs. Williams and declared it a legal holiday, but in the North, the season being some weeks later, May 30 is the day generally observed.

By the act of the Kansas legislature, approved by Gov. Martin on Feb. 19, 1866, May 30 is made a legal holiday. The custom of placing flowers on the graves of soldiers was observed by the people of the state for years before the passage of the law, especially in the larger towns where there are a number of soldiers interred in the cemeteries. Music of a patriotic character, and orations calculated to keep alive the memory of the gallant deeds of "the boys of '61" usually comprise the ceremonies in connection with the decoration of the graves. In the

archives of the Kansas Historical Society there are a large number of Memorial Day addresses, delivered by citizens of the state at various times and places.

On May 30, 1904, the people of Topeka, in addition to the usual ceremonies of the day, celebrated the semi-centennial of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which organized Kansas and Nebraska as territories of the United States. The program for the day was arranged by the Grand Army of the Republic and the pioneers of the city, and William H. Taft, then secretary of war, and later president of the United States, was the orator of the day. His address on that occasion may be found in volume six of the Kansas Historical Collections.

Menager Junction, a railroad station in the extreme western portion of Wyandotte county, is at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 16 miles west of Kansas City. It has mail from Piper.

Menda, a small hamlet in the southeastern part of Lyon county, is located 7 miles from Hartford, the nearest railroad station, whence it receives daily mail by rural delivery, and 13 miles from Emporia, the county seat.

Mendota, a country hamlet in Ellis county, is located in Hamilton township, about 20 miles northwest of Hays, the county seat, and 10 miles from Ellis, its shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Menlo, a village in Thomas county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R., 16 miles southeast of Colby, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 elevators, several general stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 200.

Menno, a country postoffice in Hamilton county, is located in Lamont township, about 18 miles southeast of Syracuse, the county seat, and 8 miles from Kendall, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 25.

Mennonites, The, are Germans who received this name from the religious denomination to which they belong, and which was founded at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1525. Members of this sect located in Switzerland, Austria and Russia and it is from these countries that the greatest number emigrated. In 1783 Catharine II, of Russia, invited the Mennonites to colonize the recently acquired province of Taurida. As an inducement to gain these settlers, they were granted immunity from military service, religious freedom, their own local administration, and a community grant of land equal to about 160 acres. They did not own the lands but leased them on condition of cultivating them, the improvements alone, belonging to them. The Mennonites had little to do with the general government, as each of the villages had its burgomaster and the government carried on its business with them by means of three officials. The privileges were granted to these emigrant Germans for 100 years, when each family was to get title in fee simple to the land allotted. The villages increased to about fifty in number and from the

first settlements which were made along the Dnieper, spread through the Crimea, eastward toward the foot of the Caucasus. Other settlements were made along the Volga and the members of the colonies grew in wealth and importance.

Everything went well for a number of years, but a feeling of jealousy grew up against them because of their exclusiveness by refusing to intermarry with the Tartar and Russian natives, and most important because of their success and wealth, which was attributed to their privileges. In 1871 the government announced its intention of withdrawing the privileges and making a general conscription, against which the Mennonites protested. The privileges could not be legally withdrawn before 1883, the end of the century, and they were told that they could leave if they did not like it. A period of ten years was granted, during which time any of the 3,000,000 colonists might leave, but few knew of this and had not one of their leaders, Cornelius Jansen, advised emigration to America, many would have become Russian subjects. For enlightening his people Jansen was expelled from Russia and visited the United States just at the time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad began its scheme of colonization in the summer of 1873. He spent a week looking over the land of the company, where a few Mennonites had already located.

Three delegates had been sent to this country to see about land and report. The railroad then sent an agent of its own, C. B. Schmidt, to Russia to look into the conditions and encourage emigration, with a view to having them take the land of the railroad. The Russian government was loth to have these excellent colonists leave and made it as difficult as possible for them to secure passports, but notwithstanding this, 400 families or 1,900 people, bringing with them over \$2,000,000 in gold, arrived in Kansas in 1875 and bought 60,000 acres of land in Reno, Harvey, Marion and McPherson counties.

While waiting to select their lands, these families lived for a month in the King bridge shops at Topeka which had been purchased by the Santa Fe road, but were not yet fitted with machinery, and they furnished excellent accommodations. Before the Mennonites left for their homes, the governor asked them to visit him at the capitol building and the strange company in their foreign clothes filed through the building shaking hands with the chief executive and other state officials. Following the first emigrants came many others, and during the ten years there was a steady stream of these excellent farmers pouring into the state. It was estimated that by 1883 some 15,000 had settled on the lands of the Santa Fe road, and since that time they have increased to 60,000. The emigration from Russia started a similar movement from South Germany, Switzerland and West Prussia. The importance of the settlement of these people in Kansas can not be overestimated, as they were professional farmers, with ample means and settled in large numbers. They brought with them and introduced the Turkey red wheat, which revolutionized the milling business of Kansas, and led to its rapid

development as a great grain state. In 1890 they had 31 church edifices in the state, with a membership of 4,620. Fifteen years later the number of members had increased to 7,445.

Menoken, a hamlet in Shawnee county, is located in the township of the same name, 5 miles northwest of Topeka, the county seat. It is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. and has a telegraph office. Its mail is distributed from Topeka. The population in 1910 was 25.

Mentor, a hamlet of Saline county, is located in Smolan township, on the Union Pacific R. R., 8 miles south of Salina, the county seat. It has an express office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 38.

Meredith, a hamlet in Cloud county, is located about 15 miles south of Concordia, the county seat, and 8 miles from Delphos, Ottawa county, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed. The population in 1910 was 78.

Meriden, a little town of Jefferson county, is located at a point near the west line of the county where two branches of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. diverge, and 17 miles west of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of the third class with a weekly newspaper (the Ledger), banking facilities, high school and city library, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. Meriden was platted in 1872 on land owned by Albert Owens. The first building was a section house, the next a small structure erected by N. Colby. The first dwelling was built by Dr. A. Dawson. After three close elections the township voted \$20,000 in bonds to the railroad for a depot, which was built in 1873. The first store was opened in that year by William and Perry Riggs. The postoffice was established in 1872. The first marriage was between Dr. A. Dawson and Miss Dantie Graydon in 1872, and the first birth was that of A. A. Dawson in 1874. The first death was that of George W. Riggs in the same year.

Merriam, a village of Johnson county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 13 miles northeast of Olathe, the county seat. It has several general stores, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and is a considerable shipping point. In 1910 the population was 127.

Mertilla, a rural money order postoffice in Meade county, is located in the township of the same name, about 14 miles northwest of Meade, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Jasper, the nearest shipping point.

Messer, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is 10 miles east of Columbus, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Galena, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 73.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This religious organization was started in England by John Wesley, while he was a student at Oxford. A few students of religious inclination became associated in 1729, and were called by the other students of the university, Methodists or the Club of Saints, and by 1735 became known as the Oxford Methodists. The

community formed by Charles and John Wesley retained the form, organization and liturgy of the Anglican church, but differed from it in requiring fasts, special prayers, reading of the Bible and frequent communions. The Methodists did desire separation from the established church and were not formally cut off until forced to do so by the orthodox ministers.

The Methodist church in America was first established in the colony of Georgia under Oglethorpe, who returned from a trip to England in 1736 with 300 emigrants, among them John and Charles Wesley, the former having come to America to be not only a missionary among his fellow countrymen but also to carry the Gospel to the Indians, while Charles acted as secretary to Gov. Oglethorpe. Difficulties arose between the colonial authorities and John Wesley determined to return to England and lay the whole matter before Gov. Oglethorpe. Although he never returned to America the seeds he had planted grew, and in future years bore much fruit. Soon after his departure, George Whitefield arrived at Philadelphia and began to preach the Methodist doctrine. Philip Embury arrived in New York City from England in 1760, with a party of protestants, a few of whom were avowed Methodists. Before coming to America he had served as a local Wesley preacher, but he did not hold any services in America until 1766, and from that time Methodism began to flourish. Embury was a successful leader, who organized societies on Long Island and Trenton, N. J., and Capt. Webb, a convert, established Methodist congregations at Philadelphia and Wilmington. The church was first started in Maryland by Robert Strawbridge, who came from Ireland and located in Frederick county. The first conference was held at Philadelphia on July 11, 1773, and by 1774 the number of preachers had reached 17 and the number of members over 2,000.

In 1787 the colored people of Philadelphia belonging to different Methodist organizations became dissatisfied, withdrew from the church, and a colored preacher was ordained for them. This was the beginning of the movement that resulted in the colored people organizing an independent body with the same doctrine and standards as the Methodist Episcopal church. They held a first conference in 1816, when the African Methodist Episcopal church was formed. Since that time many different Methodist organizations have been started. Early in the '40s it was seen that the church was divided upon the question of slavery and in 1844, the Southern churches withdrew from the jurisdiction of the general conference, deciding upon a separate organization to be known as the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1860 the Free Methodist church was organized in New York with but slight modifications of the articles of the Methodist church, but some change in the form of government. Other branch organizations have been perfected until today the original Methodists are divided into the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Union American Methodist Episcopal (Colored), African Methodist Episcopal, African Union Methodist Episcopal, Af-

frican Methodist Episcopal Zion, Methodist Protestant, Wesleyan Methodist Connection America, Methodist Episcopal church, South, Congregational Methodist, New Congregational Methodist, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Zion Union Apostolic (Colored), Primitive Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist North America, and Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal (Colored).

The first work of the Methodist church in Kansas was started while the region was unorganized Indian Territory. At the Missouri conference held in St. Louis on Sept. 16, 1830, action was taken with regard to the mission work among the Indian tribes of Kansas. A society was formed, the constitution of which set forth that, "The members of the Missouri conference, considering the great necessity for missionary exertions, and feeling a willingness to aid in the great work of sending the Gospel among all people, formed themselves into a missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church."

The first missionary appointments of 1830 read: "Shawnee Mission, Thomas Johnson, Kansas or Kaw Mission, William Johnson." A little later missions were formed among the Delawares, Peorias, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes. (See Missions.) When the Methodist church was divided on the question of slavery, the Indian missions of Kansas fell to the Southern branch. One of the last Indian missions was established among the Wyandottes in April, 1844, and subsequently resulted in one of the earliest permanent Methodist organizations in Kansas. The actual mission work of the Methodist church among the Kansas Indians ceased in 1854. These Indian missions were nearly all in what is now the eastern part of the State of Kansas. A few missions were maintained until the Indians were moved to the Indian Territory.

In Douglas county, the first religious services of the Methodist Episcopal church were held by W. H. Goode, at Lawrence in Dec., 1854. A class was organized in the early spring of 1855, but was soon disbanded. In July a permanent Methodist organization was perfected by L. B. Dennis, and a tent used for services until rooms were secured for the winter. A year or so later a church was erected. The first Methodist services in Shawnee county were held at Tecumseh in Oct., 1854, by J. B. Stateler, who soon succeeded in having a church building erected. On Oct. 8, 1854, the first Methodist sermon was preached at Leavenworth, but no church organization was formed there until 1857, when a charter was obtained from the state legislature for a regular organization and M. M. Harm was called as pastor. A church building was completed by 1861. Fort Scott was first established in Bourbon county as a government military post, and religious services were held there while it was a garrison, but no organization was perfected until 1855. C. E. Rice preached in Allen county early in 1856 and a church was established at Humboldt in 1860. One of the first ministers in Atchison county was James Shaw, who came to Kansas territory in the spring of 1857, and in May delivered a sermon in S. C. Pomeroy's office at Atchison. In October of that year the Methodist Episcopal church,

South, was regularly organized there and a building erected. The Methodist Episcopal church, South, was organized at Doniphan, Doniphan county, in 1856, and though no church was erected by this organization, services were held at different points for some time. The first Methodist church was established at Doniphan on May 10, 1857, and a church edifice erected early in the '60s. The Methodists in Miami county were organized in the summer of 1858 at Paola by M. M. Pugh. They formed part of the Stanton circuit until 1864, when the church became an independent organization and erected a building in 1865. The first meetings in Ottawa, Franklin county, were held in the spring of 1866, by a Mr. Adams and in 1867 the first accredited preacher was sent there by the Kansas conference. Johnson county had early Indian missionaries, but the first regular church was organized in Olathe in 1868.

As new settlements were formed, the outlying districts were served by Methodist circuit riders, who rode through the nearly unbroken wilderness and organized congregations. The Methodists were among the first denominations in Kansas and today are the strongest in numbers, having in 1906 a total membership of over 121,000, or more than 26 per cent. of the membership of all the churches.

Miami County, one of the eastern tier, and the second south from the Kansas river, was one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Johnson county; thence south 24 miles; thence west 24 miles; thence north 24 miles, to the southwest corner of Johnson county; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning."

It was named Lykins in honor of David Lykins, one of the early settlers of the county and a member of the territorial council. In 1861 the name of the county was changed to Miami for the Miami Indians and in March, 1868, the boundaries were changed so as to include an additional half-mile strip on the west, so that today the county has an area of 588 square miles. Miami county is bounded on the north by Franklin and Johnson counties; on the east by the State of Missouri; on the south by Linn county, and on the west by Franklin county. It is divided into the following townships: Marysville, Miami, Middle Creek, Mound, Osage, Osawatomie, Paola, Richland, Stanton, Sugar Creek, Ten Mile, Valley and Wea.

The general surface of the country is undulating prairie, with a few bluffs and some broken land along the streams. The valleys of the rivers and creeks average about a mile in width and comprise about one-fourth of the area. Belts of timber are found along the streams, the principal varieties of trees being walnut, cottonwood, oak, hickory, hackberry, ash, elm, soft maple, coffee bean and box-elder. Artificial groves have been planted on the uplands. The soil is exceedingly fertile. On the uplands it averages about 4 feet in depth while in the valleys it runs as deep as 30 feet. The principal water courses are the Marais des Cygnes and Pottawatomie rivers. The former enters the

county on the west and flows in a general easterly direction for 8 miles, where it is joined by the Pottawatomie which crosses the western boundary about 4 miles north of the southwest corner and flows northeast. The main creeks in the north are Bull, Ten Mile, Wea and Middle, and the southern portion is watered by Mound, Middle and Sugar creeks.

The county ranks high in agriculture, especially in the production of corn, oats and flax. Live stock raising is an important and productive industry and large quantities of poultry and eggs are sold. There are 150,000 fruit trees of bearing age. Limestone and sandstone for building are plentiful. Marble of a good quality is found and quarried near Osawatomie and Fontana. Potters' clay exists in several localities; salt water is found in places; and coal is mined for local consumption. Natural gas is abundant in most parts of the county. Wells have been sunk at Osawatomie, Louisburg and Paola, and the gas is extensively used for heating and lighting. There are numerous oil wells near Paola, where a refinery has been established.

The territory now embraced within the boundaries of Miami county was originally owned by the Miamis, the Pottawatomies, the Shawnees and the Confederated tribes. It is believed that the first white man to visit the country through which the Osage river flows was Dutisne (q. v.), a French officer sent out by the governor of Louisiana to explore the country west of the Mississippi river in 1719. One of the first white men to come to Miami county as a permanent settler was David Lykins, and after whom the county was first named. He came as a missionary to the Confederated tribes in 1844. The Methodists established a mission in the county in 1837 a little east of the present town of Osawatomie, but it was abandoned in 1847 when the Pottawatomies moved to their reservation on the Kansas river. In 1840 the Baptists established a mission a little east of the present city of Paola. This was followed in 1847 by the Miami mission about 10 miles southeast of Paola. The Catholics established their mission among the Pottawatomies in 1850. The men carrying on this religious work were the first whites in the county of whom there is any definite record.

Some of the first men who came after the organization of Kansas Territory to make homes and develop the country were S. H. Houser, who located in what is now Stanton township; Daniel Goodrich, C. A. Foster, John Childers, C. H. Crane, S. L. Adair and others took up claims in Osawatomie township; T. J. Hedges, the Shaw brothers and D. L. Perry were the first settlers in Paola township; and A. Mobley settled in what is now Osage township in 1854. The following year Charles Alexander, S. P. Boone, Elias Hughes, W. D. Hoover, James and Joseph Lykins, J. H. Phillips, Allen Ward and several others settled near the present city of Paola. Thomas Roberts, James Williams, S. M. Merritt and John Littlejohn were among the first to take claims in what is now Osawatomie township. John Brown, Jr., Jason, Owen and Salmon Brown all took claims on the banks of Middle Creek.

Paola was laid out in the spring of 1855 and later incorporated by the

legislature. A store was opened there in 1856, and it became one of the flourishing villages of the early period. Stanton was located by H. B. Stanford in the summer of 1855. The following year a postoffice was established and a store was opened. Osawatomie, one of the most historic towns in Kansas, was surveyed in Feb., 1855, by A. D. Searl. The name was formed by combining the first part of the name Osage with the last portion of Pottawatomie, the names of two streams which unite near the town site to form the Osage river. Settlement had been made in this locality early in 1854 and the first postoffice was established in 1855 with Samuel Geer as postmaster.

Trouble between the pro-slavery and free-state settlers began at an early date in Miami county. Most of the actual settlers of Miami county were free-state men who were opposed to the laws passed by the first territorial legislature, which had been forced upon the residents of the territory by Missourians. On April 16, 1856, a meeting of the free-state men was called at Osawatomie, at which resolutions were adopted opposing the payment of taxes levied under laws of this legislature. At this meeting John Brown made a spirited speech against the bogus laws and legislature, as did others present. At the May term of the second judicial district court the grand jury found an indictment against John Brown, John Brown, Jr., O. C. Brown, O. V. Dayton, Alexander Gardiner, Richard Mendenhall, Charles A. Foster, Charles H. Crane, William Partridge and William Chestnut, in which it was charged that they "did unlawfully and wickedly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to resist the enforcement of the laws passed by the legislature for the collection of taxes." This indictment, and other incidents about the same time, caused the smothered blaze to break into open flame. There had been no act of hostility by either side in Miami county up to that time, but on June 7 a company of about 170 pro-slavery men, under the leadership of John W. Whitfield, entered the county, and at Osawatomie, which was defenseless, they plundered several stores and houses and carried off several horses. This affair was known as the first battle of Osawatomie. The Missourians were gathering their forces just across the border preparatory to entering Kansas, the intention being to wipe out some of the strongest free-state towns, among them Osawatomie. The party chosen for this purpose was under command of Gen. John W. Reid. On the morning of Aug. 30, they were approaching Osawatomie from the northwest, the object being to surprise the town, when discovered by Frederick Brown, who was on his way to Lawrence. He returned to the town and gave the alarm about twenty minutes before sunrise. John Brown, Sr., Dr. W. W. Updegraff and Capt. Cline commanded the defense. (See Osawatomie, Battle of.)

One of the routes of the underground railway lay through Miami county, Osawatomie being its most important station. It is well known that a number of negroes escaping from the slave states were assisted on their way to Canada by the free-state residents of Miami, who provided clothing, food and safe conduct to the stations beyond.

Miami county was the cradle of the Republican party in Kansas, as it was organized at the Osawatomie convention called May 18, 1859. This was the most important and notable political event in the territory that year.

At the outbreak of the Civil war the men of Miami county showed their patriotism by enlisting for the defense of the Union. Company D of the Tenth Kansas infantry; Companies C and D of the Twelfth Kansas; Company F of the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry and Company C of the Fifteenth cavalry were all recruited in Miami county. During the war Miami county suffered perhaps less than any of the other border counties from Confederate raids and border warfare. On Oct. 24, 1862. Price with his Confederate army entered the southeast part of the county and passed through into Linn county in retreat. The most important event of the war was the passage through the county of Quantrill, the famous guerrilla leader, and his forces, after the sack of Lawrence. News was brought of the approach of the enemy and preparations were made at Paola for defense. Quantrill heard of this and when 2 miles west of the town turned northward, camping for the night on the west side of Bull creek. A Union force following Quantrill spent the night at Paola, but no attack was made and Quantrill continued into Missouri.

When Lykins (Miami) county was created, provision was made for the election of county commissioners and Paola was named as the county seat. The body which corresponds to the board of county commissioners of today consisted of the probate judge and two commissioners. According to the records that have been preserved the first board consisted of A. H. McFadin, probate judge, James Beets and L. D. Williams, commissioners, who first met on April 2, 1857. In 1860 the county commissioner form of government was established, and the first meeting of the new board was held on April 2, 1860. It consisted of Israel Christie, John M. Ellis and R. W. Shipley. The other county officers in 1857 were E. W. Robinson, clerk; Richard Mendenhall, assessor; L. McArthur, clerk of the district court; B. P. Campbell, sheriff; W. A. Heiskell, register of deeds; Allen T. Ward, treasurer; J. N. Roscone, surveyor; Cyrus Holdridge, coroner, and B. F. Simmons, county attorney. On July 27, 1857, the first steps were taken toward erecting a court-house for the county. On that date the commissioners ordered an issue of \$15,000 in ten per cent. bonds, the money to be used to erect a building at Paola for court-house purposes, but the bonds were never issued and no court-house was built. Union Hall was rented and used for such purposes for some time, when the county offices were moved into the second story of an office building. On May 8, 1876, the old school building of Paola was rented for a court-house and in the fall it was purchased by the county for the sum of \$9,200.

The earliest school of which there is a record was that taught in Paola in the fall of 1856 by Mrs. May Williams. The first white child born in the county, of which a record can be obtained, was Sue Heis-

kell, who was born May 31, 1857. The first marriage solemnized was that of George Tomlinson and Mary Mead in the spring of 1856. In that year the Methodist church was organized at Osawatomie, though missions among the Indians had existed for years. By an act of the legislature of 1863 the first state insane asylum was established at Osawatomie. (See *Insane Hospitals*.) The first newspaper in the county was the *Southern Kansas Herald*, which was started at Osawatomie about the beginning of the year 1857.

Immediately after the war a great deal of interest was manifested in Kansas in railroad building. In 1865 Miami county voted bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to aid in the construction of the Kansas & Neosho Valley road, and in 1869 \$100,000 and \$125,000 were voted respectively to the Paola & Fall River and the Paola & State Line roads, which were to be completed in 1871. The Kansas & Neosho Valley road was changed to the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Paola & State Line road to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Some of the bonds were forfeited because the roads were not completed on time, but \$225,000 became a valid lien on the county.

At the present time the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Missouri Pacific railway systems have lines radiating in six different directions from Paola; a branch of the Missouri Pacific runs west from Osawatomie to Ottawa, and a line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system crosses the extreme northwest corner. Altogether there are about 100 miles of main track in the county, affording good shipping facilities to all parts except a district in the southeast corner.

The population of Miami county in 1910 was 20,030. The value of all farm products, including live stock, etc., was \$3,496,104. The five principal crops were as follows: Corn, \$1,017,060; hay, \$443,132; wheat, \$355,535; oats, \$249,264; flax, \$53,662. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$1,073,343.

Michigan Valley, one of the villages of Osage county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Lyndon, the county seat. It has a number of mercantile establishments, a bank, good schools and churches, telegraph and express facilities, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the government report of 1910 was 200.

Middletown, a little inland hamlet in Wilson county, is located in Verdigris township 14 miles north of Fredonia, the county seat, and 8 miles west of Buffalo, the nearest railroad station, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Midland, a hamlet in Douglas county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., about 4 miles north of Lawrence, the county seat and the post-office from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Midland College, located at Atchison, Kan., was the first college founded in Kansas under the auspices of the general synod of the Evan-

gelical Lutheran church. For years the ministers of the church had felt the need of a college in Kansas, to educate the youth of the church and prepare young men for the ministry. In 1885 a petition was presented to the synod asking for the establishment of such an institution. The synod decided to locate the college in the town which would make the most liberal donations. Atchison pledged \$50,000 for suitable buildings and gave a tract of 25 acres of land in Highland park for a site, and was therefore chosen. The main building, Atchison Hall, was erected



ATCHISON HALL, MIDLAND COLLEGE.

in 1889, at a cost of \$28,000, on the grounds overlooking the Missouri river. It is 64 by 106 feet, four stories high, and in it are situated the president's office, chapel, reading room, library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, ten recitation rooms and rooms for about 50 male students. The college was dedicated the same year. In 1891, a dormitory for women, known as Oak Hall, was erected, with accommodations for about 40 students. The other building on the campus is a gymnasium, 61 by 31 feet, equipped with suitable apparatus. The college possesses a six-inch refracting telescope housed in a permanent building, which is valued at \$1,800. The library and reading rooms contain about 8,000 volumes. Andrew Carnegie has offered the college \$15,000 for a new library building as soon as a like amount is set aside as a permanent endowment, and in 1911 it was expected that the sum would be secured and the library erected within a short time. In 1895, the endow-

ment fund of the institution had reached \$30,000, \$24,000 of which was bequeathed by Rev. George D. Gotwald, of Kansas City, Mo.

There is a four-years' college course, a preparatory course, normal, business and music departments. The college and preparatory department offer three regular courses—classical, scientific and literary. In 1904 the Midland cadet corps was organized and instruction in military tactics and the use of arms is given three times a week. The average number of students enrolled in the college is over 300. In 1910 Rev. Millard F. Troxell was president of the college, which had an able faculty of 18 members. Midland is regarded as one of the leading denominational schools, and is rapidly gaining a reputation for its high standard of scholarship.

Midway, a mining town in Crawford county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 16 miles southeast of Girard, the county seat. The mining company maintains a general store and there is a money order postoffice. The town was formerly known as Nyack. The population in 1910 was 400.

Miege, John B., the first Roman Catholic bishop of Kansas, was born in the parish of Chevron, Upper Savoy, in 1815. He completed his literary studies at the age of nineteen years, but spent two years more in the seminary, and on Oct. 23, 1836, he was admitted into the Society of Jesus at Milan. On Oct. 15, 1838, he pronounced his first vows, after which he studied in various institutions until 1847, when he was ordained to the priesthood. Two years later he came to America to take up the work of missionary among the Indians, but was made pastor of a parish at St. Charles, Mo., where he remained until March 25, 1851, when he was consecrated Bishop of Messenia, his diocese embracing the territory from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. His first chapel was a building 24 by 40 feet at Leavenworth, and in 1855 he began the erection of the cathedral there. In 1864 he visited South America to raise funds for the completion of the building. He retired from the episcopate in 1874 and was then connected with the St. Louis University, Woodstock College in Maryland, and with church work at Detroit, Mich., until stricken with paralysis in the early '80s. He died on July 20, 1884.

Milan, a little town in Sumner county, is located in Ryan township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles west of Wellington, the county seat. It has a bank, a mill and elevator, a number of good retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 250. The town was founded in 1880, the postoffice and school house antedating the town by several years. The first teacher in the new school building in Milan was a Mrs. Merrill, and the first postmaster was I. D. Moffitt, who was also the first storekeeper. The first birth, as well as the first death, was that of the little son of Mr. Moffitt. The first marriage was between Nannie Hankins and W. D. Baker. Dr. William Cummings was the first physician and erected a drug store when the town was founded.

Milberger, a country postoffice in Russell county, is located in Lincoln township, 13 miles south of Russell, the county seat and nearest shipping point.

Mildred, a thriving little town in the northeastern part of Allen county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., about 15 miles from Iola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 300. It is also a shipping point of some importance for that section of the county.

Miles, a country postoffice in Meade county, is located in Cimarron township and on the Cimarron river, about 22 miles south of Meade, the county seat, and 16 miles north of Beaver, Okla., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 20.

Milford, a village in Geary county, is located in the township of the same name on the Republican river and the Union Pacific R. R., 12 miles north of Junction City, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, 2 flour mills, all lines of mercantile business, a telegraph office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 250. The town was laid out in 1855 under the name of Bachelder. The postoffice was established in 1861 and the first postmaster was Major Barry.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.—(See Loyal Legion.)

Military Posts.—(See Forts and Camps.)

Militia.—The first session of the territorial legislature, which met on July 2, 1855, passed a long act of 27 sections providing for the organization of the militia. This was what is known as the "bogus legislature," elected by the votes of Missourians, and the actual residents of the territory refused to be governed by its enactments. Consequently, the organization of the militia under the provisions of the act mentioned was more in theory than in fact. On Feb. 12, 1858, the first free-state legislature passed an act declaring every white male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to military duty and a part of the militia of Kansas. The act also provided for a major-general, 8 brigadier-generals, an inspector-general, an adjutant-general, a quartermaster-general, a commissary-general and a surgeon-general, these officers to be elected by the legislature and to constitute a military board, which should have control of all matters pertaining to the militia. The object of the legislature in creating this board was to take the matter out of the hands of the territorial authorities, which were friendly to the slave power, and for that reason the act was vetoed by the governor, but was passed over the veto. (See Denver's Administration.)

A thorough reorganization of the militia was effected soon after Kansas was admitted into the Union. By the act of April 22, 1861, all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 years were declared to be part of the militia, except such persons as might be exempt by the laws of the United States; those who had served for five years in the United States army or the active state militia; superintendents of the state

charitable and penal institutions, and railway conductors or engineers actually engaged in the train service of any railroad company. Persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms could be exempted by payment of \$5 annually. The active militia was defined as the members of volunteer companies, subject to the call of the governor, who was commander-in-chief, by virtue of the state constitution.

Under the operation of this law, Kansas was divided into two militia districts, separated by the Kansas river, and the number of brigades in each district was to be directed by the commander-in-chief. From three to six companies of the active militia were to constitute a battalion; from five to eleven companies were to be formed into a regiment, and all enlistments were to be for a period of five years. Counties were authorized to create a military fund for the volunteer companies therein, and the mayor and council of every city where a volunteer company might be enrolled were directed to erect an armory for such company. By the act of May 1, 1861, the governor was authorized to tender to the United States government one or more regiments of the state militia.

While the Civil war was in progress, very little attention was given to the organization or discipline of the militia. Practically all the men subject to service in the active militia enlisted in some of the volunteer organizations and were mustered into the service of the United States "for three years, or during the war." Early in 1865, when it became apparent that the war was nearing an end, the legislature again turned its attention to the subject of the state militia. On Feb. 13, 1865, an act was passed providing for the compensation and discipline of the state troops, and for their expenses incurred in the Price raid the previous autumn. This law, with some amendments, remained the militia law of the state until 1885.

By the act of March 7, 1885, the militia of Kansas underwent for a second time a complete reorganization, and the name was changed to the Kansas National Guard. In April the work of reorganization was commenced. All the old organizations that did not desire to remain as part of the national guard were mustered out under the new law; new companies and regiments were mustered in; rules and regulations for the government of the guard were adopted, etc. The state was made one military district, to be under the command of a major-general, but there were four brigade districts, each under the command of a brigadier-general. The major-general and the four brigadier-generals were authorized to act as a military board. The first board, which was organized on June 21, 1885, consisted of Maj.-Gen. Thomas M. Carroll, Brig.-Gens. A. M. Fuller, T. McCarthy, Adam Dixon and J. N. Roberts, with Adj.-Gen. A. B. Campbell as secretary. The law also provided for an annual muster and camp of instruction, and the first annual muster was held at Topeka from Sept. 28, to Oct. 3, 1885. Since then annual musters and camps of instruction have been held regularly, and they have been the means of awakening considerable interest among the young men of the state in military maneuvers. Friendly rivalry, or rather emulation,

has been stimulated by the act of Feb. 27, 1907, which provided for target practice, the state paying three cents for each shot fired on a state range, under the direction of a commissioned officer, upon a proper report being filed. Since the passage of this law the members of the national guard have become much more proficient in the use of the rifle.

Another act relating to the national guard was approved by Gov. Stubbs on March 12, 1909, authorizing the military board to build armories for drill, meeting and rendezvous, and provided that such armories should be open to the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans and auxiliary societies. At the same time it was provided that enlistments should be for four years, and that the military board should act in an advisory capacity to the commander-in-chief.

On a number of occasions the militia or the national guard has been called upon to aid in the enforcement of law or to preserve order. The most notable instances of this character were in the county seat contests in some of the western counties, particularly in Stevens and Sherman counties. In the great railroad strike of 1878 some of the companies were called into active service, and the troops were in evidence in the Missouri Pacific strike of 1886. The state has been liberal in her support of the national guard since the passage of the law of 1885, about \$20,000 being annually expended on the camps of instruction, and something like \$30,000 more for the support of the adjutant-general's office, company drills, armory rent, medals, target practice, etc.

The state constitution provides that "Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed and commissioned in such manner as may be provided by law." Under the law of 1909 the state constitutes one brigade district, under the command of a brigadier-general, and is divided into regimental districts. The governor appoints the brigadier-general, with the consent of the senate; the field officers of each regiment are chosen by the commissioned officers of the several companies composing the regiment, and the company officers are elected by the enlisted men belonging to the company. The adjutant-general has control of the military department of the state, in which he is subordinate only to the governor. He exercises a general supervision over all military affairs and performs the duties of his department under the usage and regulations of the United States army. The governor, as commander-in-chief, has power to call out the national guard at any time to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or to aid in the execution of the laws. Mayors of cities of the first class also have power to call out any local company of the guard to disperse unlawful assemblies or to assist in preserving the peace.

Every company is required to meet at its armory for drill and instruction at least twice each month, and at such meetings some officer capable of imparting military instruction conducts a drill of not less than two hours' duration in the "school of the soldier," the manual of arms, etc. In addition to the annual camp of instruction, there is a semi-annual

inspection of each regiment and battalion, made by the commanding officer thereof, or under his supervision. These are known as the spring and fall inspections. In April, 1911, the Kansas National Guard was composed of one brigade of two regiments—the First and Second infantry—each made up of twelve companies; a battery of field artillery; a signal corps and a hospital corps. The First regiment was commanded by Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, and the Second by Col. Perry M. Hoisington. The brigade was at that time under the command of Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Huffman. In addition to this organization there were two provisional companies—Capt. Clinton R. Shiffler's company at Lawrence, which was attached to the First infantry for duty, and Capt. Harry M. Snyder's company at Independence, which was attached to the Second infantry. Battery A, field artillery, was commanded by Capt. William A. Pattison, with headquarters at Topeka.

Such is the peace footing of the national guard, but the military spirit is strong in Kansas, and with the excellent commanders, the inculcation of the proper esprit de corps, the state has as fine a body of citizen soldiery as any in the Union, always ready to answer the call of duty.

Millard, an inland hamlet of Barton county, is located 20 miles northwest of Great Bend, the county seat, and 10 miles in the same direction from Hoisington, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which mail is delivered by rural route.

Miller, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in the northeastern part of Lyon county, is located 19 miles northeast of Emporia, the county seat, and 8 miles west of Osage City, Osage county, from which place it is furnished with mail by rural route. It has express and telegraph offices, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 24.

Miller, James Monroe, lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Three Springs, Pa., May 6, 1852, the son of Jonathan and Christiana Miller. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and soon after arriving at his majority he decided that the West offered greater opportunities for young men than did Pennsylvania. Accordingly he came to Kansas, located at Council Grove, where he took up the study of law, and in 1880 he was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission he was elected county attorney of Morris county, and was twice reelected. During the six years he served as county attorney he became well acquainted throughout the county; was active in political affairs as a Republican; was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket in 1884; and in 1898 was elected to represent the 4th district in the lower branch of Congress. He was reelected at each succeeding election until 1908, and was a candidate for renomination in 1910, but was defeated in the primary by Fred S. Jackson. In his religious affiliations Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the general conference of that denomination. On Dec. 23, 1884, while serving as county attorney, Mr. Miller married Miss Mamie R. Dillon, of Council Grove.

Miller, Josiah, who started one of the first newspapers in Kansas, was born in Chester district, S. C., Nov. 12, 1828. He was educated at the Indiana University, where he graduated in 1851, after which he also graduated at the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in Aug., 1854, he came to Kansas. As his father had been waylaid and mobbed because of his anti-slavery views, it was but natural that Josiah should be an ardent opponent of slavery, and on Jan. 5, 1855, he began the publication of the "Kansas Free State" at Lawrence. A pro-slavery jury found an indictment against him for maintaining a nuisance in the publication of this paper, and on May 21, 1856, his printing office was destroyed by the territorial authorities. In that year he made speeches in several states for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for president, and in 1857 was elected probate judge of Douglas county. In 1861 he was a member of the first state senate, but resigned his seat in that body to become postmaster at Lawrence. While in the senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1863 he was appointed a paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, and in 1866 was elected a member of the legislature. His death occurred at Lawrence on July 7, 1870, after having a leg amputated. The inscription on the monument erected to his memory in Oak Hill cemetery credits him with being the author of the motto, "Ad astra per aspera," on the Kansas seal of state.

Miller, Orrin L., jurist and member of Congress, was born at Newbury, Me., Jan. 11, 1856. He received a good common school education, studied law, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar at Bangor. In the fall of that year he came to Kansas and located at Kansas City, where he opened a law office. Within a short time he became recognized as one of the local Republican leaders, and was appointed judge of the 29th judicial district in March, 1887. He was elected to that office in November of the same year, but in 1891 he resigned to resume the practice of law. He accepted the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1894, was elected and served one term. After retiring from Congress he resumed his law practice.

Millerton, a hamlet of Sumner county, is located in Illinois township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 15 miles northwest of Wellington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, some general stores, telegraph and express offices, etc. The population in 1910 was 60.

Millspaugh, Frank Rosebrook, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas, was born on April 12, 1848, at Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y. He is of Dutch and Huguenot ancestry, the name having originally been spelled "Miltzbach." In 1857 his parents removed to Minnesota, where he received his early education in the parish schools, after which he completed the course at Shattuck Hall in 1869, and in 1872 graduated at the Seabury Divinity School with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In June, 1873, he was made a deacon in the church, and the following year was ordained to the priesthood. His first charge was at Duluth, Minn. In 1876 he was made dean of the cathedral at Omaha, Neb., where he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he went to St. Paul's

church at Minneapolis, Minn. In 1894 he became dean of the Grace cathedral at Topeka, Kan., and the next year succeeded Bishop Thomas as the executive head of the diocese. Bishop Millspaugh has been active in his work of building up the church in Kansas. He has cleared off a debt of \$35,000 against Bethany College at Topeka; has built sixteen new churches, and has been the means of increasing the membership in most of the older congregations. He was united in marriage in 1882 with Miss Mary M. Clarkson, daughter of Bishop Clarkson, of Omaha.

Milo, a country trading point in Lincoln county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 16 miles northeast of Lincoln, the county seat. It has 2 stores, an express office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Milton, one of the villages of Sumner county, is located in Eden township on the Missouri Pacific and on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroads, about 21 miles northwest of Wellington, the county seat. It has two sets of telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural route, a number of retail stores and a bank. The population in 1910 was 150.

Miltonville, a city of the third class in Cloud county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Union Pacific railroads, 21 miles southeast of Concordia, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Record), a hotel, all lines of mercantile enterprise, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 829. It is an important shipping point for grain, live stock and produce.

Mina, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in St. Bridget township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 20 miles northeast of Marysville, the county seat, and 6 miles from Summerfield. It has an express office and postoffice. The population in 1910 was 38.

Mine Creek, Battle of.—In the fall of 1864 Gen. Price began his raid through Kansas. On Oct. 24 the Confederate forces entered Kansas and camped on the Marais des Cygnes. At that time Mound City was defended by 80 men of the Fifteenth Kansas, under Capt. Green, and three companies of militia, negroes and exempts. The Confederates were followed by the Union forces, and Gen. Pleasanton despatched Col. Moonlight with his regiment to the right to flank the enemy and keep him from going too far west, and at the same time reinforce Mound City, which was reached about midnight. Early next morning Gen. Pleasanton drove Price's rear-guard from the Marais des Cygnes. Before Col. Moonlight reached Mound City scouts had brought word that a detachment of Price's army was advancing on the town and had taken position on the heights to the northeast. The Union forces attacked before daylight in a heavy rain. After being challenged they advanced rapidly up the hill, a Confederate battery opened, but the Union men steadily advanced to the top of the mound, drove the defenders from it and opened fire on the men drawn up in the fields beyond. The mound at the right was next carried and the Union forces then advanced upon

the Confederates, 2,000 strong, drawn up in line of battle on the edge of the timber, with a battery of artillery. Gens. Curtis and Pleasanton were in command and directed the advance. The Confederates retreated to a point where three roads met the main one, which crossed the stream. Gen. Pleasanton pressed them closely and they formed in the timber along Mine creek, about 5 miles south of Mound City. One line was drawn up on the north bank, and by this time showed a force of 12,000 men. Gen. Price commanded in person, with Fagan and Marmaduke under him. A long train and the divisions under Shelby and Tyler were drawn up on the south bank of the creek, while on the left of the Confederate line were stationed 10 pieces of artillery.

The Union army charged the enemy's center, the line broke and fled across the creek, and Col. Benteen pursued until recalled by Gen. Pleasanton. A number of Confederates were captured and a number of Union officers and men wounded. Richard Hinton says: "The field was won against 12,000 by two brigades, numbering not more than 2,500." It is believed that the victory was largely due to the vigorous driving of the Confederates from the Marais des Cygnes early in the morning, and the successful capture of the mounds before daylight. Had the tide of battle turned in favor of Price, Fort Scott, an important post, and "the whole southeastern part of Kansas would have fallen prey to the rebel army."

Mineral, an incorporated city of the third class in Cherokee county, is a mining town on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 8 miles northwest of Columbus, the county seat. It has a money order post-office. West Mineral, an addition to the original town, has an international money order postoffice. The combined population of the two towns is 1,170. There are all lines of mercantile enterprise, a bank, a newspaper (the Mineral Cities Times), an opera house, an electric railway to Columbus, telegraph and express offices, etc.

Mineral Springs.—Many definitions are given mineral water. One chemist's definition is water which, "by the nature of its principles or by its therapeutic action, differs from drinkable waters," and another is, "natural water which is employed in therapeutics because of its chemical composition or its temperature." The United States government in gathering mineral water statistics issued the following statement written by S. C. Peale, of the U. S. geological survey, in a circular sent to all mineral springs proprietors in the United States: "Our reports do not restrict the term 'mineral waters' to medicinal waters, but includes all spring waters put on the market whether they are utilized as drinking or table waters, or for medicinal purposes, or used in any other way. If the water comes from a spring and is put on sale, in bottles, jugs, barrels or any other way, it is entitled to a place in our reports."

The geological survey of the University of Kansas, in explaining the origin of mineral springs, gives the geological distribution of M. Garrigau: 1—warm water found in the oldest rocks (granites); 2—bi-

carbonate and gaseous waters in the midst of volcano rocks; 3—feruginous waters which have their origin in the strata of transition; 4—simple saline waters obtained in the secondary strata or at their limits. There seem to be two sources of mineral water. One theory is, that "while this globe was hot and surrounded by vapor there was mingled with the vapor of water that of other substances which at the present time are solids. This condensing vapor would carry with it to the earth greater or less quantities of other elements condensed, and there formed a basis for the oceans as they now exist." The other source is the rain water.

From the very earliest times mineral and thermal baths have been considered of great importance in the maintenance of health and in the cure of disease. The Egyptians, Israelites, Greeks, Romans, and modern peoples had resorts near springs, the waters of which were supposedly mineral and medicinal. At many of the old resorts, both the external and internal use of the water was prescribed by a physician, and the same method is followed at present day resorts, as the properties of mineral waters vary greatly, and what is beneficial to one is harmful to another. Waters are divided into three classes as far as their reaction is concerned, viz: neutral, acid and alkaline, and are divided into groups with regard to their ingredients.

The waters from mineral springs and wells in Kansas are classified by the university geology survey as follows: The chlorid group; the sulfate group; the chlor-sulfate group; the carbonate group; the chlor-carbonate group; the sulfid group; the chalybeate group; the special group, and the soft water group. Waters of the chlorid group are generally called "brines" because they contain a large quantity of sodium chloride. The most important springs producing this kind of water are the Geuda springs in Cowley county. The sulfate group of waters have sulfates as the predominating ingredient. Under the familiar name of "salts" or "Epsom Salts" there exists magnesium sulfate, and under the name of "Glauber's Salts" there exists sodium sulfate. Kansas is rich in waters of this class, and while most of them are derived from wells some come from springs.

Waters representing this group are found in the vicinity of Carbondale, Osage county, in the Chingawassa springs in Marion county, the Sun springs at Morrill, Brown county, Sycamore springs, near Morrill, and the White Rock springs in Jewell county.

The chlor-sulfate group embraces waters which retain many of the constituents of the chlorid group, yet contain sulfates in considerable abundance. The Morrill mineral spring at Carbondale, Osage county, belongs to this group. It has a flow of 600 gallons an hour, which is supposed to come from a fissure in the rock several hundred feet in depth. Near this spring is a sanitarium where nervous diseases are treated. The most interesting and best known spring in Kansas is the Great Spirit mineral spring near Waconda, Mitchell county. It is thus described by G. E. Patrick: "The spring is distant from Cawker City

about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. * * It flows, not after the manner of most springs, from some hidden nook or cavern, but from the summit of a nearly symmetrical mound, shaped like a low statured sugar loaf, or to be more mathematical, like a truncated cone. This mound is 42 feet high, nearly as level on the top as a floor, and in the center of this small table land is found the spring itself, which is quite as remarkable as its surroundings. Instead of a gurgling rivulet, trickling away among the rocks, the visitor sees before him a smooth, almost motionless body of water, more than 50 feet across, and filling its basin to overflowing, or if not to actual overflowing, so near it that its surface appears to be upon a level with the top of the mound. * * * The only reason why such overflow does not occur is, that the rock forming the mound is very porous, and affords innumerable minute outlets."

The story of the spring is as follows: Waconda, the daughter of a great Indian chief, became infatuated with the son of a great chief belonging to another tribe. The two tribes being hostile to one another, the intimacy was strongly opposed by the parents, and when the tribes met by this spring a conflict ensued. The lover of Waconda, weak from fighting and loss of blood, fell, or was hurled, in the pool. Waconda plunged in after him and both were drowned. The spring since that time has been called "Waconda" or Great Spirit spring and the Indians believe the spirit of Waconda still dwells in the mound. Every tribe of Indians that has visited Kansas since its earliest settlement has shown the greatest reverence for this spring. There has been much litigation over the Waconda spring, which has hindered its development. There is, however, a hotel there, and much of the water is shipped. About a half mile southeast of the spring is another, called "Waconda No. 2." The important constituents of the water exist in about the same proportion as in the big spring.

Near Lincoln Center, Lincoln county, there are three mineral springs, and at Topeka there is another called Phillips mineral spring. The carbonated waters are perhaps the most numerous of any class. Among these are Dixon's spring at Atchison; the Baxter Chalybeate springs in Cherokee county; Bonner springs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Kickapoo springs in Leavenworth county; Chilo springs in Cherokee county; Chautauqua springs in Chautauqua county; Eagle springs in Doniphan county; Murphy springs in Geary county; Hoover's spring at Onaga, Pottawatomie county; Sylvan springs and Stanly spring in Johnson county. Bonner springs are the most important of these, being a resort of some importance, 17 miles west of Kansas City. There are 20 springs, a lake, a park, hotels, a sanitarium, a pavilion, and other improvements necessary to accommodate guests and tourists.

The chlor-carbonate group of waters are those containing quantities of chlorids and bi-carbonates. They are not very numerous in Kansas and are found mostly in wells. Sulfid waters, or those giving off free hydrogen sulfid gas, exist in small numbers and are found in wells instead of springs.

The chalybeate or iron waters are usually carbonates, though the iron in some cases is regarded as a sulfate. Arrington springs, in Atchison county, and McDuff spring, in Atchison; Bonner springs, Nos. 4, 5 and 6; Locust Lake iron spring in Leavenworth county; Parkhurst's spring at Independence; Wetmore springs in Nemaha county; La Cygne iron spring near La Cygne; Clarus spring in Woodson county, and Louisville springs, north of Wamego, are the principal springs of this class.

The special group of waters contain special substances that have therapeutic value, such as lithium, barium, bromin, strontium, iodine, boric acid and arsenic. This group is represented by Baxter springs Nos. 1 and 5 in Cherokee county, and Lithia spring in Jewell county.

The soft water group of waters are called by some "indifferent" and "neutral" waters because they contain a very small amount of solid matter, some having less than a grain to the gallon. They often have great value as therapeutic agents. The principal springs of this class are Parker's spring at Atchison; Brookville spring in Saline county; California spring in Franklin county; Cave and Chico springs at Salina; Chautauqua springs; Clarus spring at Batesville, Woodson county; Conway springs in Sumner county; Delaware springs in Wilson county; Linwood spring, Leavenworth county, and Sand springs in Dickinson county. The waters from nearly all the Kansas springs are used for medicinal or domestic purposes. Many of them have hotels, sanitariums and picnic grounds and are patronized extensively as pleasure resorts.

Mingo, a port-hamlet in Thomas county, is located in Summers township on the Union Pacific R. R., 10 miles southeast of Colby, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 45.

Minneapolis, the judicial seat of Ottawa county, is located a little to the west of the center of the county on the Solomon river and at the junction of the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. The Solomon river furnishes water power for manufacturing purposes. There are machine shops, flour mills, grain elevators, a foundry, alfalfa mills, a creamery, an ice plant, an electric light plant, waterworks, an opera house, public library, 2 weekly and 3 monthly newspapers and 3 banks. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with 7 rural routes. The main products shipped are wool, live stock, poultry and produce. The city has fine church and public school buildings, and in 1910 reported a population of 1,895.

Minneapolis was laid out in 1866 by Israel Markley, Elijah Smith, Dr. James McHenry, A. C. Stull and A. J. Smith. It was first called "Markley Mills," because Mr. Markley built a grist mill at that point in 1866. In that same year the county seat was brought there from Ayersburg by vote of the people. At the same time Col. John Kerwin moved his store from Fort Solomon. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1870. The first hotel was opened in 1870 and the first bank established in 1875. The railroad was built in 1878.

(11-19)

Minneha, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 5 miles east of Wichita, the county seat, from which place mail is distributed by rural route.

Minneola, an incorporated city of Clark county, is located near the northwest corner, about 25 miles from Ashland, the county seat. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., has a bank, 2 grain elevators, a weekly newspaper (the Record), a money order post-office, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, several general stores, hardware and implement houses, a hotel, and in 1910 reported a population of 348.

Mirage.—The phenomenon known as mirage has been classed as follows by scientists: 1—The mirage of the desert; 2—the mirage of the sea; 3—looming; 4—a combination of the 2d and 3d; and 5—the Fata Morgana. The first has been frequently witnessed on the Western plains in the United States. It is due to the refraction of rays of light passing through strata of air of unequal density, and may be illustrated by the following simple experiment: Place a small coin in a shallow opaque vessel and take a position where the edge of the coin is just visible. Then have an assistant pour clear water into the vessel and in a short time the whole coin can be seen. The density of the water being greater than that of the air, the line of vision is refracted or bent downward, bringing the coin into view. So, in like manner, a ray of light may be bent in passing through layers of air of different density, bringing into view distant objects below the horizon. The Herald of Freedom of Feb. 17, 1855, gives the following description of a mirage seen in Kansas:

"On yesterday we had the privilege of seeing a rare sight—a mirage on the prairie. On approaching the town of Lery, about a mile and a quarter this side, we found the whole intermediate space between us and the grove of trees beyond the town apparently occupied by a beautiful lake of water. On the apparent shores next to ourselves the road ran down and disappeared in the lake, as did the fence upon one side of the road, while the placid and beautiful water extended upon the right and left, until lost in the distance. The trees in the distance appeared to be immersed for half their length in the lake, as if growing in the water. Even the reflection of the trees, and of the clouds above, were distinctly visible. We approached the vision and it vanished."

Frank P. Root, in his *History of the Overland Stage* (p. 251), describes a mirage he once witnessed. Says he: "In connection with my first trip by overland stage coach, I witnessed a grand and beautiful sight that I shall never forget. It was late in the afternoon of Jan. 27, 1863, in the South Platte valley, between Alkali lake and old Julesburg, upwards of 400 miles west of the Missouri river. The air was cool, but the sun shone with dazzling brilliancy. Sitting on the box with the driver, as we were making good time up the valley, suddenly, a few miles beyond us to the west, there loomed up in the distance something that appeared to resemble a lake. Going a short distance farther, the

scene changed, and there appeared a number of buildings, only they were above the horizon and inverted. It was one of the strangest and, to me, one of the grandest sights I had ever beheld."

Numerous instances of this character have been recorded, and in some cases the mirage has been so perfect that the town or object brought into view has been recognized. As the "Great American Desert" has been brought under cultivation mirages have become less frequent, though they are still sometimes seen in the western part of Kansas and Nebraska, and at other places on the sparsely settled plains.

Missions.—Soon after the first settlements in North America were made, missionaries began to visit the natives for the purpose of instructing them in the Christian religion and to persuade them to adopt the customs of civilization. The Catholic church was especially active in this work. Early in the 17th century Jesuit missionaries crossed the ocean and began the establishment of missions. While the Jesuit father was something of a fanatic in his religious views, he was generally a man of courage, filled with a sincere devotion to his calling, and loyal to his king. As the white settlements grew in number and strength, the Protestant denominations became interested in the welfare of the Indians and sent missionaries among them. Prentiss says: "The missionaries were heroic pioneers of Kansas. They invented phonetic alphabets; they created written languages, wrote dictionaries and song books, and gave to the Indian the Bible and the Christian religion. They went into the rude lodges and wigwams and cared for the sick and dying. They suffered from poverty and often from savage cruelty; they sacrificed home and friends, and many died alone on the prairie that the Indians might know the better way and the higher life."

The first missionary to the Indians in what is now the State of Kansas, of which there is anything like an authentic record, was Father Juan de Padilla (q. v.), who accompanied Coronado to Quivira in 1540-41. A year later he returned to that province as a missionary and died among the Indians. But it was not until in the early part of the 19th century that any organized movement to establish missions among the western tribes was undertaken. In 1820 Bishop Dubourg, of the Catholic see of New Orleans, sent Father Charles de la Croix as a missionary to the Osage Indians in Missouri, which formed the northern part of the diocese. It is probable that the first baptism of Kansas Indians was at Harmony mission, just across the state line from the present city of Fort Scott, where Father La Croix baptized a number of natives in the fall of 1820. Two years later he visited the Osages in the Neosho valley, where he baptized two children—James and Francis Chouteau. Harmony mission was founded by the Presbyterians, who were among the first of the Protestant denominations to establish missions among the Indians. In June, 1824, Father La Croix was succeeded by Father Van Quickenborn, who visited the Neosho valley in 1827, a year before his death.

Hopfield mission was established among the Osages in 1823 by the

American board of commissioners for foreign missions of the Presbyterian church. It was at first located on the Neosho river in what is now the Indian Territory, but was twice moved northward, being located the second time near White Hair's village in Labette county, Kan. It was discontinued in 1837. Two other Presbyterian missions were located among the Osages in 1824. One of these was the Boudinot mission, which was situated on the Neosho river near the mouth of Four-mile creek, and the other was on the west side of the Neosho, with the Rev. Benton Pixley in charge. Both these missions were abandoned in 1837.

In 1829 the Methodist church took the necessary steps to found a mission among the Shawnees, and Rev. Thomas Johnson was selected by the Missouri conference to take charge. The mission was located in what is now Johnson county, Kan., about 3 miles from Westport, Mo., and a mile from the state line. A year or two later William Johnson, a brother of Thomas, was appointed missionary to the Kansas Indians and went to their villages about 10 miles west of Topeka, where he remained until the fall of 1832, when he went to the Delaware mission. In 1835, when the government established farms for the Kansas Indians, he returned to his mission work with that tribe. He died in 1842 and was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Peery in 1844. In 1839 a manual labor school was started in connection with the Shawnee mission. It was located a short distance southwest of the original mission and was attended by children of other tribes. The first year the enrollment was 72, including 27 Shawnees, 16 Delawares, 8 Peorias, 7 Pottawatomies, 6 Kaws, 3 Kickapoos, and 1 each of the Munsees, Osages and Gros Ventres. The attendance in 1851 reached over 100 and included several Wyandots, Omahas and Ottawas.

A Baptist Shawnee mission was established in 1831, about 2 miles northwest of the Methodist mission above mentioned, and the Friends had a mission about 3 miles west—established in 1834. The Baptist mission was founded through the influence of Rev. Isaac McCoy and Dr. Johnston Lykins and his wife were placed in charge. In April, 1832, an appropriation was made by the Baptist board of missions, buildings were erected, and in 1833 Dr. Lykins and his wife were joined by Jotham Meeker and Robert Simerwell. The mission was abandoned in 1855 or 1856. At the Friends mission Henry Harvey was the leading worker. This denomination never undertook to print books in the Indian dialects as some of the others did, but tried to teach the Indian youth to speak and write the English language. The Friends became engaged in missionary work about the beginning of the 19th century, and no sect was more earnest in trying to elevate the natives.

The Methodist mission among the Delawares was located on section 3, township 11, range 23 east, in the western part of Wyandotte county, not far from the present village of Maywood. It was founded in 1832 by William Johnson and Thomas B. Markham and continued in successful operation for several years. Another Methodist mission was

that among the Kickapoos, established by Rev. Jerome C. Berryman in the fall of 1833 in the northeast part of Leavenworth county. The next year the Catholics started a manual labor school there, but the Kickapoos did not take kindly to the idea of working, and the school was practically abandoned, one of the buildings subsequently being used as a publication office of the Pioneer, of Kickapoo City. The Catholics, however, founded a mission among the Kickapoos in 1836, with Rev. Christian Hoecken and Felix Verreydt in charge. Two years later these two zealous workers went to the Pottawatomie mission on Sugar creek, not far from the present town of Centerville, Linn county, where they remained until the removal of the Pottawatomes to their new reservation on the Kansas river. This removal was effected under the treaty of 1846. A new mission was established where the town of St. Mary's now stands, and the mission school developed into St. Mary's College. In Sept., 1848, Father Maurice Gailland succeeded Father Hoecken and remained in charge of the institution until his death in 1877.

Three Protestant missions were started in the year 1837. The Methodists established one among the Pottawatomes where Osawatomie now stands; the Baptists opened one on the Marais des Cygnes river near the present city of Ottawa; and Revs. S. M. Irvin and William Hamilton started a Presbyterian mission among the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes not far from the present town of Highland, Doniphan county, on the emigrant road from St. Joseph westward. The Methodist mission was discontinued when the Pottawatomes removed to their new reservation. The Baptist mission, which was under the management of Rev. Jotham Meeker, continued until his death on Jan. 11, 1854. The Presbyterian mission remained in successful operation for a number of years. A tract of 115 acres of land was obtained, a mission house was erected at a cost of \$8,000, and in 1846 a school was opened. (See Irvin, S. M.)

A Baptist mission was opened among the Weas in 1840 by Dr. David Lykins. It was located about a mile east of the present city of Paola and continued as a useful and successful institution for many years. From this time until 1847 there is no record of the establishment of new missions in Kansas. In 1847 there was a revival of mission work. A Baptist mission was opened among the Delawares at Briggsdale, near the town of Delaware, where a tract of about 22 acres of land was obtained, and another mission was established among the Miamis about 10 miles southeast of the present city of Paola, near the site of the old Miami village on the Marais des Cygnes. The same year the Catholics established a mission among the Osages. This mission, which was founded by Rev. John Schoenmaker, was located just east of the Neosho river, where La Croix and Van Quickenborn had engaged in missionary work some 20 or 25 years before. A school was opened and the place was known as "Osage Mission" for almost 50 years, or until it was changed to St. Paul by the act of the legislature, April 12, 1895.

In 1848, after the Pottawatomes were settled upon their new reser-

vation, a Baptist mission was opened there under the direction of Rev. Isaac McCoy. It was located on the south side of the Kansas river, about 6 miles west of Topeka, and not far from the present station of Menoken on the Union Pacific railway. Traces of the mission buildings still remain on the site. Rev. Robert Simerwell, who began mission work among the Pottawatomies in 1833, was stationed at this mission for some time. Under the treaty of April 19, 1862, the mission was granted a tract of 320 acres of land which was sold to the Baptist Missionary Society of New York, which sold it to actual settlers when the mission was abandoned some years later, and it is now used for agricultural purposes. A Methodist mission was opened among the Shawnees in Douglas county in 1848 with Rev. Abraham Still in charge. It was located on section 8, township 13, range 21 east, not far from the mouth of the Wakarusa, and was abandoned in 1857.

In 1850 the Methodists erected a mission school building at Council Grove, where a school was opened the following year by T. S. Huffaker and Henry Webster, who also engaged in missionary work among the Kansas Indians, the treaty of 1846 having appropriated \$1,000 of the annuity for educational purposes on the "diminished reserve." The same year the Catholics opened a mission among the Miamis. Six years later the Presbyterian missionary board established a boarding school for Kickapoos in Brown county, and it continued until 1860. From 1866 to 1871 a day school was taught there, the revenue for its maintenance being derived from the Indian fund. The building was then torn down.

About 1860 or 1861 a mission was established among the Sacs and Foxes on the Osage river about 6 miles east of the line between Osage and Franklin counties by a Methodist minister named Duvall and his wife. Some years later it was removed to a point about a mile southwest of the present town of Quenemo. This was the only Indian mission ever established in Osage county.

Among the Methodist missionaries, the names that stand out most conspicuously are those of Thomas and William Johnson, J. T. Peery, L. B. Stateler, J. C. Berryman, Joab Spencer, Jeese Green, Nathan Scarritt and T. S. Huffaker. The most prominent Baptist missionaries were Isaac McCoy, I. D. Blanchard, Johnston and David Lykins, Jotham Meeker, Robert Simerwell, I. S. Bacon and John T. Jones. Among the Catholics the names of Van Quickenborn, Hoecken, Schoenmaker, Verreydt and Gailland will ever be revered, and Hamilton, Irvin and Dunbar were foremost in the missionary work of the Presbyterian church.

Missouri Compromise.—(See Kansas-Nebraska Bill.)

Mitchell, a village of Rice county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles northeast of Lyons, the county seat. It is a trading and shipping point, is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and has a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 100.

Mitchell, Alexander C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1860. Before he had completed the course in the public schools of his native city, his parents removed to Kansas and located at Lawrence, where Mr. Mitchell passed the remainder of his life. He attended the public schools in Lawrence until he was prepared to enter the University of Kansas, graduating in the law department of that institution as a member of the class of 1889. For four years he was deputy city attorney, after which he was city attorney for a similar period of time, and for six years he was a member of the board of regents of the state university. His qualifications as a lawyer led to his appointment to a place on the board of law examiners, and he served in that capacity for three years. In 1906 he was nominated by the Republicans of the 13th district in Douglas county for representative in the state legislature, and in November he was elected. His record commended him to his constituents and in 1908 he was reelected. While in the legislature he was chairman of the good roads committee and assisted in making the first effective "rock roads law" ever passed by the general assembly of the state. He was the author of the bill abolishing capital punishment; drafted the law permitting judges of the district courts to parole prisoners; fought for the primary election law; was influential in securing the passage of the two-cent fare law, and directed the movement that led to important changes in the juvenile court law. In 1910 he went into the primary campaign as the progressive Republican candidate for Congress in the Second district, defeated Charles F. Scott for the nomination, and in November was elected. During this campaign he made a vigorous fight, and, having been a sufferer from cancer of the stomach for about two years, his health failed to such a degree that when Congress was called in extra session in April, 1911, he was barely able to get to Washington. Mr. Mitchell took his seat in Congress and cast one vote which was in favor of the bill for reciprocity with Canada. After a short stay in Washington he returned to his home in Lawrence, where he died on July 7, 1911. In 1890 Mr. Mitchell married Miss Helen M. Baldwin of Lawrence, who survives him.

Mitchell County, one of the counties which was settled after the Civil war, is centrally located east and west, and is the second county south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Jewell county; on the east by Cloud and Ottawa; on the south by Lincoln, and on the west by Osborne. The name was given it in honor of Capt. William D. Mitchell, who enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier in the second Kansas cavalry, and after being promoted to the rank of captain was killed at Monroe's cross-roads, N. C., in 1865.

The honor of being the first settler in Mitchell county is divided between Joseph Decker, who located near Glen Elder early in 1866, and Hon. John Rees, who located in Ashbury township at a date not definitely known, except that his son, S. G. Rees, the first white child born in the county, was born in 1866. Mr. Rees opened the first store

in the county and kept the first postoffice, both at Ashbury. The postoffice was established in 1869. Mr. Decker brought a large herd of cattle with him, which the Indians drove away before fall. This so discouraged him that he quit the country. In 1867 a number of people settled in the county, and by early spring of 1868 the following had started improvements: Thomas Howie and William Joiner, just below the forks of Asher creek; Mathias Nelson, David Bogardus and B. Bell at the mouth of Plumb creek; Whit McConnell and Tunis Bulis between Asher and Plumb creeks on the river; James Farrow and James Duff just above Plumb creek on the river; H. A. Bell, John Whitehurst and his sons, Vinton and Abraham, on the Solomon river where Beloit now stands; and John Smith at Solomon Rapids. Andrew Peterson settled in Logan township in 1868. Other early settlers were Abram Marshall, Charles Welsh, B. F. Moody and A. A. Bell.

In Aug., 1868, roving bands of Cheyennes and Sioux visited the settlements and lingered about the mouth of Plumb and Asher creeks for several days, hoping to be able to steal something from the settlers. Finally, to intimidate the settlers they called B. Bell and David Bogardus from their cabin and shot them. Mrs. Bell was fatally wounded in attempting to avoid being carried away. They killed Mr. Hewitt of Brown creek and wounded his son, two sons of Abram Marshall and a man by the name of Thompson lost their lives in pursuing the Indians, and two little daughters of A. A. Bell were stolen but were afterward abandoned by the Indians and picked up by the settlers on the Saline. A stockade was established at Howie's ranch, just below the forks of Asher creek a few miles above the present town of Asherville, and nearly all the settlers spent the next winter there. They were joined by George Ealand, William Holton, John Cushing and John Owen. The latter, who led a wild life as a trapper, was unanimously elected commander of the stockade. Finding his protests in vain, he secretly packed his traps and fled to the headwaters of the Cimarron. Shortly after the raid, company G of the Seventh U. S. cavalry made a reconnaissance of the Solomon valley. The Indians managed to escape, although hard pressed on two occasions. That fall the soldiers built a blockhouse on the Solomon 2 miles south of Cawker City, but did not remain long.

Early in 1869 Dr. Rose of Junction City filed on the tract of land occupied by the blockhouse, but was driven out by the Indians and killed near Glen Elder in trying to make his escape. Later in the year the government established a post west of Waconda and north of the river, in which Battery B of the Fourth U. S. artillery, under Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, was stationed. This company was relieved in April, 1870, by G Troop of the Seventh U. S. cavalry, under Lieut. C. C. de Rudio, with Lieut. McIntosh, a full blooded Chippewa, second in command. The raids of the Indians became less frequent, but on May 9th a party of Cheyennes and Arapahoes came upon four men—Lew J. Best, John Hatcher, R. G. F. Kshinka and John A. Seger—on Oak creek near the

west line of the county. The men made such a determined resistance that the Indians gave it up, passed on down the river, and made an attack at Glen Elder, killing Solomon Meiser, John Greer and a Mr. Kenyon. Most of the settlers then took refuge in a stockade built on the farm of George W. Stinson. The soldiers from the post followed the Indians, who divided themselves into two bands and escaped. They reappeared three weeks later at Cawker City, where John Seger led them into thinking the place well manned. They then went on west and stole 10 horses from the ranch of Best & Hatcher, where a dozen men were concealed, but did not dare attack the savages. The final raid took place July 2, 1870. A settlement was made near the center of the county in the spring of that year by C. J. Brown, G. W. Anderson, R. C. Clark and J. S. Smith. They built a stockade and lived together. Civilization was then pretty well established. The last buffalo seen in the vicinity was one which came down the main street of Cawker City (then a town of 250 people), in July, 1872.

The first school houses in the county outside of Beloit, four in number, were built in 1872, in Lulu, Bloomfield, Center and Solomon Rapids townships. The first church was built in Blue Hills township, by the Baptists in 1873, the second was built at Beloit by the Methodists in 1874. The first marriage was in Asherville township between W. McConnell and Nancy Marshall in 1868.

The county organization was effected in 1870, when the governor appointed as commissioners J. M. Myers, William E. Schooley and Charles Brown, and as clerk Don A. Peaslee. The commissioners held their first meeting in Oct., 1870. At the first election Beloit was selected as county seat and the following officers were chosen; Commissioners, C. L. Brown, William E. Schooley and Lew J. Best; clerk, L. C. Smith; probate judge, James Britt; sheriff, W. B. Smith; county attorney, Don A. Peaslee; treasurer, H. J. Messenger; superintendent of public instruction, J. W. Elliott; coroner, J. W. Clark; representative, E. Harrison. A court-house was built by T. F. Hersey at a cost of \$4,000 and presented to the county.

There were originally 17 townships, Asherville, Beloit, Bloomfield, Blue Hill, Cawker, Cedar Creek, Center, Glen Elder, Hayes, Logan, Lulu, Pittsburg, Plumb Creek, Salt Creek, Solomon Rapids, Turkey Creek, Walnut Creek. Cedar Creek has disappeared and the following have been added, Carr Creek, Custer, Eureka and Round Springs. Some of the early towns which have disappeared from the map are, West Asher, Round Springs, Naomi, Pittsburg, Elmira, Danville, Shockley, Springfield, Brown's Creek, Ulysses and Excelsior. The principal towns and villages of the present are, Beloit, the county seat, Asherville, Blue Hill, Cawker City, Glen Elder, Hunter, Scottville, Simpson, Solomon Rapids, Tipton, Victor and Waconda Springs.

The Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad came through the county in 1879 and was aided by the people to the extent of \$50,000. The Solomon Valley road was extended from Solomon City to Beloit

the same year. The Missouri Pacific enters the county in the northeast corner, runs southwest to Beloit, where it connects with the Union Pacific, thence west through Solomon Rapids, Glen Elder and Cawker City, leaving the county a few miles south of the northwest corner.

The general surface of the county is rolling prairie with bottom lands about 3 miles wide along the Solomon river, and from one-quarter to one-half mile wide along the creeks. The north and south forks of the Solomon join just within the western limits of the county, forming the main river, which flows southeast into Cloud county. It has several small tributary streams within the county, among them being Salt, Oak, Brown's, Limestone, Walnut, Carl, Plumb and Asher creeks. Salt marshes are plentiful in the southern part of the county and Waconda spring, at the place of that name, is heavily laden with salt. Magnesian limestone and sandstone of good quality for building material are extensively quarried along the bluffs. Potter's clay and gypsum are found in several localities.

The area of the county is 720 square miles or 460,800 acres, of which about 300,000 acres are under cultivation. The total farm production in 1910 amounted to over \$4,000,000. The corn and wheat crops were almost even in value, running over \$1,000,000 each. Live stock for the same year was worth \$750,000, and the assessed value of property was \$28,648,000. The population was 14,089, which makes the wealth per capita about \$2,100.

Mitchell, Robert B., soldier, was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 4, 1823. He was educated at Washington College in Pennsylvania, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Mansfield, Ohio, from 1844 to 1846. He then entered the army as a first lieutenant in an Ohio regiment and served through the Mexican war, resuming his law practice in 1847. In 1856 he removed to Kansas, where he became an active participant in political affairs as a free-state advocate, and in 1857 was elected to the legislature. From 1858 to 1861 he held the office of territorial treasurer. When the Civil war broke out he again entered the army, this time as colonel of the Second Kansas, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek. Subsequently he raised a regiment of cavalry and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he commanded a division of the Third army corps, and at Chickamauga he was in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he was appointed governor of New Mexico and held that office until 1867, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where his death occurred on Jan. 26, 1882.

Modoc, a hamlet in Scott county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 9 miles west of Scott, the county seat. It has an express office and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 75.

Moline, the second largest town in Elk county, is located 9 miles south of Howard, the county seat, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa

Fe R. R. and in Wild Cat township. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), good churches and schools, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. It is an enterprising little city, with all modern improvements, and is heated and lighted with natural gas. Several flowing gas wells are found in the vicinity. The population according to the census report of 1910 was 808.

Moline was laid out in 1879, the survey being made by Maj. J. H. Chapman for the Moline Town company. The first building erected was a general store, opened by M. Carter and S. B. Hemmenway. A number of the buildings were brought from the town of Boston, located on the line between Chautauqua and Elk counties, as was also the postoffice. The first journalistic attempt was the publication of the Elk County Signal in 1881 by W. C. Parker and I. N. Boicourt.

Monahan, Deane, pseudonym.—(See Steele, James W.)

Monett, a country postoffice in Chautauqua county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Washington township, 10 miles northeast of Sedan, the county seat. It has telephone connections, and according to the census reports of 1910 had a population of 12.

Monmouth, a village in Crawford county, is located in Sheridan township on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 12 miles south of Girard, the county seat. It has an elevator, a few stores, churches and a school, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 179. This is said to be the oldest town in Crawford county, having been laid off by L. Manlove on his own farm in 1866. The postoffice was established in that year and Manlove was the first postmaster.

Monrovia, one of the oldest towns in Atchison county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles southwest of Atchison. The town was platted in 1856. Caleb West was president of the town company, which expected Monrovia to become a large town, but it never grew to their expectations. It now has two or three general stores, a church and district school, money order postoffice and telegraph station. In 1910 it had a population of 104.

Montana, a village of Labette county, is located on the Neosho river in Montana township, 8 miles north of Oswego, the county seat, and 4 miles from Laneville, the nearest shipping point. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 153. In 1866 Frank Simons put up a log house at this point and opened a store. The postoffice was established in that year. In 1867 a ferry was established at the point where the bridge now spans the Neosho. A town company was organized in 1868, of which Levi Seabridge, J. S. Anderson, Henry Minor, S. S. Watson, J. S. Waters and D. M. Watson were members. The early growth of the town was rapid and inside of two years there were 13 general stores, 3 saloons, 3 hotels, 2 livery stables, 2 wagon shops, and about 500 inhabitants. Disappointed in not getting the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, the growth was checked in 1870.

when the town of Labette sprang up with glowing prospects and many of the buildings were moved to that point. City government was maintained from 1873 to 1884.

Montana County, now a part of the State of Colorado, was created by the territorial legislature of Kansas on Feb. 7, 1859, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point on the 40th parallel of latitude, 20 miles east of the 105th meridian of longitude; running thence west to the western boundary of the Territory of Kansas; thence following the boundary of the Territory of Kansas, on the summit of the Rocky mountains, to a point 20 miles north of the 39th parallel of latitude; thence east to a point 20 miles east of the 105th meridian of longitude; thence due north to the place of beginning." By the same act J. H. Turney, William H. Prentice and A. D. Richardson were appointed commissioners for the county and were authorized to select a location for the seat of justice at or near the geographical center.

Montezuma, a country postoffice in Montezuma township, Gray county, is located 18 miles south of Cimarron, the county seat. It has tri-weekly mail. The population in 1910 was 11. Montezuma was a thriving little town during the '80s, when it had prospects of a railroad and of becoming the county seat. The first newspaper published in Gray county was established in Montezuma in 1879. In 1886 the town had a population of over 100, a newspaper and a bank. The springs at this point are said to have medicinal qualities.

Montgomery County, located in the southern tier of counties, is the third west from the Missouri line. It is bounded on the north by Wilson county; on the east by Labette; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Chautauqua and Elk counties. It was settled to some extent before 1870, though the lands still belonged to the Osage Indians until the treaty of Drum Creek in September of that year. However, there was a narrow strip, 3 miles in width, extending along the eastern side, belonging to the "ceded lands," which was opened to settlement in 1867. In that year the first settler, Louis Scott, a negro, located in the Verdigris valley. In Dec., 1867, Zachariah C. Crow, P. R. Jordan and Col. Coffey located in the same neighborhood. In Feb., 1868, R. W. Dunlap established a trading post near the mouth of Drum creek, and about the same time a post was established by John Lushbaugh at the junction of Pumpkin creek with the Verdigris. The next winter Moses Neal opened a store at the mouth of Big Hill creek, and in 1869 Maj. Fitch began a similar business on the north side of Elk creek near the mouth of Sycamore. Among the settlers of 1868, all of whom located along the river and creek valleys in the eastern part of the county, were John A. Twiss, T. C., J. H. and Allen Graham, J. H. Savage, Jacob Thompson, E. K. Kounce, William Fain, Green L. Canada, W. L. and G. W. Mays, John L. McIntyre, Joseph Roberts, John Russell, J. B. Rowley, Patrick Dugan, William Reed, Christian Greenough, John Hanks, Mortimer Goodell, D. R. B. Flora, R. W. Dunlap, Mrs. E. C. Powell, Thomas C. Evans, Lewis Chouteau, George Spece and James Parkinson.

In order to obtain a "squatter's claim" the settler had to secure the consent of the Indians, which, by a treaty made in the Upper Elk valley in 1869, was to be had on payment of \$5 for a prairie claim and \$10 for one in the timber. Considerable trouble was experienced between the settlers and the railroads over the title to the lands in the eastern part of the county. The matter was finally settled in favor of the settlers, by the supreme court of the United States. The unreliability of the early surveys caused no little trouble as to ownership of certain tracts of land after the authorized survey had been made. Unwilling to await the tedious and often expensive process of law on these matters there were formed in different parts of the county what were called "Settlers Claim" clubs, to which all disputes of this character were referred. A code of laws was drawn up to cover all points liable to arise in any case of disputed land title. All cases were settled according "to law and evidence" and whenever a decision had been reached, the party against whom such decision had been rendered was given notice to move from the claim within a certain length of time. Upon failure to obey he was ejected forcibly from the premises and his buildings and other property destroyed. Occasionally these clubs took a hand in criminal cases, as in the punishment of the three murderers of John A. Twiss, who were hanged to an oak tree after a trial by the club.

The county was organized in 1869 by proclamation of Gov. Harvey. Verdigris City was named as the temporary county seat and the following officers were appointed: Commissioners, H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuran and R. L. Walker; clerk, E. C. Kimball. The commissioners divided the county into three townships, Drum Creek, Westralia and Verdigris. An election for county officers and to locate the county seat was held in November of the same year. The returns from Drum Creek were thrown out on technical grounds, and the remaining vote gave a majority for Liberty. A board of commissioners favorable to that place were elected. Independence filed a notice of contest and the matter was taken before the court of Wilson county, to which Montgomery was at that time attached for judicial purposes. The court decided that there had been no election. The old board of commissioners continued to serve, but the county seat, in face of great opposition was removed to Liberty. The Independence men sent Charles White to Topeka to lay the matter before the state authorities. He succeeded in getting a new board of commissioners appointed, which was composed of W. W. Graham, Thomas Brock and S. B. Moorhouse. The new board went to Verdigris City where they organized and appointed the following officers: County clerk, J. A. Helpingstine; treasurer, Samuel Van Gundy; register of deeds, J. K. Snyder; superintendent of schools, R. B. Cunningham. They selected Independence as the county seat and, finding it useless to dissent, the old board gave up the fight. At a hotly contested election in Nov., 1870, Independence received the largest number of votes and became the permanent county seat. The court-house, erected shortly afterward, was the first brick building in the county.

The organization of the county government was followed by reckless and extravagant bond issues. Before 1872 the people had for various purposes voted a debt upon themselves to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000. Money loaned to private parties drew from 25 to 50 per cent. interest. The people were very anxious for a railroad and in 1870 they voted \$200,000 in bonds to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston company, which built a line through the eastern part of the county terminating at Coffeyville. Independence, indignant at being deserted by the railroad company, after being foremost in securing the bonds, yet over-zealous for a road, paid the company an immense bonus to build a branch. This was called "Bunker's Plug," and was in use from Jan., 1872, to 1879. In the latter year the South Kansas & Western built a line across the county connecting with the main line at Cherryvale, and the next year the St. Louis, Warsaw & Western built a line across the northeastern part of the county. At that time there were 65 miles of railroad in the county. At present there are 160 miles. The early companies have since sold out and the names of the roads have been changed. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe enters in the northeast corner, passes southwest through Cherryvale and Coffeyville and continues on into Oklahoma. A branch of this line diverges at Cherryvale, runs southwest through Independence and into Chautauqua county. There are three lines of the Missouri Pacific. One enters in the north and runs south through Independence to Dearing, where it united with a second line that crosses the southern part east and west, and the third line crosses the northwest corner. The St. Louis & San Francisco enters near the northeast and runs to Cherryvale, where it diverges into two branches, both running to the Joplin-Galena lead and zinc district. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas crosses the southeast corner.

The county is divided into 12 civil townships as follows: Caney, Cherokee, Cherry, Drum Creek, Fawn Creek, Independence, Liberty, Louisburg, Parker, Rutland, Sycamore and West Cherry. The post-offices in the county are, Bolton, Caney, Cherryvale, Coffeyville, Dearing, Elk City, Havana, Independence, Jefferson, Liberty, Sycamore, Tyro and Wayside.

The general surface of the county is prairie. The bottom lands along the creeks and rivers average over a mile in width and comprise 25 per cent. of the area. The timber belts on the streams average a few rods in width and contain walnut, cottonwood, hickory, oak, pecan, hackberry, ash, mulberry, sycamore, elm, maple, box-elder and locust. The Verdigris river enters from the north and flows south into Oklahoma. The Elk river enters in the northwest and flowing east joins the Verdigris. Big Hill, Drum, Pumpkin, Sycamore and Onion are important creeks.

The best quality of limestone and shale are found in abundance. Sand for glass, coal and building stone also exist in commercial quantities. The entire county is a great natural gas and oil field. This gas enables the county to be one of the foremost manufacturing districts in the state.

While not strictly an agricultural county, the yearly product of the farms bring over \$2,000,000. In 1910 the wheat crop was worth \$200,000; corn, \$650,000; Kafir corn, \$112,000; oats, \$250,000; and prairie grass, \$150,000. There are 150,000 bearing fruit trees. Live stock is raised to considerable extent.

The population according to the census of 1910 was 49,475, which was an increase of more than 20,000 in ten years. The assessed valuation of property in that year was \$60,650,000.

A number of disasters in the way of fires and floods have occurred in the history of Montgomery county, but perhaps none was so picturesque as the prairie fire of 1868. A long spring drought was followed by an exceptionally wet summer. The rivers and creeks were swollen so that they were impassable and the ground was soaked so that no crop could be raised. Wild grass grew rank all over the county, and when this became dry a terrific but magnificent conflagration swept the county. While it lasted it kept the skies bright at night, so that ordinary handwriting could be read by the light of the fire at a distance of a mile or more. Live stock, utensils, settlers' cabins and whole villages were destroyed, and a number of lives were lost. In 1874 this section suffered in common with the whole state from the grasshoppers. The next most disastrous occurrence was the flood in the valleys of the Elk and the Verdigris in 1885, when homes were inundated and a number of lives lost.

Montgomery, James, pioneer and soldier, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1814. He was a cousin of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec in 1759. He received an academic education and in 1837 went to Kentucky, where he was for a time engaged in teaching school. While there he joined the Christian church and became a minister of that denomination, but later in life espoused the doctrines of the Adventists. In 1852 he removed to Pike county, Mo., with his family, and a year later he went to Jackson county, in order to be ready to enter Kansas as soon as the territory was organized and the lands opened to settlement. Some of his friends, among whom was Dr. Thornton, knowing him to be opposed to slavery, persuaded him to go to Bates county, Mo., by telling him that he could obtain as good land there as he could in Kansas. He accepted their advice, but quickly became dissatisfied in Bates county and returned to his original resolution to settle in Kansas. Accordingly he purchased a claim from a pro-slavery settler about 5 miles from the present town of Mound City late in the year 1854. It was not long until he was recognized as a leader by the free-state men of that locality. In 1857 he organized and commanded the "Self-Protective Company," which had been formed to defend the rights of the anti-slavery settlers, and backed by this company Montgomery ordered some of the most rabid pro-slavery citizens to leave the territory. After their departure, he settled down to improve his claim, but later in the year some of the free-state men of Bourbon county, who had been expelled by George

W. Clarke in 1856, returned to take possession of their homes along the Little Osage river. They met with opposition, and called upon Montgomery for assistance. In December he took the field with his company and created so much disturbance that Gov. Denver found it necessary to order a detachment of soldiers to that part of the state to preserve order. (See Denver's and Medary's Administrations.) In 1859 he was a candidate for representative in the territorial legislature, but was defeated by W. R. Wagstaff. On July 24, 1861, he was mustered into the Union army as colonel of the Third Kansas infantry, but was transferred to the command of the Second South Carolina colored regiment, with which he made a raid into Georgia. This regiment, with Col. Montgomery in command, distinguished itself at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864. After the war he returned to his home in Linn county, Kan., where he died on Dec. 6, 1871. During the border troubles preceding the Civil war, some of his men would frequently indulge in plundering their enemies, but Montgomery never was a party to such proceedings. One writer says: "He died poor, although he had abundant opportunity to steal himself rich in the name of liberty."

Monticello, an old settlement in Johnson county, is located on Mill creek a short distance southwest of Zarah, the nearest railroad station, and about 10 miles north of Olathe, from which place it has rural free delivery. It was laid out by a town company in June, 1857, and a store was opened by Rich & Rivley. The postoffice was established the same year but it was discontinued when the rural delivery was established. In 1858 the town was almost destroyed by a tornado but was quickly rebuilt, and for a time aspired to become the county seat. It did not meet the expectations of its founders, however, and for many years has remained about the same size. At present it has several general stores, a school house, churches, blacksmith shop, about 15 dwellings and in 1910 had a population of 63.

Mont Ida, one of the thriving little towns of Anderson county, is located in Washington township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles southwest of Garnett, the county seat. It has a score of business houses, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200. The town was surveyed and platted by the railroad company in 1880. The first store was opened by Frank Gray, who was appointed postmaster when the postoffice was established the next year. The school house was erected in the spring of 1882, and the first school was taught by Maggie Moore.

Montrose, formerly "Delta," a little village of Jewell county, is located 7 miles east of Mankato, the county seat, and 5 miles from Formoso. It has banking facilities, postoffice, express and telegraph service, and a good local trade. The population in 1910 was 150.

Monument, a village in Logan county, is located in Monument township on the Union Pacific R. R., 16 miles northeast of Russell Springs, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a hotel, a number of

stores, an express office, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 150.

Monument Rock.—One of the most imposing landmarks in Kansas is the one in Gove county by the above name. This rock, situated in the valley of the Smoky Hill river a few miles west of Gove City, rises out of the level plain to a height of 75 feet or more. One of the stations on the line of the Butterfield Overland Despatch (q. v.), was located near the rock, but it was abandoned in the late '60s on account of troubles with hostile Indians. According to traditions there was a lively fight here between the employes of the stage line and the Indians. A large crack has recently appeared in the main portion of Monument Rock, indicating that in a few more years the elements will finish the work of destruction.

Monuments.—In all the civilized nations of the world, the custom prevails of marking historic events and places by erecting enduring monuments bearing appropriate inscriptions. Among the historic monuments are the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, London; the Arch of Triumph at Paris, France; the Washington and Bunker Hill monuments of the United States, and the universal peace monument standing on the summit of the Andes mountains on the boundary line between Chili and Argentine—a large statue of Christ, cast from old Spanish cannon.

Kansas history is full of incidents worthy of such commemoration and it is not surprising that her people have erected suitable memorials to tell the story of her suffering, her patriotism and her progress. No doubt the oldest structure of this character in the state is the pile of loose stones at Council Grove, supposed to have been erected by some ancient Indian tribe to the memory of Friar Padilla, who accompanied Coronado on his expedition in 1541. Four other monuments have been erected by the Quivira Historical Society to mark supposed sites or incidents in connection with that expedition—one at Logan Grove, near Junction City; one at Herington in honor of Padilla; one in the city park at Manhattan in honor of Tatarax, chief of the Harahey Indians, and one at Alma in honor of that tribe. In 1901 the state legislature appropriated \$3,000 to mark the site of the Pawnee village in Republic county, where Lieut. Pike first raised the United States colors in Kansas, and a monument was unveiled there on the centennial anniversary of that event, Sept. 29, 1906. The old Santa Fe trail, which for half a century was the leading highway to the southwest, was marked by the State of Kansas and the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1906 by 95 granite boulders along the route, the legislature of 1905 giving \$1,000 for the purpose. Pawnee Rock, a famous camping place in early days, and the walls of the old capitol at Pawnee, near Fort Riley, have been preserved by suitable legislature as historic landmarks, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have marked by suitable tablets the site of the first cabin in Topeka and of the old Constitution Hall. In 1883 the legislature appropriated \$1,000 to mark the site of

the Marais des Cygnes massacre of May 19, 1858, and two stones stand in the gulch 5 miles northeast of the little town of Trading Post. On Aug. 30, 1877, the 21st anniversary of the battle of Osawatomie, a monument was unveiled upon the field. It is called the John Brown monument and bears the inscription: "In commemoration of those who, on the 30th of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom. This inscription is also in commemoration



OGDEN MONUMENT AT FORT RILEY.
(Geographical Center of U. S.)

of the heroism of Capt. John Brown, who commanded at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856, who died and conquered American slavery on the scaffold at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859." The monument also bears the names of Theron P. Powers, Charles Keiser, David R. Garrison, George W. Partridge and Frederick Brown, free-state men who were killed in the action.

A number of monuments have been erected by the state, or by counties or cities, to commemorate the deeds of valor of Kansas soldiers in the War of 1861-65. In 1880, through the influence of Senator P. B. Plumb, the United States secured a plat in the cemetery at Mound City, removed there the bodies of the 45 soldiers killed at Mine Creek in 1864, and erected monument and flagstaff. The inscription reads: "Erected by the United States, 1889. In memory of the officers and soldiers buried within this cemetery, who gave their lives in defense of the nation." In 1895 the legislature appropriated \$5,000 to mark the positions of the Eighth Kansas regiment at Chickamauga and Chatta-

nooga. One is located on Missionary ridge, one at Orchard Knob and one at the Viniard place. They were turned over to the state and accepted on Sept. 20, 1895.

The first soldiers' monument erected in the state is probably the one at Marysville, the county seat of Marshall county. Franklin Post, No. 68, G. A. R., erected a monument at Olathe in 1893 "In memory of our dead comrades," and in Johnson county there are also monuments at Monticello, Wilder, Gardner and Spring Hill. On Memorial day in 1896, a monument erected by Guilford G. Gage was unveiled in the cemetery at Topeka "in memory of his comrades killed in the battle of the Blue, Oct. 22, 1864." The same day a monument was dedicated at Baldwin, Douglas county. It was erected by E. D. Baker Post, No. 40, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, and bears the inscription: "In memory of the soldiers who fought for the preservation of the Union in the war of the great rebellion from 1861 to 1865." Soldiers' monuments have also been erected at Manhattan, Cherryvale, Marion, Wichita, Clay Center, Belle Plaine, Bluff City, Girard, Junction City, Elmdale, Fort Scott, Burlingame, Parsons, Erie, Princeton, Quenemo, Coffeyville, Garnett, Winfield and some other points. In Mount Hope cemetery, Cowley county, a monument "To the memory of unknown soldiers, sailors and marines" was dedicated on Oct. 24, 1907. It was erected by the Sunflower club, and cost \$1,000. Many of these monuments were built by private subscriptions. Some of them are merely old cannon, mounted on substantial stone bases, but all bear testimony of the gratitude of the people to the "Boys in Blue," who gave four of the best years of their lives to save the country from disruption.

Several memorial monuments mark the sites of Indian battles or tell the story of Indian raids upon the frontier. In 1893 a monument was erected by the officers and enlisted men of the Seventh U. S. cavalry "To the soldiers who were killed in the battle with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission, South Dakota, Dec. 29 and 30, 1890." The monument cost \$2,000. The states of Kansas and Colorado united in erecting a monument on Beecher island, where the battle of Arickaree was fought on Sept. 17, 18 and 19, 1868. The monument was dedicated on the anniversary in 1905 and cost \$5,000. Six laborers working on the Union Pacific railway were killed by Indians near Victoria, Ellis county, in 1867, and some years later their burial place was marked by a stone bearing the inscription: "This stone marks the burial place of six track laborers, who were in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and, while on duty, about one mile west of here, were massacred by a band of Cheyenne Indians in October, 1867. Erected by the Union Pacific Railroad Company." On May 31, 1909, the people of Lincoln county dedicated a monument "Erected by free gifts in memory of those massacred or captured by Indians in what is now Lincoln county," with the names of the victims. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Mary Edwards, a niece of the

Mrs. Allerdice who was killed by the savages. The legislature of 1909 appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for the erection of a monument to the citizens of Decatur county who were killed in the Cheyenne raid of 1878.

The Kansas boys who served in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines have not been neglected in the erection of appropriate memorials. A tablet has been placed in the Miami county court-house at Paola and dedicated to the soldiers from that county who served in the war. At Ottawa a memorial gateway at Forest park has been erected at a cost of \$2,000 "In honor of Company K, Twentieth Kansas regiment, in appreciation of their gallantry and patriotism in the Philippine islands, 1898-99." In the chapel of the University of Kansas is a



MONUMENT TO UNION PACIFIC TRACK LABORERS.

bronze tablet to the memory of Lieut. Alfred Cecil Alford, "commanding Company B, Twentieth Kansas infantry, killed near Caloocan, Feb. 7, 1899." Two memorial windows have been placed in the chapel at Washburn College, Topeka, for John H. Bartlett, Company F, Twentieth Kansas, and Richard M. Coulson, Company H, Twenty-second Kansas. In Albert Taylor hall of the State Normal school at Emporia is a bronze tablet erected to four students of that institution who died while serving in the Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments.

Among the monuments erected to the memory or in honor of citizens and individuals, the one at Lawrence stands foremost. It stands in Oak Hill cemetery, and bears this inscription: "Dedicated to the memory of 150 citizens who, defenseless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid

upon Lawrence, Aug. 21, 1863. Erected May 30, 1895." At Fort Leavenworth is a beautiful bronze statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. It is the work of the well known sculptor, Lorado Taft, and was unveiled on Sept. 14, 1889. It cost nearly \$5,000, which was contributed by officers and enlisted men, employees of the quartermaster's department, citizens of Kansas and Missouri, and some of the Kansas Grand Army posts. The legislature of 1903 voted to place a marble statue of John J. Ingalls in statuary hall at Washington, D. C., and appropriated \$6,000 for that purpose. A fine monument to Gov. John A. Martin was erected at Atchison by John A. Martin Post, No. 93, G. A. R., of that city "To commemorate his public and private virtues." Appropriations amounting to \$1,500 were made by the legislatures of 1881 and 1883 for a monument in the Topeka cemetery to Alfred Gray, in token of his services as a member of the state board of agriculture. Burnside Corps, No. 1, Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas, erected a monument to Mary A. Sturges, an army nurse, in the Oak Grove cemetery at Kansas City, Kan., and other individual monuments commemorating deeds of valor or patriotism are those to Thomas Smith, marshal of Abilene in 1870; Hugh H. Siverd, a deputy sheriff of Cowley county, who was killed on Oct. 25, 1903, while trying to arrest two desperadoes; Edward Grafstrom, who lost his life while trying to save some of the citizens of Topeka during the flood of 1903; Carl A. Swensson, founder of Bethany College at Lindsborg; Mary T. Gray, one of the founders of the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs, and the monument to Thomas Morgan, a student in the Winfield high school, who, while skating, sacrificed his life in the effort to save a schoolmate, Paul Bedilion, both boys being drowned. (See also Memorial Building.)

Moodyville, a country postoffice of Pottawatomie county, is located on the Kansas Southern & Gulf R. R. 4 miles north of Westmoreland, the county seat. It is a camping and health resort, having one of the best medicinal mineral springs in the state. The town was laid out in 1882 with great prospects for building up a place of importance, but in 1910 the population was only 33.

Moonlight, an inland hamlet in Dickinson county, is located 7 miles northeast of Abilene, the county seat, and 6 miles from Detroit, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 25.

Moonlight, Thomas, soldier and politician, was born in Scotland on Nov. 10, 1833. At the age of thirteen years he ran away from home and came to America as a fore-castle hand on a schooner. He landed in Philadelphia, "a stranger in a strange land" and without a cent of money. Not disheartened by circumstances, however, he went to work at the first thing he could find to do, and during the next seven years he was employed in mills, glass factories and on truck farms in the vicinity of Philadelphia. On May 17, 1853, he enlisted in the artillery service of the regular army, took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and was with Albert Sidney Johnston in the campaign against the

Mormons. At the expiration of his term in 1858 he was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, where for the next year he occupied the position of chief clerk in the commissary department. In 1855, while serving in the army, he married Miss Ellen Murray of Elmira, N. Y., the wedding being solemnized at Ringgold barracks, Tex. In 1860 he bought a farm in Leavenworth county, Kan., and settled down to agricultural pursuits. When the Civil war broke out, he raised a light battery and was commissioned captain of artillery. Promotions followed and at the close of the war he was colonel of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket; was soon afterward appointed collector of internal revenue, and in 1868 was elected secretary of state. At the close of his term he declined a second nomination and later, on account of his views on prohibition, went over to the Democratic party. He was an elector-at-large on that ticket in 1884, and in 1893 he was appointed minister to Bolivia by President Cleveland, which position he held for four years. Col. Moonlight died on Feb. 7, 1899.

Moore, Horace L., banker and member of Congress, was born at Mantua, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1837. He received his education in the district schools and the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. He taught his first school at Yankeebush, near Warren, Pa., when only seventeen years old. In 1858 he moved to Kansas with his brother Francis, who died a month after their arrival in Atchison county. Mr. Moore taught a six months' term of school at Barry, Clay county, Mo., during the winter of 1859-60, and joined the Masonic order there. In 1860 he entered the law office of Christian & Lane, where he studied until he enlisted on May 14, 1861, as a private in Company D, Second Kansas infantry, a three months' regiment. In the organization of his company he was made a corporal and served until Oct. 31, participating in all the actions of the regiment. The day he was mustered out he reënlisted and on Dec. 11, 1861, was made second lieutenant on the reorganization of Company D. On May 1, 1862, he received his commission as first lieutenant and was promoted to the captaincy of his company in 1863, but never mustered, as he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas cavalry by the secretary of war and mustered into that regiment on Feb. 18, 1864. He held this command until mustered out of the service on June 30, 1865. In 1867, with the rank of major, he commanded a battalion of cavalry, called the Eighteenth Kansas, during its service on the plains against hostile Indians. On Oct. 30, 1868, he was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry and on March 23, 1869, was promoted to the colonelcy. With this regiment he took part in the campaign conducted by Gen. P. H. Sheridan, which resulted in forcing the hostile Indians back upon their reservations. At the close of the war Mr. Moore engaged in the grocery business at Lawrence, in Trinidad, Col., Las Vegas and Albuquerque, N. M.,

under the firm name of Moore, Bennett & Co., but in 1882 he sold his interest in the business and returned to Lawrence. Subsequently he was treasurer of Douglas county for two years. In 1892 he was nominated and elected to Congress by the Democrats and Populists, but was not seated until Aug. 2, 1894, as Edward H. Funston had been given the certificate of election and was not unseated until that time. Since retiring from Congress Mr. Moore has resided in Lawrence. He is president of the Lawrence National Bank; takes a deep interest in all historical matters; has long been a member of the Kansas State Historical Society; was its president in 1906; and is a member of the board of directors of the society for the term ending in Dec., 1912. Mr. Moore has spent much time and labor in compiling a record of the Moore family. On Sept. 16, 1864, Mr. Moore married Esther Amelia, the daughter of Capt. Samuel and Jane (Deming) Harmon, at Ravena, Ohio, whose ancestors were pioneer settlers of New England, having come to Springfield, Mass., in 1644.

Moran, an incorporated city of the third class in Allen county, is located 12 miles east of Iola, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. It has an international money order postoffice, from which emanate four rural delivery routes, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), several good stores, etc. When the Missouri Pacific road was under contemplation the people of Marmaton township voted bonds and the railroad company agreed to establish a station somewhere near the center of the township. It was first known as Moran City, but the first postoffice was called Morantown, the last syllable being dropped in 1900, since which time the place has been called Moran.

Moray, a country postoffice of Doniphan county, is located in Wolf River township on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 5 miles west of Troy, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 40. Moray was settled in 1857 by Norwegians.

Morehead, a village in the southwest corner of Neosho county, is in Shiloh township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 20 miles southwest of Erie, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, several general stores, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150. One of the main business enterprises is the shop for the manufacture of the Smith detachable plowshare.

Morganville, an incorporated city of the third class in Clay county, is located in Sherman township on the Republican river and on the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 7 miles north of Clay Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Tribune), all the leading lines of mercantile enterprises, churches and schools, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 285. The town was founded in 1870 by Ebenezer Morgan and was

formerly known as Morgan City. The first store was opened by W. R. Mudge in 1871.

Morland, an incorporated town of Graham county, is located on the Solomon river in Morland township and on the Union Pacific R. R., 14 miles west of Hill City, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Progress), a mill, an elevator, about 20 retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 237.

Mormons.—(See Latter Day Saints.)

Mormon Trail.—On the original surveys of Kansas appear a number of roads designated as "Mormon Trails." These highways all bear towards the northwest and are simply feeders of the trail taken by the "Saints" during the '40s. During the exodus under Brigham Young, the Mormons left by way of Independence, Mo., over the Santa Fe trail, following this road to "110 creek," where they turned to the northwest, passing through what is now Wabaunsee county, the old trail being a little south of the village of Eskridge and following on to the Kansas river, which it crossed at a point between Junction City and Fort Riley, since known as "Whisky Point." From there the road bore north across Riley county, passing near the present site of Ogden, thence into Marshall county, and following up the Little Blue river left the state in what is now Washington county over the Oregon trail. At a later day much of the Mormon emigration left by way of St. Joseph, Mo., crossed the Missouri river where Atchison is located, and followed west, intercepting the old California trail.

Morrill, one of the incorporated towns of Brown county, is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 11 miles northwest of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has 4 churches, an accredited high school, 2 banks, a flour mill, a grain elevator, an opera house, a newspaper (the News), about 100 business establishments of various kinds, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 398. The town was founded in 1878, although it had been settled many years before. The depot was built in 1877 and the high school building was erected in 1882.

Morrill, Edmund Needham, thirteenth governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Westbrook, Cumberland county, Me., Feb. 12, 1834, his ancestry for generations having been prominent in New England. He was educated in the common schools and at Westbrook Academy, and after leaving school learned the trade of tanner with his father. In March, 1857, he landed in Kansas and located in Brown county, where he and a partner established a sawmill. The same year he was elected to represent Brown and Nemaha counties in the first free-state legislature, serving in the extra session of Dec., 1857, and the regular session which began in Jan., 1858. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Kansas cavalry, but in a short time was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In Aug., 1862, he was commissioned

captain and ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Corinth, Miss., where he was made commissary of subsistence and placed in charge of government stores in Tennessee. Near the close of the war he was brevetted major, and was honorably discharged in Oct., 1865. Returning to Brown county he engaged in the banking business, in which he continued for the remainder of his life, and at the time of his death it was said that during his long career as a banker he never foreclosed a mortgage. In 1866 he was elected clerk of the district court. The following year he was elected county clerk and held that office by re-elections until 1872, when he was elected to the state senate. He was re-elected to the senate in 1876, and during his second term in that body served as president pro tem. In 1882 he was elected Congressman-at-large, and at each of the three succeeding biennial elections was chosen to represent the First district in the lower house of the national legislature. In 1890 he declined a fourth term as Congressman from that district and announced his intention of retiring permanently from politics, but in 1894 he yielded to the solicitations of his friends and accepted the Republican nomination for governor. At the election in November he carried the state by a plurality of 30,000. He was defeated for a second term in 1896, though he led the presidential ticket by more than 3,000 votes. Gov. Morrill was a man of great public spirit and was always a willing helper of any enterprise for the material advancement of the state. He was a liberal contributor to the drought sufferers, gave the city of Hiawatha its fine library and academy, and no church ever appealed to him in vain for assistance. On July 7, 1886, he became a member of the Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in which he held the offices of vice-commander and chaplain. He was twice married. His first wife died without issue, but the second marriage was blessed with two sons and two daughters. Gov. Morrill died on March 14, 1909.

Morrill's Administration.—Pursuant to constitutional provision, and in accordance with established precedent, the legislative session of 1895 began on the second Tuesday in January, which in that year fell on the 8th day of the month. Lieut.-Gov. Daniels presided over the senate at the opening of the term, and Charles E. Lobdell was elected speaker of the house. As the time for inaugurating the new governor was fixed on the second Monday, Gov. Morrill was not inaugurated until the 14th, when Lieut.-Gov. Troutman succeeded Mr. Daniels as the president of the senate, the latter retiring after receiving a unanimous vote of thanks from the senate for the impartial and dignified manner in which he had discharged his duties as presiding officer.

Much of the inaugural message of Gov. Morrill was devoted to a discussion of the weakness of the state constitution. He pointed out and emphasized the fact that when the constitution was adopted but 10,326 persons voted for it, and 5,521 against it, the whole number of votes then cast having been only one-twentieth of the number cast in

the general election of 1894. "It would be hardly possible," said he, "for the small number of people living in the state at that time, with nearly two-thirds of the state practically unsettled, to understand, or to anticipate, the wants and needs of a state as large as this has become."

The changes in the organic law recommended by him were as follows: 1—To remove or extend the limit of legislative sessions, which at first were held annually, while since 1877 they had been held biennially, and the population had increased to fifteen times the number when the constitution was adopted; 2—The reorganization of the judiciary, especially an increase in the number of supreme court justices; 3—A radical change in the apportionment laws, so that representation in the general assembly would be more equitable; 4—More rigid provisions with regard to the organization of counties and townships; 5—A limit to the value of the homestead exemption; 6—The constitutional prohibition of trusts and combinations of capital for the purpose of enhancing prices; 7—Better provisions for the care of the permanent school fund.

"Many other reasons," he continued, "in my judgment urgent and unanswerable, might be presented in favor of a constitutional convention. The expense, I presume, would be the most serious objection urged against it; but I am satisfied that a simple clause limiting the power of the legislature to appropriate money and to allow the incurrence of debt by municipalities, and the further provision allowing the governor to veto any clause in an appropriation bill, would save the state more every five years than the entire cost of a convention."

At the opening of Gov. Morrill's administration the supreme court was so far behind that it was hearing cases filed four years before, and the governor announced in his message that "at the rate of progress it has made since the commission expired, it will be six years before the case filed today can be heard."

The logical remedy for this condition of affairs would be to increase the number of justices, but as this could not be done without a constitutional amendment, and as such an amendment had once been defeated by the people, the governor suggested as a means of relief that the court be permitted to dispense with written opinions in cases where a precedent had already been established and made a matter of record, and the cases that could be appealed be limited to constitutional issues, titles to real estate, franchises, or where the amount involved exceeded \$300. The legislature found another method, however, of relieving the pressure on the supreme court, and that was by the establishment of two appellate courts, for which purpose the state was divided into the northern and southern districts. In the former the court held its sessions at Topeka, Concordia and Colby, and in the latter at Fort Scott, Wichita and Garden City.

For several years prior to the inauguration of Gov. Morrill there had been a growing dissatisfaction with regard to the inequalities in

the assessment of property for taxation. This subject received due attention in the message of 1895. "The inequality," says the governor, "arises, not from the fact that the property of the state is assessed too low, but because it is assessed unequally. When one piece of property is assessed at ten per cent. of what it is really worth and another piece is assessed at its full value, and other property is not assessed at all, great injustice is done to some of the taxpayers; and yet that condition actually exists in our state today."

He attributed this condition to the fact that the assessment was made by some 1,600 assessors, elected because they were "good fellows," whose reelection depended upon the support of the persons whose property was valued, and who were interested in keeping the assessment as low as possible, so that their township would not have to pay more than its just share of the public expenses. As a remedy he suggested the establishment of the office of county assessor, the incumbent of which should be appointed by the judge of the district court, thus taking the office out of politics to some extent, and as a further remedy the taxpayers should be given the right of appeal in cases where the county commissioners refuse to equalize assessments.

The governor also paid considerable attention to the acts of the Congress then in session, his utterances on this subject being as follows: "For several years a steady and determined effort was made to open up the markets of the old country to some of the products in which Kansas excels, especially Indian corn, beef and pork. Under a better light, secured by wise legislation, prejudice and cupidity were gradually yielding, and our exports of these products were becoming an important factor of great value to our people, and gave a promise of an increased demand for the articles in producing which Kansas can lead the world. But the present Congress, in my judgment, by ill-advised and crude legislation, assumed to dictate to foreign nations their internal policy of protection to their home industries by discriminating duties on sugar imported from countries having export duties on that article. This has led to active retaliation on the part of those countries, and all the nations of central Europe have become commercially estranged from our country, and are taking active, and what prove to be effective, measures to prevent the importation of our meats, justifying themselves by a revival of the exploded and senseless claim that our meat animals are diseased. The repeal of the reciprocity provisions of our tariff laws has caused Spain and other countries to make a most unjust discrimination against the importation of our farm products. To relieve us of this embarrassment by the removal of this embargo, and to restore us to a condition where we can increase to its utmost limit the exportation of those articles which are our main support, is a matter of universal concern to the people of Kansas. I would therefore urge the passage of a concurrent resolution by your honorable bodies, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress, to introduce and work for the passage of the most effective remedial legislation."

Upon the governor's recommendation, a law was passed at this session giving force to the constitutional provision prohibiting lotteries, and also a law making it a crime to receive a bribe as well as to offer one to a public official. Such had been the law up to 1869, when that part of it relating to receiving a bribe was repealed, the theory of the legislature being that those receiving bribes would be more willing to testify against the party or parties giving them, if they were permitted to go free. The law of 1895 punished both the giver and taker of bribes with fine and imprisonment.

Another recommendation of Gov. Morrill was that the sum of \$3,600 be appropriated for the purpose of erecting three monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga, which had been made a national park by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 19, 1890. One of these monuments was to represent Gen. R. B. Mitchell's division, one the brigade commanded by Col. John A. Martin, and the third the Eighth Kansas, commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. L. Abernathy. By the act of Feb. 18, 1895, the legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the monuments and authorized the governor to appoint a commission of five soldiers who served at Chickamauga and Chattanooga to mark the locations and select the designs for such monuments. Immediately after the passage of the bill Gov. Morrill appointed as commissioners J. L. Abernathy, G. W. Johnson, L. Akers, S. R. Washer and J. F. Starnes. On March 4 the commission organized by the election of Mr. Abernathy as president and Mr. Washer as secretary. In April the commissioners visited the field and in their final report showed that they had expended \$4,472.63 of the appropriation, leaving a balance on hand of \$527.37.

At this session of the legislature was adopted a concurrent resolution asking the Kansas representatives and senators in Congress to secure the passage of an act donating the Fort Hays military reservation to the state of Kansas for a western branch of the agricultural college, a western branch of the state normal school, and a public park. (See Fort Hays.)

Another resolution requested the "proper authorities, in charge of the United States statutory hall" at Washington, D. C., to permit a monument of John Brown, then in process of construction under the auspices of the Lincoln soldiers' and sailors' national monument association, to be placed in the hall.

On Jan. 22 a vote for United States senator was taken in each of the two houses. In the senate Lucien Baker received 16 votes; L. P. King, 10; A. W. Dennison, 8; J. D. Botkin, Frank Doster, E. R. Ridgely and Percy Daniels, 1 vote each. The vote in the house resulted in 91 for Baker, 26 for King, 5 for John Martin, 1 for Ridgely and 1 for ex-Gov. George W. Glick. In the joint session on the next day Mr. Baker was elected senator, receiving 104 votes as against 53 for King, 3 for John Martin, 1 for Botkin and 1 for Glick.

The legislature adjourned on March 8. Besides the acts already mentioned was one removing from a large number of persons the

political disabilities imposed by section 2, article 5, of the constitution, as amended on Nov. 5, 1867, and another act creating the state board of immigration.

Col. J. W. F. Hughes, who was tried by court-martial and relieved of his command as colonel of the Third regiment, Kansas National Guard, by Gov. Lewelling on Sept. 25, 1893, for refusing to remove certain members of the Douglass house of representatives (see Lewelling's Administration), was reinstated by Gov. Morrill and made a major-general on April 12, 1895.

Twice during the administration of Gov. Morrill the militia was called into active service. Toward the close of the year 1895 it was discovered that several graves in the cemeteries near Topeka had been robbed, the bodies taken therefrom later being found and identified in the dissecting rooms of the Kansas Medical College at Topeka. Late on the afternoon of Dec. 11 the sheriff of Shawnee county called on Gov. Morrill for a detachment of troops to guard the college against an attack threatened by the incensed citizens. Acting under orders from the governor Adjt.-Gen. Fox ordered out Company H, First regiment, Capt. McClure, and Battery H, Capt. Phillips, the former stationed at Lawrence and the latter at Topeka. Gen. Hughes was then called upon to take command. He found Phillips' company already on duty at the state arsenal, with 26 men, and learned that Capt. McClure had 37 men at the railroad station in Lawrence awaiting transportation. These men were disbanded and returned to their homes, but the police fearing an attack might yet be made the men belonging to the battery remained on duty until the 13th, by which time the excitement had quieted down and the danger was past. It is probable that no attack on the college would have been made, but it is equally probable that the prompt action of Gov. Morrill may have averted serious trouble.

The second call for troops came on April 20, 1896, when the sheriff of Stafford county attempted to serve warrants upon some persons connected with Bond Bros.' circus, showing that day at St. John. These persons resisted arrest, a riot ensued, and the sheriff and county attorney telegraphed the governor for assistance. About midnight that night Col. P. M. Hoisington, commanding the Second regiment, received at his home in Newton a telegram from the adjutant-general ordering him "to move with Company D to St. John to suppress riot by first train." Col. Hoisington immediately ordered Capt. Kaufman, commanding Company D, to mobilize his company and report as soon as they were ready to move. The company left Newton early on the morning of the 21st and arrived at St. John before noon. In the meantime the circus had gone to Dodge City, and all was quiet in the town of St. John. After consulting with the sheriff and the county attorney, who were not certain they could identify the parties wanted, even if they were still with the show, the company gave an exhibition drill and returned to Newton that evening. In his report of the occurrence Adjt.-Gen. Fox says: "There was at no time any necessity for troops, .

and the sheriff and county attorney were not justified in making the call; they deserve censure for creating this expense against the state. The aggregate expense was \$162.77."

The industrial depression of 1893-94 had brought about a general feeling of discontent. It will be remembered that President Cleveland, soon after his inauguration in March, 1893, had called a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. This was believed by many to be the cause of the hard times, and it had given an impetus to the agitation in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Under these circumstances the political campaign of 1896 was one of unusual interest, and in Kansas it was hotly contested. At the opening of the campaign party leaders were somewhat chary of expressing an opinion on the silver question. A Republican state convention met at Wichita on March 10 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention. The delegates-at-large were Cyrus Leland, Thomas J. Anderson, A. P. Riddle, C. A. Swensson, M. M. Murdock and Nat. Barnes. They were instructed to vote for William McKinley of Ohio, but a resolution was adopted that it was not advisable at that time to make a platform.

On March 18 the Populists held a state convention at Hutchinson and selected as delegates to the national convention ex-Gov. Lewelling, Frank Doster, W. A. Harris and John W. Breidenthal. The convention declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 7; that all money should be issued by the government, and denounced "government by injunction."

Delegates to the Democratic national convention were not selected until June 3, when representatives of the party met at Topeka and selected as delegates-at-large John Martin, David Overmyer, J. D. McCleverty, Frank Bacon, J. H. Atwood and James McKinstry.

On July 16 the free coinage sentiment found expression in a convention at Topeka. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado and his associates in bolting the Republican national convention, and delegates to the national free silver convention at St. Louis were selected.

Two state conventions assembled on Aug. 4—the Democratic at Hutchinson and the Populist at Abilene. In order to effect a coalition of the two parties a conference committee from the Democratic convention went by special train from Hutchinson to Abilene with overtures for a joint ticket. After some delay, both conventions remaining in session until the 7th, a fusion was arranged and the following ticket nominated: For governor, John W. Leedy; lieutenant-governor, A. M. Harvey; secretary of state, W. E. Bush; auditor, W. H. Morris; treasurer, D. H. Hefflebower; attorney-general, L. C. Boyle; superintendent of public instruction, William Stryker; chief justice, Frank Doster; Congressman-at-large, J. D. Botkin. The presidential electors on this ticket were pledged to the support of Bryan and Sewall for president and vice-president, respectively. This arrangement did not suit the

"Middle of the road" Populists, and this element of that party decided to nominate a state ticket. A convention for that purpose was called to meet at Topeka on Sept. 19, but before the time arrived the leaders of the movement became fearful that the convention would be packed by Fusionists, and the scheme was abandoned. The Bryan and Watson electors were then chosen by petition.

The Republican convention for the nomination of candidates for the various state offices was held on Aug. 11. All the state officers elected in 1894 were renominated with the exception of the lieutenant-governor, for which place H. E. Richter was chosen. T. F. Garver was nominated for chief justice and Richard W. Blue for Congressman-at-large.

Although numerically the weakest party in the state the Prohibitionists experienced the greatest difficulty in the nomination of a state ticket. One faction, calling itself the National Prohibition party, nominated H. L. Douthart for governor; E. Clark, for lieutenant-governor; T. S. Walter, for secretary of state; Levi Belknap, for auditor; James Murray, for treasurer; J. T. Merry, for attorney-general; Mrs. Virginia Greever, for superintendent of public instruction; J. R. Silver, for chief justice; and M. Williams, for Congressman-at-large. Another faction named Horace Hurley for governor; George Hollingsberry, for lieutenant-governor; H. H. Geyer, for secretary of state; T. D. Talmadge, for auditor; John Biddison, for treasurer; A. H. Vance, for attorney-general, but made no nominations for superintendent of public instruction, chief justice, or Congressman-at-large. A third faction of the party nominated A. E. Kepford for governor.

At the election on Nov. 3 the Fusionists carried the state by pluralities ranging from 7,500 to 12,000. The highest vote received by any Fusionist presidential elector was that of Sidney Hayden—171,675. The highest polled for any Republican elector was 159,345 for John R. Hamilton. For governor, Leedy received 168,041 votes; Morrill, 160,530; Douthart, 756; Hurley, 2,347; Kepford, 703. Gov. Morrill's term as governor came to an end on Jan. 11, 1897.

Morris, a hamlet in the southern part of Wyandotte county, is on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 10 miles west of Kansas City. It has stock yards and is a feeding station for cattle. Mail is received by rural delivery from Kansas City.

Morris County, one of the oldest and most historic in the state, is located in the northeastern section, the 5th west from the Missouri line and the 4th south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Geary and Wabaunsee counties; on the east by Wabaunsee and Lyon; on the south by Chase and Marion, and on the west by Marion and Dickinson. Prior to 1858 this county was a municipal township of the district composed of Wise, Breckenridge and Madison counties. In that year it was organized as Wise county and the following officers were elected: Probate judge, H. J. Espy; surveyor, N. S. Brazleton; supervisors, T. S. Huffaker, Harvey Munkers and Lewis Baum.

The first full ticket of county officials was elected in Nov., 1861. In 1859 the sentiment of the state having changed from what it was in 1855 when the county was named Wise in honor of a southern celebrity, the name was changed to Morris in honor of Thomas Morris, United States senator from Ohio. The county seat contest did not come up until 1871, as prior to that time Council Grove had no rival. When Parkerville became an incorporated town it entered the lists for county seat, and an election was called to settle the matter. All sorts of trickery was resorted to by both sides. Men were brought into the county for voting purposes by the hundreds. The population of the county at that time was 2,225. The number of votes cast was 1,312, of which 899 were for Council Grove and 413 for Parkerville. The question was not brought up again.

The Santa Fe trail crossed Morris county and Council Grove was for many years one of the most important points on that famous route. The Kaw trail, one of the hunting routes in use by the Indians, also passed through the county. The land belonged to various tribes of Indians until a reservation was set apart, which included the site of Council Grove. Later the reservation was limited to a small area in the southeastern part of the county known as the "diminished reserve." (See Indians.) The government tried various methods of civilizing the Kaws who occupied these lands. It maintained schools, which no one attended but orphans. It built a number of three-room houses on the reserve, but the Indians quartered their horses in them, and continued to live in wigwams. As long as the Kaws occupied these lands, the settlers, especially at Council Grove, were in more or less apprehension. Perhaps the most serious trouble was in 1859, when the town was visited by 400 armed Kaws. Two white men were wounded and a bloody war was averted only by the Indians giving up the two of their number who did the shooting. They were hanged by the whites. Considerable alarm was caused among the settlers in 1868 by the Cheyennes who came to fight with the Kaws. They were mounted and well armed, but after a skirmish of several hours were forced to retire.

The first white men in the county were missionaries and traders. S. M. Hays, the first trader, located at Council Grove in 1847; Chouteau Bros. in 1848; T. S. Huffaker, a missionary, in 1850; and Columbia Bros. in 1852; J. C. Munkers came in 1854; C. P. Eden, Henry Thornby, Joseph Dunlap and John Warnecke in 1857; June Baxter, William Atkinson, Charles Guenter, J. M. Douglas and John O'Byrne in 1858, and in 1859 the population of the county was about 600 people.

In 1860 the settlers suffered greatly from the drought. Not a single bushel of corn was raised. About 62,000 pounds of food out of the relief supply at Atchison were issued to Morris county people in the winter of 1860. Before there was opportunity to plant another crop the Civil war broke out. The total population did not exceed 800, only 158 of whom were of voting age. They were divided in their

sympathies between the North and the South. However, before the close of the war Morris county had furnished 125 Union soldiers. A number of Kaw Indians were enlisted, which raised the total to 180. The following is a list of the military organizations of Morris county which took part in the war either as home guards against the border ruffians or in the regular service: Morris County Rangers, cavalry, Capt. S. N. Wood; Neosho Guards, cavalry, Capt. W. T. Lard; Clark's Creek Rangers, cavalry, Capt. Charles Guenter; Neosho Rangers, cavalry, Capt. S. D. Price; Council Grove Guards, infantry, Capt. R. B. Lockwood. During the war and for a number of years afterward the community was molested by guerrillas and horse thieves and a number of lynchings and murders, justifiable and otherwise, occurred.

Shortly after the close of the war a new influx of settlers came into the county. A little set-back was experienced the same year by the failure to secure the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, which was built about 25 miles to the south. Settlers continued to pour into the county and great herds of cattle were driven in for pasturage. By 1871 large colonies, some of them numbering 150 people, were coming in. A negro colony came in 1874. A disastrous prairie fire swept over the western part of the county in 1873, destroying the grass and growing crops. By 1875 the population had grown to 4,597. In 1880 it was 8,422. The next year there were 200 farm dwellings built at a total cost of \$160,000; the value of farm implements in use was over \$53,000; the value of live stock, \$685,673; there were 75,000 bearing fruit trees and 100,000 young trees not bearing. About one-third of the land had been brought under cultivation. In 1890 the population had increased to 11,381. In the next ten years, when many of the counties in Kansas were losing in population on account of the money panic, hard times, and the boom in the southwestern states, Morris showed a small gain, the number of inhabitants in 1900 being 11,967. The flood of 1903 raised the Neosho river several feet above all recorded high water marks and destroyed considerable property. That of 1908 was serious but not as disastrous as the flood of 1903.

Morris county is divided into 14 townships: Clark Creek, Council Grove, Diamond Valley, Elm Creek, Four Mile, Garfield, Grandview, Highland, Neosho, Ohio, Parker, Rolling Prairie, Valley and Warren. The postoffices are: Burdick, Council Grove, Delavan, Diamond Springs, Dunlap, Dwight, Kelso, Latimer, Parkerville, Skiddy, White City and Wilsey. A line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad enters in the northwest and crosses southeast through Council Grove. The Missouri Pacific crosses east and west in the south, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses southwest into Dickinson county. There are 107 miles of main track.

The general surface is an undulating prairie, practically all of which is tillable. The bottom lands along the streams average one mile in width and comprise 15 per cent. of the total area. The area of native timber is above the average for the state. All the varieties of wood

common to Kansas soil grow along the streams in belts a quarter of a mile in width, and a number of artificial plantings have been made. The Neosho river rises in the western part of the county and flows southeast into Lyon county. It has several tributaries. Clark's creek flows north through the western portion. Limestone underlies the entire county and is extensively quarried and shipped at Council Grove and Parkerville.

The value of farm products is more than \$3,000,000 annually, the leading crop being corn, which in 1910 brought \$879,127. Oats the same season was worth \$87,482; wild grass, \$180,000; tame grass, \$151,344; millet, \$81,390; Jerusalem corn, \$75,834; the value of animals sold for slaughter was \$1,511,625. The value of all farm products that year was \$3,251,523. The total value of all live stock on hand was \$2,620,062. The assessed valuation of property was \$22,119,714, and the population was 12,397.

Morrowville, a village in Washington county, is located in Mill Creek township on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 8 miles west of Washington, the county seat. It has a bank, a hotel, several stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 250. The railroad name is Morrow.

Morse, a village in the southeastern part of Johnson county, is situated on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R., about 6 miles southeast of Olathe, the county seat. It has general stores, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 100.

Mortgages.—Under the laws of Kansas mortgages may be given on either real or personal property in the possession of the mortgagor, or to which he has the right of possession. They constitute merely a security for debt and pass no title to property, except by foreclosure. Mortgages must be executed, acknowledged and recorded the same as deeds, but in the absence of stipulations to the contrary, the mortgagor of real property may retain the possession thereof. When a deed of real property purports to be an absolute conveyance, but is intended to be defeasible on the performance of certain conditions, such deed is not defeated or affected as against any person other than the grantee or his heirs or devisees, or persons having actual notice, unless an instrument of defeasance, duly executed and acknowledged, is recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the lands lie. Any mortgage of lands, worded in substance as follows: "A. B. mortgages and warrants to C. D. (here describe the premises), to secure the payment of (here insert the sum for which the mortgage is granted, copies of the notes or other evidences of debt, or description thereof, sought to be secured, also the date of payment)," dated and duly signed and acknowledged by the grantor, is deemed to be a good and sufficient mortgage to the grantee, his heirs, assigns, executors and administrator, with warranty from the grantor and his legal representa-

tives of a perfect title in the grantor against all previous incumbrances; and if in the above form the words "and warrants" be omitted, the mortgage is good without warranty.

The recording of the assignment of a mortgage is not deemed of itself notice to a mortgagor, his heirs or personal representatives, so as to invalidate any payment made by them or either of them to the mortgagee. A mortgage given by a purchaser to secure the payment of purchase money has preference over a prior judgment against such purchaser. Any mortgage of real property may be discharged by an entry on the margin of the record thereof, signed by the mortgagee or his duly authorized attorney in fact, assignee of record or personal representative, acknowledging the satisfaction of the mortgage in the presence of the register of deeds or his deputy, who subscribes to the same as a witness. Any mortgage is also discharged upon the record by the register of deeds whenever there is presented to him an instrument executed by the mortgagee or other duly authorized person acknowledging the satisfaction of such mortgage and certified as other instruments affecting real estate. When any mortgage has been paid it is the duty of the mortgagee or his assignee within thirty days after demand—in case demand is made—by the mortgagor, his heirs or assigns, or by anyone acting in their stead, to cause satisfaction of the mortgage to be entered of record without charge; and failure so to do renders the mortgagee liable to the mortgagor in damages to the amount of \$100, together with reasonable attorney's fees. It is unlawful for any person or persons to contract for the payment of attorneys' fees in any note, bill of exchange, bond or mortgage, and any such contract or stipulation for the payment of attorneys' fees is null and void.

The legislature of 1872 provided that if the words "appraisal waived," or other words of similar import, be inserted on any deed, bond, mortgage, note, bill or written contract thereafter made, it shall be ordered in any judgment rendered thereon that lands sold to satisfy the same may be sold without appraisal, order of sale being withheld for a period of six months. Under the operation of this statute great abuses crept into the practice. There usually being no competition at sheriff sales, lands mortgaged for one-half their value were not infrequently struck off to the judgment creditor for only a small fraction of the judgment debt—in many instances sufficient only to pay the costs of the court proceedings. Notwithstanding the property was taken from the debtor for the purpose of paying his indebtedness, the debt, or the major portion of it, still remained unsatisfied against him and could be enforced should he then have, or afterward acquire, any real or personal property not exempt from seizure. In his message to the legislature of 1893 Gov. L. D. Lewelling recommended the repeal of the "waiver of appraisal" law, which was accordingly done. By an act passed in 1873 mortgages were exempt from taxes, but this statute was repealed in 1874, and a gold clause in written obligations has also been forbidden.

Mortimer, a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in Labette county, is located in Osage township 23 miles northwest of Oswego, the county seat, and about 12 miles west of Parsons, from which place it receives mail daily. The town was platted by Emanuel Mortimer in 1883.

Morton County, in the extreme southwest corner of the state, is bounded on the north by Stanton county; on the east by Stevens; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by the State of Colorado. It comprises the territory defined as Kansas county in 1873, except that it extends 3 miles further east. The boundaries were defined in Feb., 1886, by the legislature as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the section line 3 miles east of the west line of range 39 west with the 6th standard parallel; thence south along said section line to where it intersects the south boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence west along said boundary line to the southwest corner of the State of Kansas; thence north along the west boundary line of the State of Kansas to where it intersects the 6th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

Morton was constructed out of territory belonging to Seward county, and was organized in 1886. In response to a petition presented to the governor E. F. Henderson was appointed as census taker in April, the returns were made in September and showed a population of 2,360, of whom 780 were householders, the assessed valuation of property was \$681,835, of which \$504,520 was real estate. Two petitions were sent in for the location of temporary county seat—one in favor of Frisco, to which were attached 1,488 names, and the other for Richfield with 1,473 names. As these petitions could not be legally signed by any but legal voters, and the two petitions contained 2,231 more names than there were legal voters in the county, the organization of Morton had to be held up pending an investigation to ascertain which had the most eligible names. This took until November, and in the meantime another petition came in for Richfield, which was found to be the choice of the majority. The proclamation was issued by Gov. John A. Martin on Nov. 17, 1886, and designated Richfield as the temporary county seat. The following officers, recommended by the people, were appointed: County clerk, E. F. Henderson; commissioners, D. D. Sayer, James McClain and Frank Robinson. In December the Kansas Town company, which had founded Frisco, sold that town with its site of 480 acres for \$25,000 to the Aurora Town company, which owned Richfield. The county seat election was held on Feb. 3, 1887. Richfield won over Frisco by a majority of 303, and the "People's Ticket" was elected as follows: "County clerk, J. R. Webster; register of deeds, L. B. Weidenhamer; clerk of the district court, George M. Havice; treasurer, E. Evershed; sheriff, J. E. Kelly; superintendent of public instruction, Walter L. Holcomb; surveyor, G. A. Henry; county attorney, J. G. Northcutt; probate judge, D. D. Sayer; coroner, H. C. Finch; commissioners, G. B. Pack, Thomas Cooper and J. W.

McClain; representative, John Beatty. The election was attended by considerable trickery and scheming. At Taloga the opposition to Richfield rented every vacant building in town so that the election board could not find a place to locate the polls. The board went to work, soon erected a building and the polls were opened.

The settlers in Morton county came principally from the older counties of the state. While it was known as Kansas county a village called Sunset had been founded. When the new influx of settlement came, the prospect of Morton county being organized, led to new towns being founded and the old ones were allowed to die.

In 1888 an agricultural exhibit from Morton county, on display in Topeka, attracted considerable attention, especially the Egyptian corn, the stalks of which were used for fuel in the early days. Of the 2,905 claims in the county, nearly two-thirds had been taken by 1886. Many of these were later sold for taxes. The county officials had the foresight to buy up a great many of these, and sold them later at a big profit. This is one reason that Morton county is out of debt and has a fine court-house all paid for.

The "hard times" began early in Morton county. In the four years following the organization the population shrunk from 2,560 to 724. In the next ten years it went as low as 304. In 1906 it had begun to recover, but the population was still very sparse. A series of good years helped the growth, and the population in 1910 was 1,333.

The county is divided into 3 townships, Cimarron, Richfield and Taloga, and there are 10 organized school districts. The general surface is rolling prairie, the soil being a dark yellow color. Bottom lands average a mile in width and comprise 10 per cent. of the area. Native timber is scarce, but a number of artificial plantings have been made. Both forks of the Cimarron river flow northeast through the county. Limestone, sandstone and gypsum exist in several places, and salt marshes are found in abundance.

The farm products are worth about \$250,000 per annum. In 1910 the leading crop was broom-corn, which brought \$97,744; milo maize brought \$61,400; sorghum for forage and grain, \$23,940; Kafir corn, \$23,585; corn, \$9,972. Live stock sold for slaughter, dairy products, poultry and eggs netted \$25,000. The total value of all products was \$254,061. The assessed valuation of property was \$1,763,893.

Moscow, a country hamlet in Stevens county, is located 15 miles northeast of Hugoton, the county seat, 10 miles east of Woodsdale, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed, and 20 miles northwest of Liberal, Seward county, the nearest shipping point.

Mound Builders.—America is called the New World because of its discovery by Europeans, but ethnologists and antiquarians claim that it is also an old world and had an ancient civilization, proved by the prehistoric works and remains, left by a people called mound builders, who once inhabited the western continent. Some ethnologists believe that this race in North America inhabited that portion of the United

States which lies between the Appalachians and the Rocky mountains, and it is true that the greatest evidence of ancient life has been found there, but Dr. Brinton in his "The American Race" divides the country where these ancient people lived into five sections: the Isthmian, the Mexican and Central American, the Pueblo (which includes New Mexico, Arizona and portions of Nevada, Utah and Colorado), the California, and the distinctly mound building section "embracing that part of the United States and the adjoining portion of the Dominion of Canada, east of the Rocky mountains. The northern boundary is, as yet, wholly conjectural, but it is quite probable that it extends farther toward the northwest than toward the northeast."

The archeological remains of the fifth section, which covers most of the United States, show well defined lines. The chief one reaches from New York through Ohio along the Ohio river and onward in the same general direction to the northeast portion of Texas; the second follows the Mississippi river; a third extends from the Wabash river to the head waters of the Savannah river; and the fourth crosses southern Michigan and Wisconsin. While the lines follow the rivers, and the banks of the Mississippi river abound in prehistoric remains from Lake Pepin to the mouth of the Red river, indicating that this was a favorite dwelling place of the ancient inhabitants, the mounds themselves refute the idea that waterways were lines of migration, except for short distances, migration taking place across rather than up and down streams. The longest stretch of works apparently by one people are found on the west bank of the Mississippi river from Dubuque, Iowa, to the mouth of the Des Moines river.

After much study of the different mounds, ethnologists have come to the conclusion that the mound builders belonged to several different races, tribes or nations. It is demonstrated by their earthworks that these people differed in customs, habits, arts and beliefs to such an extent as to be clearly shown in different mounds and classes of mounds. It is now believed that the mound builders were a comparatively sedentary people, occupying the same areas for considerable lengths of time. The great number of monuments afford proof that the builders occupied their respective districts for a long time.

The place where the works of the mound builders are most numerous are the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in Tennessee. In Ohio alone have been found 10,000 burial mounds and about 1,500 inclosures or village sites, some of considerable size. In one series of works there are 20 miles of embankments. Walls 20 or 30 feet high, enclosing from 30 to 100 acres, and pyramids 100 feet high, covering as many as 16 acres have been discovered.

In different districts the earthworks vary in character. Emblematic mounds are found in great numbers in Wisconsin, and a few have been found in eastern Iowa and southern Minnesota along the Mississippi river. These mounds resemble the wild animals and birds formerly abounding in the territory, and are generally located on hill tops, over-

looking the streams or lakes. Some of the most remarkable of these are the bird mound at Prairie du Chien and the famous elephant mound in Grant county, Wis. There are also other extensive earthworks and burial mounds in Wisconsin, from which flints and pottery have been taken.

The second district is characterized by burial mounds or ordinary tumuli, and are often called prairie mounds. They are found in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri and parts of Kansas. This section seems to have been occupied by mound builders who were migratory, as they built no walled defenses. The most common relics are spear and arrow heads, knives and axes.

The third district belongs to the military class of mound builders and embraces the region of the hill country of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, extending along the shore of Lake Erie into Michigan. The works in this section were for defense and show that the inhabitants were a warlike people.

The fourth district, situated along the Ohio valley, is characterized by what are called "sacred enclosures," or village enclosures. The works most characteristic are the circle, square and octagon. In some places the ancient works are very elaborate systems covering a great amount of land, one of the largest and most interesting being near Newark, Ohio. The fifth district is along the Atlantic coast, but is marked by no distinctive class of works. The sixth district lies south of the Ohio river, between it and the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers. The seventh district adjoins the sixth and the works are similar, but on lower ground, where great numbers of the mound builders lived. The peculiarity of this region consists of the great number of pyramids, conical mounds and lodge circles within the enclosures. Great quantities of pottery have also been found in this district.

Many evidences that an ancient race once inhabited a part of the state have been found in Kansas. Three miles north of Neodosha, on the Verdigris river, a village site and fort have been discovered. The lodge sites occupy a considerable area and the village seems to have been important, for no other village of such size has been found in the same section of the country. It is believed that the inhabitants were known for great distances, as flint implements of many varieties and colors have been found there, differing from others found in the same region. Stone mauls, flint arrow points, shells, hammers, rubbing stones, scrapers, pitted stones, and other objects have also been discovered. The fort, situated on the high ground, is almost that of a horse shoe in form, with the opening toward the east.

In Riley county, on Wild Cat creek, a stream emptying into the Kansas above Manhattan, village sites have been discovered. There are elevations where the earth lodges stood, flint fragments, broken pottery, scrapers, arrow and spear heads, but the ruins indicate that the seat was only temporary and not occupied for any great length of time.

On the Republican river burial mounds are found on the bluffs near

Broughton, and a number have been located on the bluffs south of that town. Several have been discovered on Madison creek, 2 miles above Milford, and on the Kansas river near Ogden over 100 burial mounds have been located. Those opened were found to contain ornaments, charred bones and occasionally spear heads. The largest mounds nearly always contain spear points, scrapers, stone and shell beads. Some of the largest and most interesting mounds in Kansas have been discovered near Edwardsville, Wyandotte county. They are situated about a half-mile from the Kansas river, but indications show that they were formerly on the bank of the ancient river. There are five of them, each about 5 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, and are situated about 50 feet from each other. Before the land was cleared the mounds were covered by oak trees 3 or 4 feet in diameter, indicating great age. Axes, celts, arrow heads and other implements have been found in the vicinity of the mounds.

About a mile north of Kansas City, Kan., the remains of an aboriginal workshop or village have been discovered. The location is on a small stream, called Jersey creek. The village site covers about two acres; the soil is sandy and to a depth of two feet is a mixture of flakes of flint, ashes, bones and unfinished stone implements of various descriptions. The fragments of pottery found are very numerous and are of three colors—black, brown and red. The vessels are usually globular in shape and are composed of clay, sand and pounded shells.

Two mounds have been explored on the Walnut river in Cowley county. They are 30 feet in diameter, 18 inches high at the present time, and are located some 30 rods apart. Originally they were 3 or 4 feet high. Upon digging into them, bones, potsherds, charcoal, jasper chips, arrow points and grinding stones were found at a depth of 6 feet or 2 feet below the original level of the earth.

On the summit of the bluff along Wolf creek in Coffey county, many stone heaps have been found that contain shells of mollusca, such as now live in the Neosho river, which at the present time is a mile away. At the foot of the bluff many arrow heads have been unearthed. A possible crematory was also discovered and a few knives and arrow heads have been found. The ashes, bones, pottery and other relics were all discovered a few feet below the surface and over the site oak trees 3 or 4 feet in diameter were growing. Another village site was discovered near Lindsborg, where various kinds of flints were found. In Morris county a hearth was discovered at a depth of 15 feet, resting on a ledge of rock lower than the present bed of the river, and from above the hearth an oak tree 3 feet in diameter had grown. A large shell heap has been discovered near Marion Center, Marion county, while in Leavenworth county six mounds "in a line about 30 feet apart," were found on Pilot Knob Ridge near Fort Leavenworth. All of these remains give proof that the mound builders in Kansas belonged to that class of ancient people called prairie mound builders, who were migratory in their habits and left no walled defenses.

Mound City, the county seat of Linn county, is located south and east of the center of the county on the Missouri Pacific R. R. The site was located in 1855 by D. W. Cannon and Ebenezer Barnes and named Mound City from its proximity to Sugar Mound. A town company of 20 members was organized in 1857, with Charles Barnes, president; Dr. J. H. Trego, secretary; T. E. Smith, trustee. The town site, consisting of 240 acres, was surveyed that year by J. N. Roscoe, and the first building, a log cabin, was erected by William Wilson, for a dwelling. The second building was a frame structure used by Mr. Barnes as a store and postoffice, as he was the first postmaster of the town. The first physician to locate in Mound City was Dr. Lee in 1856; the first lawyer, Addison Danford, came a year later. A. A. Johns taught the first school during the winter of 1858-59 in the town hall, which had been erected the previous summer. In 1859 an election was held in the county to determine the permanent location of the county seat. Paris and Mound City were the principal contestants. Mound City received a majority of the votes and was declared the seat of justice, but some of the people were dissatisfied and a second election was held in 1865, at which time Linnville received the majority of the votes. A year later a third election took place and Mound City again became the county seat. In 1871 the question was again opened, and in February of that year, after an indecisive vote in January, an election was held, at which La Cygne was chosen the county seat. In 1873 Farmers City was made the seat of justice by a majority of the votes cast at an election in an effort to settle the question, but county offices were never opened there and La Cygne retained the seat until 1874, when it was changed to Pleasanton. The next year Mound City again received the majority of the votes and has since remained the judicial seat of the county.

The first religious services were held in 1857 by a United Brethren minister, and within a short time several churches had perfected organizations. In 1871, the town was organized as a city of the third class. Mound City and its vicinity became the headquarters of Jennison and Montgomery (q. v.) during the border war. The citizens rode with these leaders on their forays against the Missourians. Jennison was the first to become established in the town and his name became a terror to the people of Bates and Vernon counties, Mo. Mound City was used as a base from which to strike quickly and get back across the border into some rendezvous before the citizens of Missouri could gather a force and strike back. In Dec., 1860, a company of infantry under Capt. Lyon came to Mound City with orders to capture Capt. Montgomery, who lived about 5 miles up the creek, but when the company arrived Montgomery, who had been notified, was gone.

The Linn County Herald, the first newspaper in the town, made its appearance April 1, 1859. It was owned and edited by Jonathan Lyman. The second paper, the Border Sentinel, was started in 1864 by Snoddy Bros. and was published until 1874, when they moved it to Fort Scott. The Masons established a lodge at Mound City in 1860, and six years

later the Independent Order of Odd Fellows established Magnolia lodge there. At the present time Mound City has a number of fine stores, blacksmith and wagon shops, a good hotel, public schools, churches, a creamery, flour mill, and stone quarries. It is located in a rich agricultural district and the shipping point for grain, live stock, flour, and produce. In 1910 the population was 698.

Moundridge, an incorporated town in McPherson county, is a station on the McPherson & Eldorado branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles southeast of McPherson, the county seat. It has a steam roller flour mill with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, 3 large grain elevators, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), an opera house, and a score or more well stocked retail stores. The town is supplied with telegraphic communications, has an express office, telephone connections, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 626. The famous Santa Fe trail passed a little to the northwest of Moundridge.

Mound Valley, an incorporated city of Labette county, is located at the junction of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Kansas & Texas railroads, on Pumpkin creek in Mound Valley township, 14 miles west of Oswego, the county seat. There are 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Herald and the Journal), an opera house, a flour mill, a grain elevator, 2 vitrified brick plants and a glass plant. Coal, natural gas, oil and building stone are all found in the vicinity. There are express and telegraph facilities and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 956.

The town was laid out in 1869 by a town company of which William M. Rodgers was president. A store building was erected immediately by A. Honrath and H. Roar. John P. Kremer started a grocery store, L. F. Nicholas a drug store, Dr. E. Tanner and M. Anderson a general store and R. Blakely opened a grocery store. 1870 J. Campbell built the Mound Valley hotel and L. F. Nicholas, the Nicholas hotel. Owing to the contest between the railroad company and the town company over the title to the land, very little progress was made until the matter was settled in 1876. In that year a stage line was put in operation from Oswego. Until that date the mail had been brought from Oswego on horseback. The postoffice was established in 1870. The first bank was established in 1883. Several fires have occurred, one in 1872, when the town company building with a stock of goods was burned; one in 1889, when a whole block of business buildings was consumed, and a third in 1892, when the grist mill was destroyed. The town was incorporated in 1871, and the following persons were appointed as trustees: Alexander Honrath, William M. Rodgers, John B. Campbell, E. Tanner and Alexander McBride. In 1884 it became a city of the third class, the first election being held in January of that year. E. Tanner was the first mayor and W. N. McCoid, the first clerk.

Mount Hope, an incorporated city of the third class in Sedgwick county, is located in Greeley township on the Arkansas river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 25 miles northwest of Wichita, the county seat.

It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Clarion), all lines of mercantile stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 519, a gain of over 60 per cent. since 1900. It was founded about 1880.

Mount Oread, the height upon which the University of Kansas is located at Lawrence, was so named by the first immigrants who pitched their tents there in Aug. 1854, after the Mount Oread school at Worcester, Mass., of which Eli Thayer was the founder and proprietor. The view from Mount Oread is one of the finest in the state, the landscape including the valleys of the Kansas and Wakarusa rivers for several miles. The *Agora Magazine* for April, 1893, says: "There is no place in Kansas where one's breast swells with pride more than on Mount Oread at Lawrence. From it one can get a view of the best that nature has given the state, and on it is the best that man has given it." (See University of Kansas.)

Mudge, Benjamin F., geologist and educator, was born at Orrington, Me., Aug. 11, 1817, a son of James and Ruth Mudge, who removed to Lynn, Mass., in 1818. There Benjamin attended the public schools and at the age of fourteen years began learning the shoemaker's trade, at which he was employed for the next six years. In the fall of 1837 he began teaching, saved his money to secure a better education, and finally graduated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He then returned to Lynn, studied law, and practiced in that city for some time. He also served as Mayor of Lynn. In 1850 he went to Kentucky as chemist for a coal and oil company, and some two years later settled at Quindaro, Kan. In 1863 he was appointed state geologist, and in 1865 was elected to the chair of "geology and associated sciences" in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. From that time until his death he was engaged in scientific research. After serving as professor for eight years a disagreement arose between him and the college management and he accepted a position from Yale University to gather specimens in the west for that institution. In one year he shipped over three tons of fossils, etc., to New Haven. He spent much of his time in camp, and between expeditions spent his time in lecturing and writing for scientific periodicals. In 1878 he was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he was one of the founders of the Kansas Academy of Science. Up to the time of his death he probably did more than any other one man to make known the geological formation of Kansas. Prof. Mudge married Miss Mary E. Beckford on Sept. 16, 1846, and died at his home in Manhattan of apoplexy on Nov. 21, 1879.

Mulberry, an incorporated town in Crawford county, is located in Lincoln and Washington townships at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 12 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), a flour mill, all lines of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 997. Mulberry was founded in the late '70s as a mining town and was called Mulberry Grove.

Mullinville, an incorporated town in Kiowa county, is located on the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 10 miles west of Greensburg, the county seat. It has three grain elevators, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Tribune), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 289.

Mulvane, a thriving little incorporated city in Sumner county, though located partly in Rockford township of Sedgwick county, is on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 19 miles northeast of Wellington, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a flour mill, a feed mill, an ice and cold storage plant, electric light plant, creamery, natural gas, a weekly newspaper (the News), and a large number of well stocked retail establishments. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,084. The town was laid out in 1879, and the first building was erected by Dr. Whitehorn. The first store was opened by J. S. Brown, the first dwelling was built by Lee Wilson, J. N. Trickey opened the first dry goods store and the Mulvane House was erected by A. C. Crawford. The postoffice was established in Oct., 1879, with J. B. Brown as first postmaster.

Mumford, an inland hamlet in Barber county, is located about 10 miles northeast of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It receives mail by rural delivery from Nashville, Kingman county, which is 6 miles north, and is the nearest railroad station.

Muncie, a post hamlet of Wyandotte county, is situated on the north bank of the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles west of Kansas City. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 40.

Munden, an incorporated town of Republic county, is located on the north line of Fairview township, 8 miles northwest of Belleville on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It was established in Sept., 1887, and was named after the owner of the town site, John Munden. The first general store was built by John Washichek and the first postmaster was A. M. Canfield. Munden now has a dozen business establishments among which are a bank, a newspaper (the Munden Progress), several stores, telegraph, telephone and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 275.

Munjoy, a country postoffice in Ellis county, is located in the township of the same name 6 miles south of Hays, the county seat and nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 100.

Murdock, a country hamlet in Butler county, is located 12 miles west of Ellsworth, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Benton, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed.

Murdock, one of the little villages of Kingman county, is located in Dale township 12 miles east of Kingman, the county seat. It is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population is 175.

Murdock, Victor, journalist and member of Congress, is a native Kansan, having been born at Burlingame, Osage county, March 18, 1871. The next year his parents—Marshall M. and Victoria (Mayberry) Murdock—removed to Wichita, then a frontier town, where Victor attended the public schools and the Lewis Academy. At the age of ten years he commenced learning the printer's trade, working at the case during his vacations, and when fifteen years old he became a reporter. He rapidly developed the "journalistic instinct," and five years later went to Chicago, where for some time he held a position on the staff of one of the metropolitan dailies. In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss M. P. Allen, and in 1894 he became managing editor of the *Wichita Eagle*. In 1902 he was nominated by the Republican district convention for Congress, was elected the following November, and has been reelected at each succeeding biennial election to 1910. At his last election he carried every county in the district, receiving a clear majority of 4,298 over three competitors.

Muscotah, an incorporated town in Atchison county, is located at the junction of Little Delaware creek and the Delaware river on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in the western part of the county. The name Muscotah means beautiful prairie. The old town of Muscotah, located about two miles northeast of the present town, was laid out by Dr. W. P. Badger and Maj. C. B. Keith in the spring of 1856. The survey was completed in the fall, and Mr. Keith opened the first store about a year later. In 1867 the Union Pacific railroad purchased the site of the new town from an Indian. The town was surveyed in the fall of that year, and Mr. Armstrong soon afterward opened a general store, which was followed by other business houses. A number of dwellings were built, a school was established and in the early '70s it was one of the prosperous towns of the county. It is a banking point for the surrounding country, has several general stores, a hotel, hardware and implement houses, blacksmith shop, several churches, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices. In 1910 its population was 491.

Mushroom Rock.—This peculiar landmark is situated near the village of Carneiro, Ellsworth county. It is a huge stone poised on a solitary pillar and strongly resembles the plant for which it was named. Kansas at one time was in the bed of an inland sea, and the action of the receding waters produced the grotesque shapes in stone found in different localities of the state. When the Kansas Pacific railway was being built through the state, excursion trains were frequently run as far west as the track was laid, and on one of these occasions, while building through Ellsworth county, George Francis Train, the noted lecturer, delivered a speech from the summit of Mushroom Rock to an interested group of listeners.

Myers Valley, a discontinued postoffice of Pottawatomie county, is located in Pottawatomie township, 6 miles south of Westmoreland, the county seat, and about a mile north of Flush, from which place it receives mail daily. The population in 1910 was 22.

Myrtle, a country hamlet in Phillips county is located 14 miles north of Phillipsburg, the county seat, 5 miles east of Woodruff on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., the nearest shipping point, and 7 miles south of Alma, Neb., the postoffice from which it receives its mail.

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Nadeau, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located near the southern line of the county, 16 miles south of Holton, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 25. Hoyt is the nearest railroad station.

Narka, a village of Republic county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 14 miles northeast of Belleville in Albion township. It was established in 1887 by M. A. Low and C. J. Gilson, president and secretary of the town company, and was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1894. According to the census of 1910 it had 278 inhabitants. It has 2 churches, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Narka News), a money order postoffice with three rural mail routes, telegraph, and express facilities, a rich agricultural district.

Naron, a hamlet in Pratt county, is located 12 miles northwest of Pratt, the county seat, and 8 miles from Iuka, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 45.

Nashville, a little town in Kingman county, is located in Liberty township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 22 miles southwest of Kingman, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, churches, schools and mercantile establishments. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Nation, Carrie, temperance reformer, author and lecturer, was born in Kentucky in the year 1846. Her maiden name was Carrie Moore. Her first marriage was with a Dr. Gloyd, who died from delirium tremens, and her unhappy experience as his wife led her to become an enthusiastic advocate of prohibition. Some time after the death of her first husband she became the wife of David Nation, a lawyer and editor, who was in sympathy with her views on the liquor traffic. After a residence of several years in Texas, they came to Kansas and located at Wichita. Mrs. Nation came into public notice in the winter of 1900-01 by her radical efforts and unusual methods of breaking up saloons. The prohibitory amendment to the Kansas constitution had been in effect for nearly 20 years, yet intoxicating liquors were sold in a number of places in defiance of law. On Dec. 27, 1900, she went into the Carey hotel at Wichita and demolished the mirrors, glassware, etc., in the room where liquors were sold. She was arrested and remained in jail for several days, when she was released on bond, and almost immediately afterward broke up the furniture and emptied the liquors in two

more saloons. Late in Jan., 1901, Mrs. Nation visited Topeka, where she had a spirited interview with Gov. Stanley, whom she openly denounced for his failure to enforce the prohibitory laws. Associating with her a few women, she issued a warning to the saloon keepers of that city, but they paid no attention to it, and on Feb. 5, accompanied by a few of her followers, she wrecked two places where liquors were sold. She was arrested and held for a short time, but was released and she then returned home. A mass meeting was held at the Topeka auditorium on Sunday, Feb. 10, to demand the enforcement of the laws. On the 18th, Mrs. Nation and about 100 women raided all the saloons they could find in Topeka. They were arrested, tried and convicted for willful destruction of property, but by this time "Carrie Nation's hatchet" was almost as widely known as the historic hatchet with which George Washington cut down his father's cherry tree. Notwithstanding the decree of the Topeka court, Mrs. Nation made a tour of Kansas towns, leaving in her wake broken furniture and wasted intoxicants. She then began the publication at Topeka of a temperance paper called the "Smasher's Mail." She also wrote some books which reached a sale of 50,000 or more, and later went upon the lecture platform. She finally got into litigation with a lecture bureau, which caused a nervous break down, and in Jan., 1911, she was taken to a sanitarium at Leavenworth, Kan., where she died of paresis on June 9, 1911. The day following her death the Topeka State Journal said editorially: "She was something of a zealot to be sure, a crank, if you will, on use and sale of liquor and tobacco. But it is an undeniable fact that she opened the eyes of Kansans in 1901 to the truth that their prohibition law was being almost wholly ignored. Her joint-smashing crusade was the beginning of law enforcement in this state which has meant so much to Kansas. Her services to the state, therefore, have been of no small proportions. Her services to tottering humanity were also large. She made much money on her lecture tours in this and other lands, but the greater part of it she devoted to helping unfortunates on their way. Carrie Nation is entitled to a chapter in the history of Kansas when the time comes for it to be written and this chapter will show that her life was worth while, and of value to her state."

One of Mrs. Nation's efforts in behalf of suffering humanity was the founding of a home for drunkards' wives at Kansas City, Kan., and it is said that while in New York City on one of her lecture tours she created a sensation by publicly demanding that the occupants of the Vanderbilt box at the Madison Square Garden horse show contribute money for the support of the institution. The home was taken in charge by the associated charities of Kansas City after Mrs. Nation was taken to the sanitarium where she ended her life.

National Guard.—(See Militia.)

National Military Home, a town of Leavenworth county, is located on the Missouri river and the Union Pacific R. R. 4 miles south of Leavenworth. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices.

and in 1910 had a population of 4,281. It derives its name from the soldier's home established there by the Federal government in 1885. (See Soldier's Home.)

Natoma, one of the thriving incorporated towns of Osborne county, is located in the southwest part of the county, on the Union Pacific R. R. 25 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat. It has numerous retail mercantile establishments, churches and schools, a bank, and a newspaper (the Independent). It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1905, has telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 407.

Natural Bridge.—The western part of Barber and the eastern portion of Comanche counties furnish specimens of natural bridges, which are located in the gypsum deposits of that locality. These bridges represent remnants of old caves or underground water channels, whose roofs have partly fallen in. One of the best specimens of these bridges is found on Bear creek, south of Sun City, Barber county, and is thus described by Prof. F. W. Cragin: "This bridge spans the canon of the creek, here about 55 feet from wall to wall. The height of the bridge above the bed of the creek is at the highest point 47 feet, at lowest 31, and at middle 38. The width of the bridge at the middle is 35 feet. The upper surface of the bridge declines toward the down-stream side, but not so much that a wagon drawn by a steady team could not be driven across it. The thickness of the arch is therefore greater on the up-stream side, where it measures 26 feet, than on the down-stream. The relief of the vicinity seems to indicate that at a geologically recent time Bear creek here flowed to the east of its present course, and that its waters, becoming partially diverted by an incipient cave, enlarged the latter, and finally were entirely stolen by it, the cave at length collapsing, save at the portion now constituting the natural bridge."

Natural Gas.—Legendary and historical records show that natural gas has been known in Kansas almost from the earliest white settlement. In 1865 tar springs were reported to exist near Paola, and in the same year borings were made for oil in that locality, resulting in the discovery of some gas. In 1871 a well driven by Nelson F. Acres near Iola showed an intermittent flow of mineral water, which was thrown into the air by escaping gas. The gas became lighted and much damage was done before it could be subdued. Gas as a fuel was not fully appreciated at that time and the discovery was regarded with some curiosity but with no significance as to its value.

In 1882 gas was found in wells drilled near Paola in quantities sufficient to be used commercially, and for a time Paola was regarded as the center of a large oil and gas belt. A glass plant was located at considerable expense to the citizens of the town, but an insufficient amount of gas for fuel caused the enterprise to be abandoned. Drilling for gas was carried on with a fair degree of success at Kansas City, Mound City and Fort Scott, but these wells did not have a large enough production to

make it of great practical value. In 1884 gas was discovered at Findlay, Ohio, and by 1886 great gas excitement had spread through Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana. In Kansas the people remembered the old traditions and discoveries and made an earnest search for gas. Drillings at Lyons, Kanopolis, Hutchinson and Kingman failed to find gas, but revealed the deposits of rock salt, starting the salt industry of that region. In Iola the Acres mineral well was recalled, and a local company, known as the Iola Gas and Coal company, was organized with a capital of \$50,000 for the purpose of prospecting for gas. At the end of a year the money was all spent and gas had been found in small quantities only. The city was still hopeful that gas would be found and voted bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for further prospecting. Two or three more wells were drilled, each showing a small quantity of gas. In 1889 a new company was organized which agreed to drill six wells, unless enough gas to supply the town should sooner be found. The six wells were drilled from 400 to 500 feet deep and produced only a little gas. The new company felt confident there was gas in the vicinity and in 1893 drilled deeper than it had previously. On Christmas day it "brought in" what is termed a "big gasser." At the depth of 850 feet the long-sought for gas was found. The well had a flow of 3,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours. It was one of the first large gas wells in Kansas.

Early in 1894 the Palmer Oil and Gas company came in from Ohio and opened a large number of wells, their daily flow ranging from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic feet. In the Iola district gas was found at a depth of from 810 to 996 feet. The success of the Palmer company attracted other investors and within four years the Iola fields had been practically outlined.

In the meantime, gas companies were organized in the southern part of the state. In 1888 bonds were voted by the town of Cherryvale to prospect for coal near the town, and in 1889 gas was struck at a depth of 650 feet. Between 1889 and 1895 a number of wells were drilled which produced from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 cubic feet daily. In 1892 gas was found at Independence, Neodesha, Paola and Coffeyville. The first prospecting at Independence was done in 1890 by McBride & Bloom, and gas was found in small quantities in four wells. In 1892 wells were drilled with a daily flow of 3,000,000 cubic feet. The Independence Oil and Gas company was formed to supply the town and its various industries with gas. This company leased 80,000 acres near Independence.

The territory producing gas begins 40 miles south of Kansas City, at Paola, and extends 110 miles to the Oklahoma line, with a width of over 80 miles at the south. The rapid development of the gas region in southeastern Kansas met with such quick industrial results that in 1895 Kansas reached fifth place among fourteen producing states in amount of gas utilized. Gas has been found at Paola, Osawatomie, Greeley, Iola, LaHarpe, Gas City, Humboldt, Cherryvale, Erie, Chanute, Coffeyville, Independence, Neodesha, Sycamore, Chetopa, Cauey, Peru, Niotaze, Neosho Falls, Dexter, Benedict, Buffalo, Havana, Vilas, Guilford,

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Mound Valley, Moline, Elk Falls and Toronto. The value in 1903 was estimated as \$800,000.

The importance of gas and oil in economic and commercial growth of the counties where it was discovered led people in remote districts to organize companies for the purpose of drilling for gas. Some counties received permission from the legislature of 1900 to vote bonds for gas speculation, among these were Pawnee and Hodgeman. In 1906 a few good gas wells were drilled near Arkansas City. But no important amount of gas was found outside the "Mid-continental field" which term applies to gas and oil fields previously outlined in Kansas and Oklahoma. From 1895 to 1905 the gas production greatly increased, gas and oil companies being organized in nearly every town of the gas district.

Early in the year 1905 the Kansas Natural Gas company began buying property, and has continued that policy to the present. It now owns all leases formerly possessed by the big gas companies of the state. It acquired nearly all the producing territory of Montgomery and Wilson counties, the two richest gas fields in the Mid-continental area. From Independence south to the state line wells with a daily capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet are comparatively common, and some produce 30,000,000. The Kansas Natural Gas company laid a pipe line to Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Topeka, Leavenworth and Lawrence, and supplies these cities with natural gas. Another pipe line belonging to the same company carries gas to Parsons, Oswego, Columbus and Pittsburg, and still another goes westward to Wichita and intermediate towns. Kansas in 1907 had more than 125 towns and cities using natural gas. The Kansas Natural Gas company is the largest retail dealer, but by no means the only one. In Independence, where the main office of the Kansas company is located, the Kasegian Oil and Gas company does a profitable business and several towns have similar local companies.

Gas is sold from 3 to 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The lowest rate was given to corporations in the development of the field to induce them to establish glass plants, cement plants, and factories of different kinds. Many of the manufacturing plants later were charged 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Many customers pay 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. In some localities, usually the older ones, a flat rate is charged—10 to 15 cents a light, \$1 to \$2 a stove for one month. Every effort is being made to put all consumers on the meter system. The value of gas is difficult to determine because of its varying retail prices, but for 1907 a rough estimate from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 is given. (See Also Geology.)

Natural History Society.—(See Academy of Sciences.)

Navarre, a village in Dickinson county, is located in Logan township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 12 miles southeast of Abilene, the county seat. It has an elevator, a creamery, a general store, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 75.

Neal, one of the larger villages of Greenwood county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Quincy township, 12 miles east of Eureka, the county seat. All the main lines of business enterprise are represented. There are express and telegraph offices and a money order post-office with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150.

Neely, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Leavenworth county, is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 5 miles northwest of Tonganoxie. The population in 1910 was 10.

Negro Exodus.—Appleton's Annual Cyclopedic for 1879 says: "The attention of the country during the past year has been attracted to the movements among the colored population, chiefly in the states bordering on the Mississippi. There was no appearance of organization or system among these persons. Their irregularity and absence of preparation seemed to indicate spontaneousness and earnestness. Bands moved from the plantations to the Mississippi river, and thence to St. Louis and other cities, with no defined purpose, except to reach some one of the new states west of the Mississippi, where they expected to enjoy a new Canaan. Their movements received the name of the 'Exodus.'"

Various theories have been advanced to account for this unusual course on the part of the negroes. Some contended that the exodus was due chiefly to the loss of political power by the blacks at the end of the reconstruction period. Others insisted the negroes were instigated by unscrupulous politicians in some of the Northern states with the hope of securing their support in close elections. Another theory was that land speculators in the new states west of the Mississippi circulated alluring reports among the negroes in the lower Mississippi valley, and that the promise of "Forty acres and a mule" was too tempting for the negro to withstand. But the chief cause of the discontent among the negroes, and the one which led them to emigrate, was probably stated by Gov. Stone of Mississippi in his message to the legislature of that state in 1880, when he said: "A partial failure of the cotton crop in portions of the state, and the unenumerative prices received for it, created a feeling of discontent among plantation laborers, which, together with other extraneous influences, caused some to abandon their crops in the spring to seek homes in the West."

One influence was at work, however, which has not been considered by any of the theorists, and that was the influence wielded by negroes who had found homes in the North and West in their letters to friends and relatives in the South. One of these negroes was Benjamin Singleton, commonly called "Pap" Singleton, who located in Morris county, Kan., shortly after the war, and who began the agitation for immigration as early as 1869. Singleton was president of a committee to invite negroes to come to "Sunny Kansas." He was from Tennessee, visited that state in his efforts to induce the negroes there to emigrate, and in other ways was so active that he has been designated as the "Father of the Exodus." It is said that his favorite argument ran about as follows: "Hyar you all is potten' around in politics, tryin' to git into offices that

you aint fit for, and you can't see that these white tramps from the North is simply usin' you for to line their pockets, and when they git through with you they'll drop you, and the rebels will come into power, and then whar'll you be?"

It is not strange that Kansas—the state where the great conflict began that ended in the liberation of the slaves—should be the goal of many of the "exodusters." The *Kansas Monthly* for April, 1879, refers to the movement as a "stampede of the colored people of the Southern states northward, and especially to the State of Kansas," and gives an account of a meeting held at Lawrence, which adopted a series of resolutions, one of which was as follows: "In view of the fact that large numbers of these immigrants are arriving in Kansas in a destitute condition, and need our aid and direction to enable them to become self-sustaining, we believe that a state organization for this purpose should be effected at the earliest possible moment, and this philanthropic work in the hands of an efficient and responsible state executive committee." (See *Freedmen's Relief Association*.)

At various points in the South conventions of colored men were held to discuss the exodus. One of these met at New Orleans on April 17, 1879, and of the 200 delegates about one-third were colored preachers. It was a turbulent meeting, but finally adopted a resolution "that it is the sense of this convention that the colored people of the South should migrate," and closed with an appeal to the people for material aid. Another convention, at Vicksburg, Miss., May 5, 1879, asserted the right of the colored people to emigrate where they pleased, but urged the negroes who were thinking of migrating "to proceed in their movements as reasonable human beings, providing in advance by economy the means for transportation and settlement, sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair-dealing by preserving intact, until completion, contracts for labor-leasing which have already been made." The convention also deplored the circulation of false reports to the effects that lands, mules and money were awaiting the emigrants in Kansas and elsewhere "without labor and without price." Two days after the Vicksburg convention a large number of colored men assembled at Nashville, Tenn., with a number of negroes from the Northern states present. The resolutions of this convention were extremely radical, demanding social and political equality for the colored people; opposing separate schools for the races; recommending the several state legislatures to enact laws providing for compulsory education; and asking Congress to make an appropriation of \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the negroes of the South "to those states and territories where they can enjoy all rights which are guaranteed by the laws and constitution of the United States."

By the close of the year 1879, several thousand colored people had found their way into Kansas. On April 1, 1880, Henry King, then postmaster at Topeka, wrote to *Scribner's Magazine*: "There are, at this writing, from 15,000 to 20,000 colored people in Kansas who have settled there during the last twelve months—30 per cent. of them from Mis-

Mississippi; 20 per cent. from Texas; 15 per cent. from Tennessee; 10 per cent. from Louisiana; 5 per cent. each from Alabama and Georgia, and the remainder from the other Southern states. Of this number about one-third are supplied with teams and farming tools, and may be expected to become self-sustaining in another year. . . . The area of land bought or entered by the freedmen during their first year in Kansas is about 20,000 acres, of which they have plowed and fitted for grain-growing 3,000 acres. They have built some 300 cabins and dugouts, counting those which yet lack roof and floors; and in the way of personal property, their accumulations, outside of what has been given to them, will aggregate perhaps \$30,000. It is within bounds to say that their total gains for the year, the surplus proceeds of their efforts, amount to \$40,000, or about \$2.25 per capita."

This is what had been accomplished by one-third of the immigrants; of the other two-thirds about half of them were congregated in the towns and the other half had found employment as farm hands in various parts of the state, but only about one out of every twenty had become the owners of small homesteads.

In 1880 the senate of the United States appointed a committee of five to investigate the causes of the exodus and report. That committee was composed of Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina and George H. Pendleton of Ohio, Democrats; and William Windom of Minnesota and Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire, Republicans. Testimony enough was taken to make a volume of nearly 1,700 printed pages. The majority report held to the idea that the exodus had been brought about for the purpose of colonizing the negroes in some of the Northern states for political purposes, though the evidence would hardly bear out that theory. An effort was made to show that Gov. St. John had been instrumental in inducing so many of the negroes to locate in Kansas, but one of the colored witnesses, formerly of Texas, produced a letter from the governor, in which he said: "If your people are desirous of coming to Kansas, I advise you to come in your private conveyances and bring your household goods and plows. . . . But I want to impress this one fact on your people who are coming to Kansas, that you must not expect anything, as we hold out no inducements to whites or blacks."

The exodus continued into 1880, and the failure of crops in South Carolina in 1881 caused a number of negroes to leave the state in the fall of that year, a few of them coming to Kansas. Another migration occurred in 1886, but it was insignificant when compared to the great heira of 1879.

The Kansas Historical Society has the scrap-books of Horatio G. Rust and Benjamin Singleton, which contain much data relating to the exodus.

Nekoma, a village in Rush county, is located in Union township on Walnut creek and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 9 miles southwest of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a creamery, a flour mill, an elevator, 2 general stores, an express office, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 75.

Nelson, a mining town in Crawford county, is located in Washington township on the Kansas City Southern R. R. 12 miles east of Girard, the county seat, and about 5 miles northeast of Pittsburg, whence its mail is received by rural route. It has telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 419.

Nemaha County, the third west from the Missouri river in the northern tier, was one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, and one of the 19 counties to be organized in that year. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Brown county; on the south by Jackson and Pottawatomie counties, and on the west by Marshall county.

It is claimed by some historians that Nemaha was included in the region visited by Coronado and that he reached its northern boundary in Aug., 1851, but it is probable that the first expedition to cross the county was in 1842 when Fremont made his journey across the continent. His route entered the county on the east line, south of the present town of Sabetha, extended northwest to Baker's ford, turned south, passing near the place where Seneca now stands, thence northwest again and crossed the county line near the present village of Clear Creek. This road was used by the Mormons in the early '40s and by the California gold-seekers in 1849, later becoming the military road used by the government troops moving westward.

Nemaha county took its name from the river, which in Indian language means "no papoose," indicating the malarious character of the climate at that time. The earliest settlement was made in 1854, when W. W. Moore located near Baker's ford, 9 miles north of where Seneca now stands. In the same year, Walter D. Beeles, Greenberry Key, Thomas, John C. and Jacob B. Newton settled in the same vicinity. John O'Laughlin took a claim on Turkey creek and B. F. Hicks in Capioma township. The settlers in 1855 were James McCallister, William Barnes, Samuel Magill and Robert Rea, in Capioma township; David Locknane, in Granada township; James Thompson, John S. Doyle, Cyrus Dolman, Elias B. Newton, H. H. Lanham and wife, S. M. Lanham and Joseph Lanham, in Richmond township; William M. Berry and L. J. McGown, in Valley township; Horace M. Newton, in Richmond township; William Harris, on the creek that bears his name; Hiram Burger, George Frederick and George Goppelt, on Turkey creek. Along with these last named came a negro by the name of Moses Fatley, who took a claim which he sold the next year to Edward McCafery for \$200. He bought his own freedom, the freedom of his wife, his sister and two of her children. C. Minger and wife settled in Washington township, and Reuben Wolfley in Wetmore township.

These early claims were taken without warrant, as there were no facilities for entry and no place at which payment could be made to the government. The earliest payments were made in 1857. Pre-emptions were made up to 1860 at the land office at Kickapoo, where entries were made for the district of which Nemaha county was a part.

The settlement and development of the county having begun during the time when the pro-slavery element had the upper-hand in Kansas, most of the early towns started at that time do not now exist, having given away to free-state towns before 1860. Among those to disappear were Central City, laid out in 1855 by William Dodge, for Thomas Newton and sons and H. H. Lanham, which had the first postoffice in the county; Pacific City; Lincoln, the dream of J. E. Hawkes; Ash Point; Urbana, the first town in the county; Wheatland and Richmond. The last was started in 1855 by Cyrus Dolman, a pro-slavery man and a member of the territorial legislature. Richmond was made the county seat by legislative enactment at the time of the organization of Nemaha county. The town company was given a right to enter by preëmption any quantity of land up to 1,000 acres, lay off the same into lots and sell it. Richmond was 3 miles north of the present town of Seneca.

The first officers appointed for the county were as follows: Cyrus Dolman, probate judge; James E. Thompson, sheriff; Edwin Van Endert, treasurer; Jesse Adamson, David P. Magill and Peter Hamilton, county commissioners. The legislature of 1857 passed an act fixing April 4, 1858, as the date upon which the people should choose a location for a county seat. By this time Seneca had been established and won after three elections had been held on the question. In the first election there were six contesting places—Ash Point, Centralia, Wheatland, Seneca, Richmond and Central City. The next election was held in May and some of the places dropped out. In June another contest was held in which only three towns entered—Seneca, Wheatland and Richmond. In August at the election on the Lecompton constitution the county seat question again came up, this time between Seneca and Richmond, the former being triumphant mainly through the influence of George Graham, president of the board of county supervisors. The county had become free-state by this time and turned down Richmond because it was a pro-slavery town.

The first election for county officers was held in 1859, all the officers having thus far been appointed. The result of the election was as follows: R. U. Torry, county clerk; Charles F. Warren, treasurer; Samuel Lappin, register of deeds; John S. Rodgers, sheriff; J. W. Fuller, county superintendent; Haven Starr, probate judge. Very little of the violence which was occurring at that time in Kansas over the question of slavery molested Nemaha county, although there were in the county both pro-slavery and free-state men who had come to Kansas to help their side win. The only slave holder in the county was L. R. Wheeler of Rock Creek township, who held two slaves until 1859.

The year 1860 was a particularly hard one for the settlers. The county had grown from a population of 99 in 1855 to over 2,000 without experiencing any serious backsets. But the drouth, storms, etc., have caused this period in the history of Nemaha county to be referred to as "the famine of 1860." The main articles of diet were corn bread and sorghum molasses, and the settlers who could even get enough of

that were lucky. F. P. Baker of Centralia was on the territorial relief committee and remained at Atchison during the winter of 1860-61 attending to the office of the committee. Through him many of the people of this county were relieved from suffering.

It is stated by some historians that John Brown spent his last night in Kansas at Albany, Nemaha county. The underground railway came through the eastern part of the county and one of the stations was at Lexington, 3 miles south of the present town of Sabetha. In 1859 Brown, in escorting 14 negroes to freedom over the famous "Lane Road," was held up on Straight creek in Jackson county for three days by those who hoped to obtain the rewards offered for him. He was relieved by Col. John Ritchie of Topeka who escorted him to Albany, Nemaha county, where he spent the night, proceeding to Nebraska the next day.

When the Civil war broke out A. W. Williams of Sabetha was commissioned as captain by the government and by Aug., 1861, had succeeded in raising 150 men from Nemaha, Marshall and Brown counties. As the volunteers enlisted they went into temporary barracks at Sabetha, where they remained for a month at the expense of Williams. In September they proceeded to Leavenworth, where 100 of them were made members of Company D of the Eighth Kansas and 50 were mustered into other companies. Nemaha county contributed about one-third of these men. A little later George Graham, who was a member of the legislature from Nemaha county in 1859, enlisted a squad of 30 men who went to Leavenworth and connected themselves with various regiments. Altogether there were 218 Nemaha county men enlisted, which included every able-bodied man in the settlements, Sabetha having but one man left.

Previous to the state election of 1866 there were stirring times over negro suffrage and woman suffrage and some of the leaders in both causes held meetings in Nemaha county, notably Lucy Stone and her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Olympia Brown and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The vote of the county on the negro suffrage amendment was 251 for to 421 against it, and the woman suffrage amendment was defeated by a vote of 427 to 227.

Some of the early marriages in the county were Charles Leachman and Mrs. Caroline Davenport in 1854; Samuel Crozier and L. A. Newton, July, 1855; Joseph Brown and Elizabeth Haigh in 1857. The first births were H. M. Randel, Oct., 1856, and Elizabeth Lochnane, 1857. The first death was that of Jacob B. Newton, son of Rev. Thomas Newton, in Sept., 1854. The first church was built by the Christian denomination in Granada township in 1856. The first schools were built in Granada township in 1856 and in America City, Red Vermillion township, in 1857. The first postoffices were Central City, 1856; America City, 1858.

There was one lynching and the one legal execution in the county: the former occurring at Baker's ford in 1865. The victim was Miles N

Carter, a horse thief, who shot and killed John H. Blevins. Carter was taken from the jail at Seneca at 11 o'clock at night by 20 men who overpowered the guard. The next morning his body was found hanging to a tree at Baker's ford. The legal execution was held near the jail on Sept. 18, 1868, Melvin Baughn being the victim. He had shot and killed Jesse S. Dennis in 1866 and had managed to escape punishment for two years though arrested several times.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Atchison & Pike's Peak, now the Missouri Pacific, in 1866. The stations along the route were Wetmore, Sother, Corning and Centralia. The St. Joseph & Denver City R. R. came through the county in 1870, entering at Sabetha and touching at Onedia, Seneca and Baileyville. This road is now the St. Joseph & Grand Island. Two other lines have been built since giving Nemaha county excellent shipping facilities. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters near the central part of the north line and extends across the northeast corner through Bern, Berwick and Sabetha. A second line of the Missouri Pacific enters from the west, 11 miles south of the Nebraska line, and extends southeast through Baileyville, Seneca, Kelly, Goff and Bancroft.

The growth of the county in population may be noted from the following figures: It was 99 in 1855; 2,436 in 1860; 2,638 in 1865; 7,296 in 1870; 13,486 in 1880; and 19,072 in 1910.

The increase in wealth has far out-distanced the increase in population. The value of property per capita in 1881 was a little less than \$24, while in 1910 it was over \$2,000. The principal wealth is in farms and the income is from products, which amounted in 1910 to \$5,307,178. The leading field crop is corn, which in 1910 amounted to \$2,338,953.84. The second crop is oats, third Irish potatoes and fourth wheat. The assessed value of all property in 1910 was \$40,652,775.

Neodesha, the second largest town in Wilson county, is located near the confluence of the Verdigris and Fall rivers in the center of a rich agricultural district, 11 miles southeast of Fredonia, the county seat. It is on the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and is headquarters for the Kansas division of the former. The railroad company maintains a roundhouse and machine shops here. There are brick and tile factories, flour mills, extensive Portland cement plant, ice plant and other manufactories. The city owns the gas plant and natural gas is supplied for manufacturing purposes at a low cost. Neodesha is also in the midst of the oil fields, and has a large oil refinery and tank field. There are two newspapers, one a daily, and a national bank. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 2,872.

Neodesha is the outgrowth of a trading post established in 1807 by A. McCartney and A. K. Phelon, among the Osage Indians. The post stood near the Little Bear Mound. Numerous Indian villages were located in the neighborhood and the natives had given the place the

name of Neodesha (meeting of waters). In 1868 R. S. Futhey and John B. Keyes came to the trading post, and deciding it would be an ideal location for a town, bought the site for \$500. McCartney and Phelon joined the two promoters and a town company was formed. They set up a shingle and sawmill in November of the same year and later began grinding corn. The frame of the first building was raised late in 1869. The town company gave lots to all who would build, and before long there were 200 buildings and 1,000 inhabitants. On March 5, 1870, the first child, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Derry, was born. She was named Neosho. In the winter of 1870-71 a stage line, with four-horse Concord coaches, began running from Neodesha to Thayer, the terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad. In March, 1871, the town was incorporated as a city of the third class, the first officers being as follows: Mayor, Alexander K. Phelon; police judge, E. D. Huntley; councilmen, T. Blakesley, John S. Gilmore, W. A. Hampton, S. L. McQuiston and C. W. Derry. The post-office was established in 1870, with Alexander K. Phelon as postmaster. The next winter the first school was taught by J. A. McHenry. In 1871 a flour mill was built and a bank started. The bank was robbed after about three months and discontinued business. That fall the town site was entered at the land office. The Neodesha bank was organized in 1872, and a city hall was built that year at a cost of \$12,000. A school building worth \$15,000 and a bridge worth \$14,000 were built by bonds. When the railroad came through in 1879 the company located its division headquarters here, which was a stroke of good fortune for the little city. The Missouri Pacific railroad was built in 1886. The oil and gas fields were developed in the '90s. The Lanyon smelter was started in 1902. Two disastrous fires occurred in 1897, destroying a total of \$46,000 worth of property.

Neola, a country postoffice and station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in York township, Stafford county, is about 20 miles southeast of St. John, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 15.

Neosho County, in the southeastern part of the state, is located in the second tier of counties from Missouri, and the second from Oklahoma on the south. It is bounded on the north by Allen county; on the east by Bourbon and Crawford; on the south by Labette, and on the west by Wilson. It was founded from the northern part of Dorn county (q. v.), which was changed to Neosho, by the first state territorial legislature in 1861. The actual organization of the county was in 1864. In 1866 the boundaries were fixed to include the territory of what is now Neosho and Labette counties. In 1867 it was diminished by the territory included in Labette county. It took its present boundaries in 1870.

The lands of Neosho county were occupied by the Osage Indians until the treaty of 1865, and were known as the "Osage Ceded Lands." There were a number of early missions among the Osages in this locality. The first missionary was Rev. Charles De La Croix, who

came to Neosho county in May, 1822, and established the Osage Mission. Upon the death of La Croix, two years later, he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Van Quickenborn, who in 1828 performed the first Christian marriage ceremony in the state. Trading posts were established among the Osages in 1837 by Edward Chouteau and Gerald Papin. A half-breed settlement was established between Canville and Flat Rock creeks. A. B. Canville, for whom the creek was named, started a trading post among the Indians in 1844, married the next year and settled on Canville creek in 1847.

The first settlements in the various townships were as follows: Grant township—Dr. W. W. Hill in 1851, killed by a mob in his own dooryard in 1866; Levi Hadden in 1858, and in 1859, Simeon W. and James A. Hadden, and Solomon Markham and his four sons. Big Creek township—J. L. Fletcher, S. Barbee, H. Schooley, S. and L. Hadden in 1859; in Tioga township in the same year—Darius Rodgers, Thomas Jackson, Benjamin Smith and S. E. Beach. The first settler in Canville township was T. R. Peters in 1859, followed by M. Kitterman, William Dox, David Lowery and J. C. Comstock in 1865. Walnut Grove township was settled in 1865 by E. J. Pierce and W. I. Brewer. Centerville in the same year by Reuben Lake, Joseph Cummings, Henry and John Wilkie and John Blair. Chetopa was settled in 1864 by George T. Shepard and A. A. Ashback, who were followed the next year by M. J. Salter and John Post. Ladore was settled in 1865 by J. N. Roach and family, W. C. Dickerson and S. Rosa; Lincoln in the same year by M. L. and Frank McCashu, Dr. Dement, M. A. Patterson and J. L. Evans; Erie was settled by I. M. Allen, John Johnson, D. T. Mitchell, P. Walters, R. Leppo, E. F. Williams, P. McCarthy and John C. Weibley in 1865. The first settlers in Mission township were S. J. Gilmore, J. M. Roycroft, D. Bronson, B. P. Ayres, J. P. Williams, Solon Marston, S. H. Ulmer and M. Barnes, all of whom had taken claims before 1866. The first postoffice was established in 1851 at the Osage Mission and the first church and first school buildings erected at that place in 1847.

On the organization of the county in Nov., 1864, the governor appointed three commissioners: R. W. Hadden, S. E. Beach and S. W. Hadden; declared the county seat at Osage City (Rodger's Mill), located 3 miles northeast of the present city of Chanute. The first election for county officers was held in Dec., 1864, and resulted as follows: Commissioners, R. W. Jackson, S. W. Hadden, T. Jackson; clerk, J. L. Fletcher; treasurer, William Jackson; surveyor, S. Jackson; county attorney, Darius Rodgers; probate judge, H. Woodard; sheriff, B. Vaughn; coroner, W. H. Davis; assessor, Wiley Evans; superintendent of public instruction, S. E. Beach. The county was first divided into four townships, Neosho, Big Creek, Canville and Mission. Changes took place at intervals until in 1871, when the present division into 12 townships was made. The names as they now stand are Big Creek, Canville, Centerville, Chetopa, Erie, Grant, Ladore, Lincoln, Mission, Shiloh, Tioga and Walnut Grove.

At an election held in June, 1867, the county seat was located at the geographical center of the county. The next year another election was held, in which factional feeling ran very high. The fight was between Osage Mission and Erie. Life-long enemies were made and business sacrificed in the struggle. Erie was declared successful by the commissioners. Court proceedings were brought to compel a recount of the vote, which was done in 1870, when it was found that Osage Mission had the majority. Considerable excitement was caused by the county records being stolen from Erie and conveyed to the Mission. They were never found, and the county lost several thousand dollars by the incident. No legal proceedings were brought to regain them, as Erie regained the county seat and the people there were willing to let it pass. In 1872 another election was held in which no choice was made, and another election was held a few days later to settle the matter. On the face of the returns, Erie received the most votes. Charges of fraud led to litigation which was settled in 1874 by the supreme court in favor of Erie.

A great deal of trouble was occasioned by a complication in land titles. After the treaty with the Osages, made at Canville trading post in 1865, it was supposed by the settlers that the lands were opened to settlement and 144 persons took claims with this understanding. However, when President Andrew Johnson declared a sale of the Osage lands in May, 1868, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company came forward claiming every other section for ten miles on each side of its road, according to a grant approved by the president of the United States in 1866, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston made a similar claim according to a grant of Congress in 1863. Joseph S. Wilson, commissioner of the general land office, repeatedly refused the claims of the railroads, but O. H. Browning, secretary of the interior, reversed his decision and the lands were withdrawn from sale. Fearful lest they should be deprived of their homes and be obliged to buy of the railroad companies at high prices, the citizens formed an organization in 1868 known as the "Osage Settlers' Rights Society," through which they worked to get legislation in their behalf. They succeeded in 1869 in getting an act through Congress allowing bona fide settlers to buy any of the lands, but the act also protected "vested rights." A question arose as to what "vested rights" were. The matter was taken into the courts where the settlers finally won.

Neosho county is noted for its oil and gas wells. They were first discovered in 1885 at Osage Mission in drilling for coal. Not thinking that the gas was of value, the first wells were not turned to account, and it was not until 1897-98, when the Standard Oil company put in a pipe line that started an interest in the industry. (See Natural Gas.)

On account of the occasional overflow of the Neosho river and its branches, it was found necessary to construct levees along the banks of the streams. These levees were begun in 1899 by private enterprise.

When it was found that, although rude in construction, they protected the wheat fields from submersion, legislation was secured (in 1893) to authorize the public officials to build levees from public funds. The cost of this protection has been about \$5 per acre, and the increased value of protected lands from \$10 to \$20 per acre. The benefit from a sanitary point is also a great consideration.

During the Civil war Neosho county did her full part in furnishing soldiers for the front. She also had considerable trouble of her own with border raids and depredations of various sorts. The Osage Indians, who were being taught farming, met with so many discouragements in the way of the destruction of their crops and newly built houses by raiders who also drove off their live stock, that they ceded their lands to the government.

Thirty-five Neosho county boys enlisted in the Spanish-American war, five of whom were officers, viz: Clay Allen, adjutant and first lieutenant; Joseph E. Knight, first lieutenant; Logan H. Wells, second lieutenant; Albertus Priest, sergeant; Edward E. Berry, corporal. All the men except Allen were members of Company A, Twenty-second regiment. More than 20 Neosho county boys saw service in the Philippines.

Among the extinct towns, Jacksonville, on the corner where Neosho, Labette, Crawford and Cherokee counties join, had the distinction of having the first newspaper and printing office in the county. The paper was called the Neosho County Eagle and was printed in 1868. Later the office was moved to Erie.

The first schools in the county, outside of the missionary schools for Indians, were established in the latter '60s and the early '70s. They were taught in log buildings, sometimes stores and dwelling houses. In 1910 there were over 100-organized districts, and the school property was valued in the neighborhood of \$200,000. In the same year there were 24 rural mail routes emanating from the different towns in the county, and several entering from other counties, so that the country people are well supplied with daily mail.

The first railroad lines built through the county were the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, both in 1870. The line built at that time by the latter road enters the county on the east, crossing the line about 2 miles north of the center, and runs in a southwesterly direction, crossing the southern line about 3 miles east of the center. The stations on this line are St. Paul and South Mound. The road built first by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the county line and the Neosho river just north of Chanute, passes through that city, proceeds in a southeasterly direction through Erie, and out on the east line of the county. The line was built in 1883. A second line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., also built in 1870, enters on the north line, runs in a southeasterly direction and crosses the southern line near the center. The third line of this system was built by the Kansas

City & Pacific company in 1886. It crosses the southern line about 2 miles east of the center, runs northeasterly, leaving the county near the northeast corner. The total mileage of the two systems in the county is 123.

The general surface of Neosho county is a gently undulating prairie, about 20 per cent. bottom land, which along the Neosho river averages over 2 miles in width, and along the smaller streams about a quarter to half a mile. There is an abundance of native timber and many groves of artificial forest. The Neosho, the principal stream, enters in the northeast and flows southwest through the county. Its principal tributaries are Rock, Canville and Big creeks. Limestone and sandstone of a superior quality are found in abundance. A stone resembling black marble has been found near Erie. Brick clay is plentiful.

The area of the county is 576 square miles or 368,640 acres, of which 252,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The farm produce for 1910 amounted to about \$2,500,000, of which corn, the most valuable crop, contributed \$500,000; oats, \$150,000, and wheat, \$100,000. Other leading field crops are Irish potatoes, flax, Kafir corn and prairie grass. Animals sold for slaughter in 1910 brought \$500,000. The assessed valuation of property was nearly \$30,000,000, and the population was 23,754, a gain of 4,500 over that of 1900.

Neosho Falls, one of the important towns of Woodson county, is located in the northeast corner, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads and on the Neosho river. It is an incorporated city of the third class; has all lines of mercantile interests, banking facilities, flour mills, sawmills, sorghum mills, and a weekly newspaper (the Post). There are eleven oil wells in the vicinity. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 571. Neosho Falls is in the midst of a prospering farming district and is the shipping point for the produce raised within a radius of several miles, being 13 miles from Yates Center, the county seat.

It is the oldest town in the county and was for many years the judicial seat. The vicinity was settled in 1857, when a postoffice was established with Col. N. S. Goss as postmaster. Rugglew & Stevens opened a store on the south bank of the river, and in 1858 they built the "Falls House." The first school, taught in 1858, was a private institution kept by E. H. Curtis, who was afterwards colonel of a colored regiment in the Civil war. The first newspaper was the "Frontier Democrat," issued in 1869 by I. B. Boyle. The first churches were built in 1870. The incorporation as a town took place in Sept., 1870, and a year later it became a city of the third class. The trustees of the town were D. W. Finney, V. L. Spawr and I. W. Dow, and the first officers of the city were O. P. Haughawout, mayor, and E. W. Grove, clerk.

The largest enterprise for the times was the Neosho Valley fair, which was held here beginning in 1875. Four counties participated—

Allen, Anderson, Greenwood and Woodson—and it had a decided influence in the development of this section of the country. The fair gained a reputation far and wide and in 1879 the officers had as their guests President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. W. T. Sherman and a number of state officers. A buck horn chair was presented to the president, and "the time when Hayes was here" is still referred to as an incident in the history of the town.

Neosho Rapids. an incorporated town in Lyon county, is located in Jackson township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and on the Neosho river, just below its junction with the Cottonwood. It is 12 miles east of Emporia, the county seat. The main lines of business and mercantile interests are represented. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 256.

In 1855 a town by the name of Italia was laid out on the site of Neosho Rapids, which name was afterwards changed to Florence. No improvements were made. In 1857 Neosho Rapids was founded by the same promoters—F. R. Page, H. S. Sleeper and G. J. Tallman. The first building was a two-story frame structure, erected by F. R. Page and Mrs. Allen, and used for a hotel. The first religious services were held in this building by a minister named Rice. A sawmill was built in 1860 by P. Harvey. In 1872 a dam costing \$3,000 was put across the Neosho by the mill company.

Neosho River.—This stream was first known to the white man as the Grand river and to the Indians as the "Six Bulls" river. The origin and history of the name is unknown. Pike mentions the stream as the "Grand" in the description of his trip to the Pawnee village in 1806. Long, who visited this section in 1819-20, speaks of it as the Neosho or Grand river, which might indicate that the name Neosho attached to the stream between these two dates. Maps of 1825 and later spell the name Neozho. The survey of the Santa Fe trail made in 1825-27, gives the name as Neozho, while later maps adhere to the spelling Neosho. This stream is formed by two branches, one of which rises a few miles west of Parkerville, Morris county, while the other has its source in the southwest part of Wabaunsee county, at a point a little southeast of the village of Alta Vista. These branches unite in Morris county at a point a little northwest of Council Grove and flow in a southeast direction through the counties of Morris, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Allen, Neosho, Labette and Cherokee, entering Oklahoma at a point about due south of the village of Melrose. From here the stream flows in a southerly direction and empties into the Arkansas river opposite the town of Lowe, Muskogee county. An early writer, in speaking of the tributaries of the Arkansas, says: "There is not one that is at all navigable, except the Neosho from the north, which has been ascended by small boats for at least 100 miles." The Neosho is about 450 miles in length, 300 of which are in Kansas, and the stream traverses a very fertile section. On the lower river in and around

Labette county exist many evidences of an early or ancient civilization, fragments of pottery and flint implements being frequently found.

Ness City, the county seat of Ness county, is centrally located and is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is an incorporated city of the third class; has 2 national banks, 2 newspapers (the News and the Echo), an electric light plant, flour mill, ice plant, creamery, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 712. Ness City was founded in 1878 by Richard Dighton. In 1880 an important addition was made by Robert Stephens. When the railroad was built in 1886 the town, which had not had much of a growth in the six years of its existence, began to have a wholesome boom, which reached its height in 1890 when it had a population of 869. In the next ten years there was a falling off in the population, due to the money panic and poor crops. A succession of good years and continued prosperity caused a gradual rise in the next decade.

Ness County, in the central part of the western half of the state, is the fifth county from Colorado, the fourth south from Nebraska, and the fourth from the Oklahoma line. It is bounded on the north by Trego and Gove counties; on the east by Rush and Pawnee; on the south by Hodgeman, and on the west by Lane. It was created in 1867 and named for Noah V. Ness of the Seventh Kansas cavalry. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 21 west intersects the 3d standard parallel, thence south to the 4th standard parallel, thence west to the east line of range 26 west, thence north to the 3d standard parallel, thence east to the place of beginning." The legislature of 1873 changed the western boundary so that it extended to the east line of range 27 west, thus adding 180 square miles and making the area 1,080 square miles.

Prior to the spring of 1873 no one but two or three cattle men lived in the county. At that time Dr. S. G. Rodgers came from Chicago with half a dozen families. He made up a fraudulent census showing a population of 600 and sent a petition to the governor which he had signed with a lot of names taken from a Kansas City directory. The petition was granted and on Oct. 23, 1873, the governor proclaimed the county organized, named Smallwood City as the temporary county seat, and appointed Charles McGuire, county clerk; Dr. S. G. Rodgers, O. H. Perry and Thomas Myers, county commissioners. As chairman of the board of commissioners Rodgers proceeded to issue bonds, this being his object in organizing the county, and had himself elected to the legislature. He took his seat on Jan. 13, 1874, and remained there for 30 days, when John E. Farnsworth, one of the cattle men, not being in favor of county organization, exposed the frauds of Rodgers to the legislature. He took a census which showed but 79 inhabitants and gave it as his opinion that the legal voters of the county did not exceed 14. An investigating committee appointed by the legislature found these claims to be true and upon presentation of a petition to

Gov. Osborne, signed by 20 citizens, the county was promptly disorganized. Rodgers was unseated in the legislature and he took the money which had accrued from the sale of bonds and left the country. The families which he had induced on false representations to come to Ness county nearly starved before they could get away.

The county was without officers of any kind until June, 1878, when Gov. Anthony appointed Alfred Page notary public. Settlers had been coming in gradually and in 1879, J. W. Miller, deputy county superintendent of public instruction, organized 22 school districts. In Nov. of that year the citizens of Ness City petitioned Gov. John P. St. John for county organization, with that place for temporary county seat. A meeting was held at Sidney about the same time, and another in Jan., 1880. That town sent in a petition asking that it be named the temporary county seat and making recommendations as to who should be appointed as county officers. On April 14, 1880, the governor issued a proclamation reorganizing the county, designating Sidney as the county seat and appointing the following officers: County clerk, James H. Elting; county commissioners, John E. Farnsworth, L. Weston and L. E. Knowles.

The commissioners selected June 1 as the time for the election, when Ness City was made the permanent county seat, and the following officers were chosen: County clerk, James H. Elting; treasurer, B. F. Garrett; register of deeds, J. A. Taylor; sheriff, Gilmore Kinney; coroner, Dr. B. F. Crosthwaite; surveyor, L. E. Knowles; superintendent of public instruction, F. A. Goodrich; attorney, Cyrus Corning; clerk of the district court, N. W. Shaw; probate judge, J. K. Barnd; commissioners, John S. Lightner, William Harding and Samuel C. Kagrice.

The first newspaper was the Ness County Pioneer, established at Clarinda in 1879 by Henry S. Bell. A number of fraternal orders and a Farmers' Alliance were organized about 1880. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. was begun in 1886 and reached Ness City early in Jan., 1887.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1880 was about 20,000. The number in 1910 was 380,330. The value of farm products in the latter year was \$1,514,924, of which winter wheat, the largest crop, amounted to \$361,000; corn, \$250,000; sorghum, \$110,000; oats, \$95,661; tame grasses, \$176,197; Kafir corn, \$78,177; live stock sold for slaughter, \$138,779; eggs, \$61,869; and dairy products nearly \$100,000.

The county is divided into 10 townships: Bazine, Center, Eden, Forrester, Franklin, High Point, Johnson, Nevada, Ohio and Waring. The postoffices are Arnold, Bazine, Beeler, Brownwell, Francis, Laird, Manteno, Ness City, Nonchalanta, Ransom, Riverside and Utica. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. crosses east and west in the center through Ness City, and the Missouri Pacific crosses the northern part east and west.

The general surface is nearly level, the rise from the streams being

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so gradual that the bottom lands are not clearly defined. The timber belts along Walnut creek and its south fork are from 30 to 40 rods in width and contain ash, cottonwood, elm, hackberry and box-elder. Walnut creek, the principal stream, flows east through the center of the county, its north and south forks uniting near the center. The Pawnee fork of the Pawnee river enters on the south central border, flows northeast a short distance, thence east and southeast into Hodgeman county. Magnesian limestone of the best quality and sandstone are abundant. Gypsum exists in small quantities.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$10,835,619. The population in the same year was 5,883, which was an increase of 1,348 over the population of 1900.

Netawaka, a village of Jackson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Netawaka township, 10 miles north of Holton, the county seat. All lines of business are represented. There are banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural mail routes. The population in 1910 was 339. The name means "Fair view" and is the only one in the county of Indian significance. The first settler on the town site was B. F. Baughn, who began the building of the Netawaka House. The town was laid out in 1866 and Edward W. Kenyon, the pioneer merchant, opened the first store in 1868. He was the first station agent and agent for the Kickapoo lands in charge of the Union Pacific R. R. He was also the first postmaster. A grist mill was built by A. J. Evans in 1881.

Neuchatel, a hamlet of Nemaha county, is located in the township of the same name in the extreme southwest corner of the county, 18 miles from Seneca, the county seat, and 4 miles from Onaga, Pottawatomie county, from which place it receives mail. The Neuchatel settlement was made by French and Swiss immigrants and in 1870 Jules Leroux started the publication of a paper devoted to communism, printed in the French language and called *The Star of Kansas*. In 1876 he took the publication to Iowa.

Neutral, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 7 miles south of Columbus, the county seat. It has a flour mill, a general store and an express office. Its mail is distributed from Columbus. The population in 1910 was 76.

Neutral Lands.—The tract known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands—originally the Osage Neutral Lands—is situated in the southeast corner of Kansas, comprising all the present county of Cherokee, nearly all of Crawford, and a strip about 6 miles wide across the southern part of Bourbon county. In extent, this tract is 50 miles long from north to south and 25 miles in width, the eastern boundary being the line which separates Kansas from Missouri. It was first described in the treaty with the Osages in 1825, when it was intended to serve as a barrier between the Osage tribe and the whites, neither the Indians nor the white men to settle thereon, from which fact it took the name of neutral land.

Article 2 of the treaty made with the Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., in 1835, expressed apprehension that not enough land had been set apart for the accommodation of the whole Cherokee nation, and provided for the conveyance to the Cherokees of "the tract of land situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the southeast corner of the same and runs north along the east line of the Osage lands 50 miles, to the northeast corner thereof; and thence to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with said line south 50 miles; thence west to the place of beginning—estimated to contain 800,000 acres of land."

From the time this treaty was concluded the tract was called the Cherokee Neutral Land. Notwithstanding it was Cherokee land, white settlers went upon it about the time Kansas was organized as a territory, and in Aug., 1861, the tract was invaded by a Confederate band commanded by John Mathews and some sixty families were driven out. The following month the Sixth Kansas dispersed the gang and Mathews was killed. On July 19, 1866, a treaty was concluded between the Cherokees and the United States, article 17 of which provided that "The Cherokee nation hereby cedes, in trust, to the United States the tract of land in the State of Kansas which was sold to the Cherokees by the United States under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835, and also that strip of land ceded to the nation by the fourth article of said treaty, which is included in the State of Kansas; and the Cherokees consent that said lands may be included in the limits and jurisdiction of the said state. The lands herein ceded shall be surveyed as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be appraised by two disinterested persons. . . . And the secretary of the interior shall, from time to time, as such surveys and appraisements are approved by him, after due advertisements for sealed bids, sell such lands to the highest bidders for cash, in parcels not exceeding 160 acres, and at not less than the appraised value. . . . Provided, that nothing in this article shall prevent the secretary of the interior from selling the whole of said Neutral Lands in a body to any responsible party, for cash, for a sum not less than \$800,000."

The last provision was amended to read "that nothing in this article shall prevent the secretary of the interior from selling the whole of said lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the ratification of the treaty, not exceeding 160 acres to each person entitled to preëmption under the preëmption laws of the United States, in a body, to any responsible party, for cash, for a sum not less than one dollar per acre."

On Aug. 30, 1866, James Harlan, then secretary of the interior, sold the lands to the American Emigrant company. Two days later Mr. Harlan was succeeded by Orville H. Browning, who set aside the contract with the American Emigrant company on an opinion of the United States attorney-general that it was void because made on time

and not for cash as the treaty stipulated. The settlers on the tract then demanded of Senator Pomeroy and Congressman Clarke that they use their influence to prevent another sale of the land. Both made promises, but in spite of that fact, on Oct. 9, 1867, Browning sold the land to his brother-in-law, James F. Joy, representing the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. In March, 1868, the settlers made a demand for the right to purchase their holdings at the lawful price of public lands, and everywhere the validity of Joy's title to the lands was questioned. The American Emigrant company had not relinquished its claim and the settlers were alarmed at the prospects of long and tedious litigation before their titles could be assured. Trouble on this score was averted, however, by a supplemental treaty on April 27, 1868, "to enable the secretary of the interior to collect the proceeds of the sales of said lands and invest the same for the benefit of said Indians, and for the purpose of preventing litigation and of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the said American Emigrant company and of the said James F. Joy."

Technically, the treaty set aside the Joy sale, but authorized the assignment of the American Emigrant company's interests to Joy. Eugene F. Ware says: "This was necessary so as to scoop in the land occupied in the meantime by about 3,000 people under the public land law. The law gave a homestead on five years' occupation, but service in the army was counted in, and the soldier who had served three years got title in two years, but with the right to buy the land at \$1.25 per acre. The 'treaty' ratified by the senate cut off these rights from all settlers coming in after July 19, 1866."

The supplemental treaty was ratified by the United States senate on June 6, 1868, when the interests of the American Emigrant company were assigned to James F. Joy, and four days later the treaty was proclaimed by the president. On Dec. 18, 1868, notice was given to all persons "who had settled and continued to live on the lands between Aug. 11, 1866, and June 10, 1868, that they might make entry of the lands before a certain time, and thus prevent the sale of the lands to other purchasers." The survey of the railroad was commenced early in 1869, and then the trouble began in earnest. The settlers organized the "Land League," later known as the "Neutral Land Home-protecting Corps," to resist the encroachments of a corporation under what they believed to be an illegal sale of the public lands. At first, the principal object of the organization was to keep a delegate in Washington to look after the interests of the settlers, but as the railroad company became more aggressive in prosecuting what it conceived to be its legal rights, many acts of violence were committed in the name of the "League." A land office established at Baxter Springs by Joy was raided in Feb., 1869, and in April, when J. W. Davis attempted to open a land office for the railroad company at Columbus, he was given notice to leave the town—a mandate he lost no time obeying. By the last of May the situation had become so threatening that Gov. Harvey

issued a proclamation enjoining the people to commit no unlawful acts, and asked Gen. Schofield to send a detachment of United States troops into the Neutral Lands to preserve order. Troops accordingly were sent into Crawford and Cherokee counties on June 10, 1869.

Early in the legislative session of 1870 the house appointed a committee of five to visit the troubled district and ascertain if the presence of soldiers was actually necessary. A majority of the committee reported in favor of the governor and recommended that the troops be kept there until the question was settled. Notwithstanding their presence, the anti-Joy people burned the office of the Girard Press on July 15, 1871. This paper was edited by Dr. Warner, who had been employed by Joy to publish it in the support of his claim. This was the last act of violence.

In the meantime two suits had been filed in the Federal courts—one against a settler named Holden and the other against Dr. Warner, with the understanding that the title to the lands should be settled by the decision in the two cases. In May, 1870, the circuit court decided in favor of Joy. An appeal to the United States supreme court was then taken, and in Nov., 1872, that court, in a unanimous opinion, upheld the decision of the lower court. The settlers then bought their lands through Joy, and in Feb., 1873, the troops were withdrawn.

Neville, a country postoffice in Sherman county, is located in Grant township 20 miles northwest of Goodland, the county seat, and 15 miles north of Ruleton, the postoffice from which it receives mail and the nearest shipping point.

New Albany, one of the incorporated towns of Wilson county, is located in Fall River township near the west line of the county, on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. and 6 miles west of Fredonia, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a newspaper (the X-Ray), a monthly publication for teachers, flour mills, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 213. The vicinity was settled in 1864 and the first store started the next year by Hall & Mooney. Mr. Mooney entered the claim on which the town is located. The postoffice was established in 1866 with William Hall as postmaster. The mail had to be brought from old Belmont in Woodson county at private expense. Jackson & Hickson set up the first sawmill on Fall River in 1866, and the next year added a grist mill. School district No. 9 was organized at this point in 1866 and the first school was taught by James Hanegan in 1867. Another mill, with two burr stones, one for corn and one for wheat, was built by Wauder, Chase & Co. A town company was formed in 1871 with William Stivers, president; William Hall, treasurer, and P. W. Mackey, secretary. Dr. Mackey was the first physician in the place. Several new business enterprises were started and churches and lodges organized in the '70s. The railroad was built in 1879. The New Albany bridge was constructed in 1892 at a cost of \$5,000, and the one at Johnson's ford, a little below, was built in 1902.

New Almelo, a hamlet in Norton county, is located on the Solomon river 22 miles southwest of Norton, the county seat, 12 miles south of Clayton, the postoffice from which it receives its mail, and 6 miles west of Lenora, the nearest shipping point.

New Cambria, a little town of Saline county, is located in Cambria township, 7 miles northeast of Salina. It has three railroads—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Union Pacific. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 212. It is the principal trading and shipping point for a rich agricultural district in that section of the county.

New Chillicothe, a hamlet in Dickinson county, is located in the northeastern corner 15 miles from Abilene, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Chapman, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 20.

New Haven Colony.—(See Beecher Rifle Church.)

New Lancaster, a hamlet of Miami county, is situated near Middle creek about 12 miles southeast of Paola, the county seat. It has rural delivery from Fontana and in 1910 had a population of 126. The town was laid out in 1860 and it is supposed that the first school in the county was taught near the present town in 1858.

Newman, a station on the Union Pacific R. R., in Jefferson county, is located in Kentucky township 13 miles southwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 11 miles east of Topeka. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 60. This town was laid out in 1867 by H. L. Newman, who with a man by the name of Haston, opened a store that year. A postoffice was established with A. A. Haston postmaster.

New Orleans Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

New Salem, a village in Cowley county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Richland township, 8 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 80.

New Sam Gaty.—On April 18, 1861, a steamboat called the "New Sam Gaty" arrived at Leavenworth from St. Louis flying a Confederate flag. That was four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter and the excitement was intense throughout the North. As soon as the news of the arrival of the steamer spread people rushed to the levee and in a short time an immense crowd had assembled, demanding that the captain of the Gaty be summarily dealt with for thus displaying the flag of treason. Seeing that the people were in no mood for trifling, and concluding that "discretion was the better part of valor," the captain hauled down the ensign and raised the Stars and Stripes. Wilder says "This was the decisive day for Leavenworth."

Newspapers.—In the winter of 1833-34 Jotham Meeker set up a printing press at the Shawnee Baptist mission, in what is now Johnson county, Kan. It was an old-fashioned press of the most primitive

type, operated by hand, and was used by Mr. Meeker for printing books and tracts in the Indian language. On March 1, 1835, he published the first number of the Shaw-wau-nowe Kesauthwau (Shawnee Sun), which was the first newspaper—if it can properly be called such—ever printed within the limits of the present State of Kansas. It is not known how many numbers of this paper were published by Mr. Meeker, as it was issued at irregular intervals, under great difficulties, and probably never had a regular paid subscription list.

The first newspaper in the English language was the Leavenworth Herald, which made its appearance on Sept. 15, 1854. The type for the initial number was set under an old elm tree on the levee near the corner of Cherokee street. William H. Adams and Lucien J. Eastin were the proprietors and publishers, the latter being the editor. The Herald was a strong pro-slavery advocate. Holloway says: "Its tone was at first upright and manly, but it soon gave way to party pressure, and became very ultra and bitterly partisan." Early in the year 1859, William H. Gill, a military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, purchased an interest in the paper and assumed the editorial management. Associated with him in this work was Ward Burlingame. A daily edition was started on May 17, 1859, and under the new control the political policy of the paper was much more conservative. In 1860 it urged the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the Democratic party for the presidency. Some time in the spring or summer of that year the Herald was acquired by W. P. Fain, formerly United States marshal, and in the fall it passed into the hands of R. C. Satterlee, B. R. Wilson and C. W. Helm. In June, 1861, Mr. Satterlee was shot and killed by Col. Anthony, and on June 27 the Herald expired.

About the time the Leavenworth Herald appeared, John and Joseph L. Speer prepared the copy for a free-state paper, to be called the Kansas Pioneer. Being without type or press, they took their manuscript to a paper in Kansas City called the Enterprise, which was edited by Judge Story, a rank pro-slavery man, who refused to print the paper. They then tried to get Adams & Eastin of the Leavenworth Herald to print an issue, but were again refused. John Speer then went to his old home at Medina, Ohio, where the first number was printed, though it bore the date of "Lawrence, Kan. Ter., Oct. 15, 1854." Upon his return from Ohio, Speer found out that a pro-slavery paper published at Kickapoo had adopted the name "Pioneer," so he changed the name of his paper to the Kansas Tribune, the first number of which was published at Lawrence dated Jan. 5, 1855. S. N. Wood became a partner, and in Nov., 1855, the Tribune was removed to Topeka. In Feb., 1857, Speer sold out to Ross Bros., who returned in Sept., 1858, and were succeeded by Shepherd & Cummings. Under various owners and editors, the Tribune continued until 1868, when it suspended publication.

In connection with the Tribune there is an interesting and thrilling bit of Kansas history, and that was the publication of what is known as "John Speer's Defy." The first territorial legislature passed a law

providing that any person writing, printing or publishing any denial of the right to hold slaves in the Territory of Kansas should be subject to imprisonment for not less than two years, and fixed the 15th of Sept., 1855, as the date when the law should go into effect. On that day Mr. Speer devoted a full page of the Tribune to his "Defy," which was printed in display type under the headline: "The Day of Our Enslavement!!" This was followed by the section of the law inflicting the penalty of imprisonment, after which Mr. Speer continued: "Now we do assert and we declare, despite all the bolts and bars of the iniquitous legislature of Kansas, that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory. And we will emblazon it upon our banner in letters so large and language so plain that the infatuated invaders who elected the Kansas legislature, as well as that corrupt and ignorant legislature itself, may understand it—so that, if they cannot read, they may spell it out, and meditate and deliberate upon it; and we hold that the man who fails to utter this self-evident truth, on account of the insolent enactment alluded to, is a poltroon and a slave, worse than the black slaves of our persecutors and oppressors. The constitution of the United States, the great Magna Charta of American liberties, guarantees to every citizen the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press! And this is the first time in the history of America that a body claiming legislative powers has dared to attempt to wrest them from the people. And it is not only the right, but the bounden duty of every freeman to spurn with contempt and trample under foot an enactment which thus basely violates the right of freemen. For our part we do and shall continue to utter this truth so long as we have the power of utterance, and nothing but the brute force of an overpowering tyranny can prevent us."

On Oct. 21, 1854, appeared the first number of the Herald of Freedom. It was issued by G. W. Brown and was dated at Wakarusa, Kan., though it was printed in Pennsylvania. The second number was published at Lawrence on Jan. 6, 1855. Cutler says: "The Herald of Freedom was the first paper printed as a Kansas paper, and the first paper printed at Lawrence, although the date of its second issue, the first printed on Kansas soil, was later than that of the Tribune, as the latter was antedated."

Cutler's statement that the second issue of the Herald of Freedom was the first paper "printed on Kansas soil" is obviously an error, as the fact is well established that the Leavenworth Herald was printed on Kansas soil the previous September. There seems to be some controversy as to which was really the first paper printed in Lawrence. Josiah Miller and R. G. Elliott issued the first number of the Kansas Free State some time in Jan., 1855, and a writer in the Kansas Historical Collections (vol. 10, p. 191) says it was the first paper published in Lawrence.

The offices of both the Herald of Freedom and the Free State were destroyed by the raid of May 21, 1856. The latter was revived by Mr

Elliott and published for a short time at Delaware. The Herald of Freedom was reestablished in Nov., 1856, and was published without intermission until in 1869, when it suspended.

In the meantime the Kickapoo Pioneer, a rabid pro-slavery paper, began its existence in Nov., 1854, with A. B. Hazzard as editor and proprietor. This was the paper that appropriated the name John Speer had selected for the Kansas Tribune. The Pioneer continued for some three years, when it perished for want of support, the fate that often befalls a newspaper in a new country.

On Feb. 3, 1855, Dr. John H. Stringfellow and Robert S. Kelly issued at Atchison the first number of the Squatter Sovereign, a paper with strong pro-slavery sentiments. It had formerly been published at Liberty, Mo., under the name of the Democratic Platform. In the spring of 1857 it was purchased by S. C. Pomeroy, Robert McBratney and F. G. Adams, who changed its policy and published it as a free-state paper until the fall of the same year, when Mr. Pomeroy became the sole owner. Soon afterward he sold the paper to O. F. Short, who in turn sold it in Feb., 1858, to John A. Martin. Mr. Martin changed the name to the Atchison Champion and on March 22, 1865, began the publication of a daily edition. On Aug. 11, 1868, the paper was consolidated with the Free Press, which had been established by F. G. Adams in May, 1864, and the name Champion and Press was adopted, with John A. Martin and Frank A. Root as publishers. Mr. Root retired in the spring of 1869. Subsequently the word Press was dropped and the publication continued under the old name of Champion.

The Kansas Freeman first appeared on July 4, 1855. It was published at Topeka by E. C. K. Garvey, who issued a daily evening edition during the sittings of the Topeka constitutional convention. The Freeman expired in the spring of 1856. Another paper that began its existence in 1855 was the Southern Kansan, a Democratic sheet, the first number of which was issued at Fort Scott some time in August. It lived but a short time, and the proprietor's name seems to have been forgotten. The Territorial Register was also started at Leavenworth in 1855. It was published by Sevier & Delahay, the latter being the editor, and the first number was issued in March. Although a free-state paper with conservative tendencies, it succeeded in arousing the animosity of the pro-slavery element, and on the night of Dec. 22, 1855, the office was practically demolished by an organization called the "Kickapoo Rangers," the type, etc., being thrown into the Missouri river.

Several new papers were launched in the year 1856, the most important ones being the Lecompton Union, the Leavenworth Journal and the Doniphan Constitutionalist. The Lecompton Union was founded in the spring by Jones & Faris, but the latter was soon succeeded by a man named Bennett. It suspended in 1861, when the outfit was removed to Marysville. The Leavenworth Journal was established about the same time as the Union by Col. S. S. Goode. It ran along under different proprietors until the early part of 1859, when the build-

ing in which the office of publication was located fell in and inflicted such serious damage that after a few numbers were printed at the office of the Times the paper suspended. The Doniphan Constitutionalist was founded by Thomas J. Key, a Southerner, who conducted it until July, 1858, when it was forced by circumstances to suspend. The outfit was removed to Iowa Point and used in publishing a paper called the Enquirer for a short time. Mr. Key then returned to the South and the Enquirer passed out of existence. All these papers were somewhat aggressive in their advocacy of slavery, and the growing sentiment in favor of making Kansas a free state was no doubt largely responsible for their discontinuance.

That the free-state sentiment was increasing at this time is evidenced by the newspapers founded during the year 1857. Out of a dozen new publications established in that year, eight were open and avowed supporters of the free-state cause, two others showed leanings that way, one professed neutrality, and only one was an advocate of the pro-slavery ideas. The Leavenworth Times first appeared on March 7, 1857. It was one of the free-state papers, published by a stock company with Robert Crozier, afterward chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, as editor. The first daily Times was issued on Feb. 15, 1858. During the next ten years it was edited by various persons, and in Sept., 1868, it was consolidated with the Conservative, which was first published in Jan., 1861, and for a time was published under the name of the Times and Conservative. Then the latter part of the name was dropped and the paper has since been issued as the Times.

In April, 1857, Babb & Walden began the publication of a free-state paper at Quindaro called the Chindowan. After running it about a year the publishers were forced to suspend, but the paper was later revised and published for a time by the Quindaro board of trade, of which Alfred Gray was president.

The Wyandotte Democrat began its existence in May, 1857, with J. A. Berry's name at the head of the editorial columns. It was the only paper started in Kansas in this year that espoused the cause of slavery. After running a while at Wwandotte the outfit was removed to Pleasanton in Linn county.

M. W. Delahay, one of the founders of the Register at Leavenworth in 1855, established the Wyandotte Reporter in the spring of 1857, but before the close of the year sold the plant to S. D. McDonald.

On May 28, 1857, the Lawrence Republican first appeared, with Norman Allen as proprietor and T. D. Thacher as editor. In the summer of the following year three of the Thachers bought out Mr. Allen, and in Dec., 1860, the paper was sold to John Speer, who on Sept. 4, 1862, sold it back to T. D. Thacher. The office of the Republican was destroyed by Quantrill and his gang of guerrillas on Aug. 21, 1863, but the paper was promptly reestablished by Mr. Thacher, who continued to publish it until March 4, 1869, when it was consolidated with the State Journal and the Ottawa Home Journal. After this arrangement the daily edition was

called the Republican Daily Journal and the weekly the Western Home Journal. Under various owners and managers the paper continued until in 1876, when the Lawrence Journal company was organized and took over the plant.

In the latter part of May, 1857, Sol. Miller began the publication of a free-state paper called the Chief at White Cloud, Doniphan county. On July 4, 1872, the office of publication was removed to Troy, where it was conducted by Mr. Miller until his death, the paper at that being the oldest in Kansas under one continuous management. The Chief is still running (1911).

Two other papers were started in Doniphan county in 1857, viz: the Era at Geary City, and the Elwood Advertiser. The former was established in June; was free-state in its political sentiments, and was edited by Dr. E. H. Grant, Joseph Thompson and Earl Marble. The Era passed out of existence in the fall of 1858. The Advertiser was started in July by Fairman & Newman. It was neutral in political matters, owing to the difference of opinion on the part of the publishers, Fairman being a free-state man and Newman a pro-slavery advocate. A few months later the firm was succeeded by a company and Edward Russell was installed as editor. It evidently had a struggle for existence, as it changed hands several times during the next year, and in the winter of 1858-59 it was succeeded by a paper called the Free Press, published by Robert and Frank Tracy. The political policy was changed to an espousal of Republican doctrines, the editors being D. W. Wilder and A. L. Lee. The Free Press suspended in the fall of the year 1861, and the materials were purchased in the spring of 1864 by John T. Snoddy for the publication of the Border Sentinel at Mound City, Linn county.

On June 25, 1857, appeared the first number of the Freeman's Champion, which was published at Prairie City by S. S. Prouty, the initial edition being printed in a tent erected by some women for the purpose. The type used by Mr. Prouty in this enterprise was that formerly employed in publishing the Herald of Freedom and the press was the one brought to Kansas in 1833 by Mr. Meeker. After eleven issues the paper suspended for about three months, when it was revived by Mr. Prouty and O. P. Willett and published until Sept., 1858, when it again suspended never to be resuscitated.

In July, 1857, Dr. Carl F. Kob began the publication of the Kansas Zeitung at Atchison. This was the first German paper in Kansas. It was issued weekly by Dr. Kob until about the beginning of 1859, when he sold it to a man named Soussman (or Sussman), who removed it to Leavenworth. In March, 1868, it was consolidated with the Journal and continued under the name of the Kansas Staats Zeitung. The Journal had been started by Soussman & Kempf in March, 1865. Subsequently the Staats Zeitung was merged into the Freie Presse, which had been established by John M. Haberlein on April 1, 1869.

Late in the year 1857 the Wyandotte Citizen was started by Ephraim Abbott. It was succeeded by the Western Argus, which in turn was

absorbed by the Wyandotte Gazette, which was established by S. D. McDonald in Aug., 1858. Another paper founded in the latter part of 1857 was the Young America, which was established by George W. McLane at Leavenworth. It was an independent journal, but inclined to support the free-state cause. Later the name was changed to the Daily Ledger and Ward Burlingame was employed as an editorial writer. The Ledger suspended in July, 1859.

Among the papers founded in the year 1858, probably the most important were the Wyandotte Gazette mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Crusader of Freedom, the National Democrat and the Junction City Sentinel. The National Democrat began its career at Leecompton on Feb. 23, under the editorial management of S. W. Driggs, who was also the proprietor. The leading editorials were written by the territorial officials, Govs. Walker, Medary, Stanton and Walsh all contributing to its columns. In Oct., 1860, it was removed to Atchison, and on June 20, 1861, the name was changed to the Atchison Bulletin. Early the following year it went out of business and the materials were subsequently used to publish the Leavenworth Inquirer. The Crusader of Freedom was started early in the year at Doniphan by James Redpath. It was a pronounced Abolitionist sheet and was the personal organ of Gen. James H. Lane, eloquently pressing his claims for the presidency. In a short time, however, a quarrel arose between Lane and Redpath and the publication of the Crusader was discontinued after one number had been devoted almost exclusively to a bitter denunciation of Lane for his ingratitude, etc.

The leading papers founded in 1859 were the Western Kansas Express, the Kansas Press, the Kansas State Record and the Kansas Tribune. The Western Kansas Express, the first paper published in Riley county, was founded by C. F. DeValdi, the first number being issued on May 4, 1859. The press and type were taken up the Kansas river on a steamboat. In 1860 the name was changed to the Manhattan Express. On May 30, 1859, S. N. Wood issued the first number of the Kansas Press at Cottonwood Falls, but later in the year removed to Council Grove. Later the name was changed to the Council Grove Press. On Oct. 1, 1859, E. G. and W. W. Ross began the publication of the Kansas State Record. After various changes in ownership it was finally absorbed by the Topeka Commonwealth. The Kansas Tribune was established at Quindaro in the fall of the year by Francis & Davis, the materials of the old Chindowan being used in publishing the paper. In 1861 the office was removed to Olathe.

Other papers established during the territorial days were the Southern Kansas Herald at Osawatomie in the winter of 1856-57; the Palmetto Kansan at Marysville in Dec., 1857; the Kansas Leader at Centropolis, Franklin county, in the fall of 1865; the Linn County Herald at Mound City in April, 1859; the Grasshopper in Jefferson county in the spring of 1858; the Cricket at Holton in the fall of 1858; the Troy Democrat and the Palermo Leader in 1858; the Ottumwa Journal in the fall of 1857; the Olathe Herald and the Neosho Valley Register in Sept., 1859.

During the years from 1854 to 1860 more history was made in Kansas than was ever made in any state in the same length of time. Consequently the territory offered a promising field to the adventurous and enterprising journalist. Among the early local editors were such men as John Speer, T. D. Thacher, George W. Brown, R. G. Elliott, Sol. Miller, D. W. Wilder, D. R. Anthony, John J. Ingalls, Ward Burlingame and Albert H. Horton—men of ability, courage and resourcefulness—to whom much of the credit is due for making Kansas a free state. Journalism was not confined to local talent during these early days. A number of metropolitan newspapers kept correspondents in Kansas constantly on the lookout for news "from the seat of war." Among these correspondents were William A. Phillips, Richard J. Hinton, James M. Winchell, James Redpath, Albert Richardson, A. D. Brewerton, Richard Realf and James F. Tappan, whose names are inseparably connected with the newspaper history of "Bleeding Kansas."

With the admission of Kansas to statehood, journalism took on a different tone. The question of slavery that had so long agitated the territory was settled by the Wyandotte constitution and new issues arose for discussion in the public press. In a short time the war of secession overshadowed all other subjects. Practically every paper published in Kansas took a firm stand for the preservation of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The development of the press in a state is an index to the growth of the state's industries and institutions. During the decade following the admission of Kansas a large number of newspapers sprang up in different parts of the state, most of them in the last half of the decade, after the close of the Civil war. The following list of newspapers established during this period may not be absolutely correct, but it is approximately so, and gives some idea of the progress of Kansas in the first ten years of her statehood.

1861—Leavenworth Conservative, Olathe Mirror, Smoky Hill and Republican Union (now Junction City Union), Kansas Frontier at Junction City, Brown County Union, Paola Chief.

1862—Bourbon County Monitor, Doniphan County Patriot, Leavenworth Evening Bulletin. In 1871 the last named was consolidated with the Leavenworth Times.

1863—Manhattan Independent, Nemaha Courier, Osage County Chronicle. The Kansas Farmer, the first agricultural paper in the state, was also established in 1863 by L. D. Bailey, president of the state agricultural society. It is still running, the publication office being at Topeka.

1864—Union Sentinel at Hiawatha, Marysville Enterprise, Humboldt Herald, Troy Investigator, Kansas Patriot at Burlington, Baldwin City Observer, Kansas News Journal at Minneola, Home Circle at Baldwin, Young America at Baldwin, and the Hampden Expositor.

1865—Garnett Plaindealer, Kansas New Era at Lecompton, Topeka Leader (afterward consolidated with the Commonwealth), Kansas Journal at Leavenworth.

1866—North Lawrence Courier (name changed to Kaw Valley Courier), Die Fackel (The Torch), at Wyandotte, Leavenworth Commercial, Humboldt Union, Fort Scott Press, Miami Republican, Chase County Banner, Paola Advertiser.

1867—Atchison Patriot, Baxter Springs Herald, Jackson County News, Pottawatomie Gazette at Louisville, Railway Advance at Hays City, Kansas Family Visitor at Baldwin, Kansas Central at Olathe, Salina Herald, Allen County Courant, Leavenworth Medical Herald.

1868—Anderson County Expositor, Cherokee Sentinel at Baxter Springs, Ellsworth Advocate, Eureka Herald, Jacksonville Eagle, Oswego Register, Leavenworth Evening Call, Lawrence Freie Presse, Junction City Avalanche, Jackson County Democrat, Neosho Valley Eagle at Jacksonville, Osage Mission Journal at the Osage mission in Neosho county.

1869—Independence Pioneer, Council Grove Advertiser, Seneca Mercury, Fort Scott Evening Post, Girard Press, People's Vindicator at Girard, Ottawa Herald, Wamego Courier, Wabaunsee County Herald, Frontier Democrat in Woodson county, and the Workingmen's Journal at Columbus.

1870—This was the banner year of the decade in the number of new publications founded, to-wit: Abilene Chronicle, Altoona Union, Augusta Crescent, Belleville Telescope, Council Grove Democrat, Cowley County Censor, Elk Falls Examiner, Fontana Gazette, Fort Scott Democrat, Fort Scott Telegram, Guilford Citizen, Hiawatha Dispatch, Howard County Ledger, Kansas Democrat at Independence, Kansas Reporter at Louisville, La Cygne Journal, Lawrence Standard, Neodesha Enterprise, New Chicago Transcript, Olathe News Letter, Osage County Observer, Parker Record, Perryville Times, Republican Valley Empire at Clyde, Seneca Independent Press, Solomon Valley Pioneer at Lindsay, Southern Kansas Statesman at Humboldt, Spring Hill Enterprise, Topeka Independent, Vidette at Wichita, Walnut Valley Times at Eldorado, Waterville Telegraph, Western News at Detroit, Westralia Vidette, Wilson County Courier.

Some of the above newspapers have passed out of existence, and others have been absorbed by or consolidated with other publications. An instance of this character is seen in the case of the Topeka Commonwealth which was started in May, 1869 by S. S. Prouty and J. B. Davis. It absorbed the Topeka Leader and Daily State Record, and was in turn merged with the Topeka Capital which was founded in April, 1879, by Hudson & Ewing. Another example is that of the old Topeka Blade, an evening independent paper which began its existence on Aug. 1, 1873, with J. C. Swayze as editor and proprietor. Mr. Swayze was killed in a street fight by J. W. Wilson, a son of V. P. Wilson, publisher of the North Topeka Times, and Mrs. Swayze sold the Blade to George W. Reed. The last issue of the Blade was on Sept. 30, 1879, and the next day it appeared as the Daily Kansas State Journal, Reed & Sewell publishers. This was the beginning of the present Topeka State Journal.

If one were asked to name the 25 leading newspapers of Kansas in 1911 he would probably select the following: Atchison Globe, Atchison Champion, Beloit Gazette, Coffeyville Journal, Emporia Gazette, Fort Scott Monitor, Girard Press, Iola Register, Junction City Union, Lawrence Journal, Leavenworth Times, Manhattan Nationalist, Marshall County News, Olathe Mirror, Ottawa Republic, Topeka Capital, Topeka State Journal, Troy Chief, Waterville Telegraph, Wichita Beacon, Wichita Eagle, Wilson County Citizen, Winfield Courier, Wyandotte Gazette. (See sketches of the various counties for local newspapers.)

In addition to the general newspapers of the state, there are a number of publications devoted to literature, the professions and occupations, education, trade and commerce, manufactures, fraternal societies, religious and charitable work, etc.

Newton, the judicial seat and largest town in Harvey county, and one of the thriving cities of central Kansas, is located 30 miles north of Wichita and 33 miles east of Hutchinson. It is the division point of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and the pay roll of the employees at this point amounts to about \$85,000 per month. It is also a station on the Missouri Pacific. The abundance of natural gas has made Newton a manufacturing town. It has a grain drill factory, an alfalfa mill, a wagon works, a threshing machine factory, cornice works, and a number of small plants devoted to various productions. In addition to the public schools, which are second to none in the state, Newton has two colleges, Bethel College (Mennonite) and the Evangelical Lutheran (Congregational). The business interests include 4 banks, a daily newspaper (the Evening Journal), three weeklies (the Journal, the Kansas Republican, and the Post), and the Volksblatt (German), a building and loan association, a creamery, 3 flour mills with a capacity of 1,200 barrels daily, 3 large elevators, and a number of well appointed stores. Among the metropolitan conveniences are two parks, a hospital, city mail boxes, telephone local and long distance service, a Carnegie library, 24 daily passenger trains, waterworks, an efficient sewer system, electric light plant, an ice plant with a daily capacity of 60 tons, all the leading fraternal organizations, 17 churches and a government building. The city is well supplied with express offices and telegraphic communications, and has an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 7,862.

The first building to occupy the town site of Newton was brought from Darlington township in March, 1870. Ten years later a thriving little city of the second class, with handsome brick blocks, fine residences, churches, schools and newspapers had grown up. This prosperity was largely brought about by the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in 1871, making Newton the shipping point for the immense herds of Texas cattle, which hitherto had been driven to Abilene. The cattle trade while it brought a great deal of wealth to the town had its disadvantages. A rough element held sway during this time, and social amusements were devised for the "cowboy trade" that

were a disgrace to any community. Every person went armed, liquor was plentiful, many quarrels were engaged in, and some shooting was done, although the number of people killed in these border towns have been always exaggerated. In the two years of "cowboy reign" there were but 12 men killed in Newton. In 1873, the railroad having been extended to Dodge City and Wichita, the cattle trade moved to these points, leaving Newton free from this undersirable element. For a time business was dull as a result of the loss and this state of affairs was augmented by a disastrous fire which swept out the best part of the business section. However, in 1875 the town recovered from both and began a new and steady development.

Prior to 1872, Newton was without government in any form. In February of that year it was incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the election held on April 1, the following officers were chosen: Mayor, James Gregory; police judge, M. J. Hennessey; councilmen, E. Chamberlain, D. Hamill, Isaac Thayer, B. C. Arnott, John Winram. The city council appointed R. B. Lynch, clerk; G. Chamberlain, treasurer; D. Skelley, attorney; W. Brooks, marshal; Charles Bowman, assistant marshal. In 1880 the governor proclaimed Newton a city of the second class, and it was divided into three wards.

The postoffice was established in 1871 with W. A. Russell postmaster. It was made a money order office in 1874. Newton owns and operates its own water system, which furnishes an abundance of water of superior quality.

New Ulysses, the county seat of Grant county, is located just west of the center, 20 miles south of Hartland in Kearny county, the nearest shipping point. It has a bank, a newspaper (the Grant County Republican), a hotel, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 175. Ulysses was founded in the '80s before the organization of the county in 1887, and was located in the geographical center. The founders had a furrow plowed to Meade, 50 miles away, and had mile posts set up announcing the number of miles to Ulysses, and added "water 40 feet." This brought everybody who read it to the town, as water was scarce. They soon had a town of 1,500 inhabitants, with 15 stores, 6 saloons, 3 banks, 3 large hotels, 3 livery barns, several restaurants, 2 newspapers and an abundance of real estate offices. This population later dwindled to 40. In 1909 the town site was moved to its present location. (See Grant County). This town appears on the railroad maps as "Ulysses," but the U. S. postoffice guide gives the name "New Ulysses."

Niagara, a country postoffice in Stevens county, is located in Voorhees township, 12 miles from Hugoton, the county seat, and about 20 miles from Hooker, Okla., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 15.

Nickel, a small hamlet of Kiowa county, is located about 5 miles from the southwest corner on a tributary of Bluff creek, 13 miles from Greens-

burg, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Mullinville, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which mail is delivered by rural route.

Nickerson, the second largest town in Reno county, is located on the Arkansas river, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, 12 miles northwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. This is the location of Nickerson College and of the Reno county high school, which was established by act of the legislature in 1899. There are 2 banks, an opera house, mills and elevators, a weekly newspaper (the Argosy), and all the general lines of retail establishments. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The city is divided into three wards and according to the census of 1910 had 1,195 inhabitants.

Nickerson was founded by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company. The depot was built in 1872 and the station was named in honor of Thomas Nickerson, who was at that time president of the company. A section house was built the same year. In 1875 a school house was erected. It was not until Aug., 1875, that anyone came to live on the town site. At that time Dr. L. A. Reeves built a two-story structure and opened a store. These buildings comprised "old Nickerson." In 1878 a new town site was laid off on land owned and up to this time farmed by Mr. Sears. Building began at once and within 60 days after the town was surveyed it had two hotels, a dozen stores, 2 livery stables, 2 lumber yards, and a printing office. The first building was a drug store put up by M. McCormick. The hotels were built by James DeVitt and A. L. Harlow. The postoffice was established in 1873 with Mrs. M. Sears as postmistress, and was kept in a little sod house. Later Dr. Reeves was postmaster and kept the office in his store, which he moved to the new town in 1878. The money order system was established in 1880. The first school was taught in 1874 by Mary Kinney. The Nickerson Argosy was established in 1878 by Sargent & Brown. A wooden bridge was completed across the Arkansas at this place in 1879. Lodges, churches and other organizations were established at different times during the '70s, until by 1880 all the leading ones were represented. The town was organized as a city of the third class in June, 1879. The first set of city officials were: Mayor, Dr. L. A. Reeves; council, M. McCormick, C. S. Morse, J. O. Smith, H. R. Nickerson; police judge, O. O. Olmstead; treasurer, C. E. Heath; clerk, A. H. Jackson; marshal, J. D. Reed.

Nicodemus, a hamlet in Nicodemus township, Graham county, is located near the mouth of Spring creek, 12 miles northeast of Hill City, the county seat, and 6 miles in the same direction from Bogue, the nearest shipping point. It is on the daily stage line between Stockton and Bogue; has a money order postoffice, and in 1910 reported a population of 73. This was the location of one of the negro colonies established at

the time of the exodus, and Nicodemus was the name of an ex-slave who purchased his liberty before the war.

Niles, one of the thriving little towns of Ottawa county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. in Lincoln township near the county line, 18 miles southeast of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. All the main lines of business activity are represented. The population in 1910 was 200.

Ninnescah River, an important stream of southern Kansas, is composed of two branches. The north fork rises in the southern part of Stafford county and flows northeastwardly to Plevna, Reno county, where the course changes to southeast. The south fork has its source in the western part of Pratt county. Its course is almost due east through Pratt and Kingman counties until it unites with the north fork in the southwest corner of Sedgwick county. The main stream then flows southeast and empties its waters into the Arkansas river near the town of Oxford, Sumner county.

Niotaze, one of the smaller incorporated towns of Chautauqua county, is at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads on the North Caney river, in Little Caney township, 11 miles from Sedan, the county seat. It is a shipping point for grain, live stock and produce from a large and prosperous farming district. It has excellent schools, all the leading denominations of churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 317.

Noble, a hamlet in Rice county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles north of Lyons, the county seat, from which postoffice its mail is distributed by rural routes.

Noll, a small settlement in Atchison county, is situated on the Missouri river, about 5 miles below Atchison. Mail is received through the office at Oak Mills.

No Man's Land.—This name was given to a tract of land three degrees in length from east to west, lying between the 100th and 103d degree of longitude, and one-half a degree in width from north to south, extending from 36° 30' to 37° north latitude. It was a part of the lands ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850, and was never attached to any state or territory until 1890, when it became a part of Oklahoma. Having no government it became a sort of rendezvous for outlaws and desperate characters. In 1885 and 1886, during the heavy immigration into southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado, many settlers located in No Man's Land, and in the spring of 1887 it was estimated that there was a population of at least 6,000 people within its borders. Many of these settlers had made improvements, but as there were no land offices the matter of titles became of so much moment that the matter was brought before the Kansas legislature at its session in 1887, when a house concurrent resolution relating to the opening of No Man's Land was introduced and passed, as follows:

"Whereas, The public strip in the Indian territory known as No Man's Land has been settled by a thrifty and enterprising people, with the view of acquiring the rights of settlers under the homestead law; and

"Whereas, They are without the protection of courts of justice, and unable to perfect title or acquire rights therein to lands upon which they have settled and made lasting improvements: therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, the senate concurring therein:

"That our members of Congress and United States senators be and they are hereby requested to use their influence in behalf of such settlers; and that a copy of these resolutions be by the secretary of state forwarded to each of our national representatives."

As no one had title to his property, claim jumping became such a regular business that the settlers organized vigilance committees to deal with the desperadoes, and claim boards whose business it was to pass on all land disputes. Order was soon restored by these agencies.

Nonchalanta, a postoffice and trading point in Ness county, is located 15 miles southwest of Ness City, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Laird, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 69.

Nonsectarian Churches of the Bible Faith.—This denomination or confederation of churches arose as the result of the preaching of Lyman H. Johnson, who from childhood had been impressed by the evils of sectarianism. He believed that the form of organization of the different denominations tended to gain for them temporal power and earthly success rather than to do any great amount of Christian work. He supported his belief by the history of a number of religious communities such as the Albigenses, Quakers and others, who had protested against the rigidity of church organization. While a minister of the Presbyterian church he preached against the evils of denominationalism, and after 1865 he preached as an independent minister. Gradually his views found acceptance and after some time an association of mutual fellowship was formed with headquarters at Boston, Mass. In the basis of this association lies what the members believe the correct interpretation of the term church. They hold that churches of Christ exist outside of all sectarian systems. To members of this faith the word *ecclesia*, has the meaning called out "or converted out of the world by a change of heart into the assembly of Christians on earth." Hence, they hold that the church exists where one person is thus called out from the world. They can find no account in the Bible for any Christian joining the church when he is already a member of Christ by faith and they believe that the descriptions of a church in the Bible means one or more Christians living together.

In doctrine the churches agree with the orthodox evangelical churches. They believe that the Bible was divinely inspired, accept it as the only rule of faith and practice, but reject all creeds and forms of discipline, No general ecclesiastical organization exists and no head over the mem-

bers is recognized but Christ. The elders of the church are regarded merely as teachers and have no ecclesiastical authority. The only authority they regard is that of "truth," which is the authority of God to all who are convinced of the truth. The ministers of the church receives no salary and all necessary expenses connected with the church are met by voluntary contributions. This church has had a gradual growth, being especially strong in the southwestern states. In 1906 there were 204 organizations, located in 28 states. There are 15 organizations in Kansas with a total membership of 331.

Nora, a discontinued postoffice in Pratt county, is located 20 miles northwest of Pratt, the county seat, 10 miles south of Macksville in Stafford county, its nearest shipping point, and 12 miles north of Haviland, Kiowa county, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Norcatour, an incorporated town in Decatur county, is located near the east line on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., 18 miles east of Oberlin, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Dispatch), a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 482.

Norfolk, a hamlet in Ellis county, is located in Freedom township 16 miles southeast of Hays, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Walker, the nearest shipping point. It receives its mail from Gorham in Russell county, 10 miles to the north.

Normal Institutes.—In 1876 the legislature of the state passed a law relating to county normal institutes, which law was supplemented in 1877. This law made it the duty of the county superintendents of public instruction to hold annually in their respective counties a normal institute of not less than four weeks. To defray the expenses of such institutes the county superintendents were directed to charge each person making application for a teacher's certificate a fee of \$1 and \$1 for every person enrolling as a member of the institute. Also it was made the duty of the state to pay \$50 for the support of each county normal institute in which there should be an enrollment of not less than 50 members, and the board of county commissioners was empowered to aid by any sum not to exceed \$100 annually.

The county superintendent of public instruction, who has the primary responsibility of holding the institute "for the instruction of teachers and those desiring to teach," employs, with the advice and consent of the state superintendent of public instruction, the conductors and instructors of the institute. He makes selections from those persons holding certificates authorizing them to conduct or instruct in county normal institutes. These certificates are granted by the state board of education to persons passing high qualifications for normal institute work, only successful teachers of large experience being considered efficient enough to hold a certificate. By virtue of its authority, the state board of education requires the holder of a certificate to base his instruc-

tion upon a course of study prepared by the board for the use of institutes. The course of study is printed and revised from year to year as the board deems wise. It is also graded and each day's work is outlined in each of the several branches for the entire month. This method of systematizing the work of the county institutes is of highest value, as the majority of teachers obtain their inspiration and training in the institute.

These institutes are steadily improving in attendance and in the quality of work done by both instructor and student. They are held during the summer months. The subjects taught are reading, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, physiology, geography, penmanship, calisthenics, school management, methods of teaching, civil government, bookkeeping, natural philosophy, botany and didactics. Hazelrigg gives the number of institutes in 1878 as 68. McDonald says that in 1892 there were 106 institutes, 105 of which enrolled not less than 50 members and were entitled to state aid. The expenditures for the institutes was \$33,876.71 and the total enrollment 11,918. In 1908 E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, showed an attendance of 11,243, with the salaries of the conductors as \$7,410, and of the instructors \$26,706.

Normal School.—(See State Normal School.)

North Branch, a village of Jewell county, is located in Highland township 21 miles northwest of Mankato, the county seat. It has a postoffice with one rural route and is a trading center for the neighborhood. The population of 1910 was 125.

North Cedar, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Delaware township, 16 miles northwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 6 miles from Valley Falls. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice.

Northcott, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Anderson county, is located in Indian Creek township 20 miles southwest of Garnett, the county seat, and 7 from Colony, whence it receives mail by rural route. There is one general store. The population in 1910 was 37.

Northfield, a hamlet in Sherman county, is located about 20 miles north of Brewster, Thomas county, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural delivery.

North Lawrence.—The first settlement on the north bank of the Kansas river, connected with the main city of Lawrence, was begun about 1860. Previous to that time the Delaware Indians had erected some cabins there, but the first whites were John Moorehead, G. J. Tallman, Thomas McGee and T. S. Murphy. John Baldwin built a house on the north bank of the river and operated the first ferry for a number of years, until the bridge was built. John Moorehead opened the first store. The postoffice was established in 1865 under the name of Jefferson, with G. J. Tallman as the first postmaster. The following year 320 acres were platted as a town site by S. N. Simpson and settlement rapidly followed. At the first election G. J. Tallman was elected president of the board of

trustees; H. M. Berry, T. McCage, A. C. Miller and James Franklin were elected trustees, and H. H. Howard, attorney. In 1867 it was incorporated as a city of the second class under a charter secured from the legislature. At the first election under the new form of government G. J. Tallman was elected mayor; A. R. Smith, treasurer; A. Hoysradt, clerk; T. Beasler, marshal; and H. H. Howard, police judge. The city was divided into three wards and three councilmen elected from each ward. In 1869 the residents recognized the advantages to be gained by annexation to the city lying south of the river and an attempt was made to consolidate the two settlements, but it failed. The next year (1870) the legislature passed an act by which North Lawrence surrendered its charter and united with Lawrence.

North Wichita, in Sedgwick county, is located on the Athison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 5 miles north of Wichita, whence it receives its mail. (See Wichita.)

Norton, the county seat of Norton county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located north of the center of the county, on the Prairie Dog creek and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads. It has four newspapers (the Telegram, a daily and weekly, the Courier, the Champion and the Norton County News, weeklies), an opera house, waterworks, an electric light plant, an ice plant, flour mill, grain elevators, fire department, brick and tile works, 2 banks, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. This is the seat of the county high school. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,787.

Norton was founded in 1872. The first hotel was built of logs in 1873. This building was bought by George Griffin in 1884 and in 1904 he presented it to the Norton women's clubs, who moved it to their park (Elmwood) and it is now used as a place to hold social and literary meetings.

Norton County, one of the northern tier, is the fourth from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Phillips county; on the south by Graham, and on the west by Decatur. It was created in 1867 and named for Orloff Norton, captain of Company L, Fifteenth Kansas cavalry. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 21 west intersects the 40th degree of north latitude; thence south to the 1st standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 26 west; thence north to the 40th degree of north latitude; thence east to the place of beginning."

It is 30 miles square. The county was prematurely organized in 1872. The prime mover in the event brought about the organization for the purpose of exploitation. He disappeared from the county in June and went to Topeka, where he prepared a forged petition and presented it to Gov. Harvey. It contained but 8 names of residents of the county. The governor refused to act upon it. Immediately he prepared an affidavit stating that there were not less than 600 inhabitants in Norton county. This was sent to the governor and a second petition stating

that there were at least 600 inhabitants in the county followed. It asked for organization, made recommendation for officers and asked that Billingsville be declared the temporary county seat. Although this petition did not contain the name of a single resident of Norton county the governor acted upon it and appointed Richard M. Johnson to take the census. As Johnson was a fictitious character, Billings had things his own way in regard to the census, and a bogus census was gotten up in short order. It was presented to the governor on Aug. 22 and the same day the proclamation of organization was issued declaring Billingsville the temporary county seat and appointing the following officers: Clerk, David C. Coleman; commissioners, J. W. Vance, S. D. Reed and James Hall.

The commissioners met and appointed Sept. 24 as the day for the first election. Forty-one votes were cast. Norton received 38 for county seat and the following officers were elected: Treasurer, Henry Oliver; sheriff, James Hall; clerk of the district court, S. Marsh; surveyor, D. W. Mills; probate judge, Edward Newell; register of deeds, Samuel Newell; coroner, William Gibbon; commissioners, W. J. Vance, Abram Louk and Peter Hansen. N. H. Billings was elected county attorney, superintendent of public instruction and representative. He succeeded in having school bonds voted, which carried by only one vote, that of his wife's sister, a minor. When he took his seat in the legislature he had the rights of majority conferred upon her, hoping by that means to make the election legal. During that session a measure was introduced in the house of representatives as a joke to change the name of Norton county to Billings to tickle the vanity of that member whom his fellow law makers had dubbed in jest "the fiery untamed Demosthenes of Norton." C. C. Vance represented the county at the next session and the name was changed back to Norton. Another county seat election was held in 1874 and Norton was again victorious.

The first settlers came in 1871, and the first homestead was taken by George Cole in September of that year. In November James Hall, D. C. Coleman, Charles Brazee and Fred Hyde settled in the county. In the spring of 1872 a party composed of S. Marsh, Charles Hill-singer, Mott Wood, Henry Oliver and Thomas Brown came from New York to the Prairie Dog valley. The immigration was heavy that year. The Indians had not abandoned this part of the country yet and several "Indian scares" occurred. At one time a band of Sioux just returning from a battle with the Pawnees, and with the bloody scalps of the latter dangling from their belts, visited the settlers and indulged in a war dance, but did no serious damage.

The first school was taught by J. H. Simmons in 1873 with 16 pupils in attendance. The first physician was Mrs. P. A. O. Briggs. She would often go 50 miles in the worst weather to see patients when she knew they were unable to pay her a cent. The menu at the first wedding was coffee, ham and corn bread. The first postoffices were at West Union and Port Landis in 1874. Alfred Coleman and John

Landis were the first postmasters. The first general merchandise store was established at Norton in 1873 by Newell Bros. The first term of court was held by Judge A. J. Banta in the fall of the same year. It occupied 20 minutes.

According to the bogus census of 1872 there were 636 people in the county, though the real number probably did not exceed one-third of those figures. Ten years later the population was a trifle under 6,000. The number of acres under cultivation was 205,921, having increased from 3,156 in 1874. The value of agricultural implements in use was \$23,000, the number of fruit trees about 25,000.

The population in 1890 was 10,617, that of 1900 was 11,325, that of 1910, 11,614. These figures do not indicate a depression such as occurred in many Kansas counties, especially in the early '90s. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$18,242,467. The total value of farm products that year was \$2,527,204. Wheat, the principal crop, was worth \$647,519; corn, \$307,633; tame grasses, \$271,430; prairie grass, \$136,432; oats, \$135,522; sorghum, \$88,000; Kafir corn, \$68,000. Animals sold for slaughter brought \$531,501; poultry and eggs, \$103,978; dairy products, \$147,593. There were more than \$2,500,000 worth of live stock in the county and 85,000 bearing fruit trees.

The county is divided into 23 townships—Aldine, Almelo, Almena, Belle Plaine, Center, Clayton, Crystal, Emmett, Garfield, Grant, Harrison, Highland, Lenora, Leota, Lincoln, Modell, Noble, Orange, Rock Branch, Rockwell, Sand Creek, Solomon and West Union. The post-offices in 1910 were Almena, Calvert, Clayton, Dellville, Densmore, Devizes, Edmond, Lenora, Norton and Oronoque.

The surface is prairie, bottom lands comprising 15 per cent. The principal streams are: Sappa creek in the northwest, Prairie Dog through the center, and the north fork of the Solomon in the south. They are lined by thin belts of native timber. Limestone, sandstone and potter's clay are found. A branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. enters in the south from Phillips county, runs west and terminates at Lenora. A branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy enters in the northeast, runs southwest to Norton and west into Decatur county. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses southwest through Norton into Decatur county.

Nortonville, an incorporated town in Jefferson county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Norton township, 16 miles north of Oskaloosa, the county seat. All lines of business are represented, including 2 banks and a weekly newspaper (the News). There are express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. Nortonville was platted in 1873 by the Arkansas Valley town company. The first settler was John Taggart, who opened a store in that year, was appointed postmaster, and also ticket agent for the railroad company. A \$1,500 school house was built and Miss Lucy Gale was the first teacher. The first birth was that of Clarence Cummings, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Cummings, born on Oct. 8,

1873. The first death was the wife of Dr. R. D. Webb. The first marriage took place in the fall of 1875 between John W. Davis and Miss Rebecca Taylor.

Norway, located on the Republican river and on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Norway township of Republic county, is 16 miles southwest of Belleville, the county seat, and 7 miles from Scandis. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and a local retail trade. The population in 1910 was 150.

Norwich, one of the incorporated cities of Kingman county, is located in Bennett township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 21 miles southeast of Kingman, the county seat. There are over 20 retail establishments, a flour mill, a newspaper (the Herald), a bank and 3 churches. The principal shipments are live stock, produce and grain. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 392.

Norwood, a village in the northern part of Franklin county, is situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles north of Ottawa, the county seat. It has several stores, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, a few stores and is the shipping and supply point of the rich agricultural district by which it is surrounded. In 1910 the population was 37.

Notts, a country postoffice in Morton county, is located on the north fork of the Cimarron river near the west line of the state, 12 miles southwest of Richfield, the county seat.

Numa, a hamlet in Butler county, is located 18 miles south of Eldorado, the county seat, 5 miles east of Gordon, the nearest shipping point, and 6 miles northeast of Douglass, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Nuñez, Alvarez, Spanish sailor and explorer, surnamed Cabeça de Vaca, was born about 1490. He was second in command of the ill-fated expedition under Narvaez to Florida in 1527. At that time Florida included all the unexplored region of the Mississippi valley. When Narvaez was lost at sea Nuñez, with a few of the survivors, continued westward along the gulf coast until they were cast ashore on an island, presumably near the present boundary between Louisiana and Texas. They succeeded in reaching the mainland, and for six years were prisoners among the Indians. In the spring of 1536 Nuñez and three of his companions arrived in the Spanish settlements in the western part of Mexico. Soon after that he returned to Spain, and in 1540 was made governor of the Rio de la Plata. He explored the valley of the La Plata and conquered several Indian tribes, but upon charges preferred by his lieutenant, de Irala, he was summoned to Spain, tried, found guilty and banished to Africa. Eight years later he was recalled by the king and appointed judge of the court at Seville, where he died in 1564. Some twenty years before his death there was published at Valladolid an account of "the Shipwrecks of Alvarez Nuñez,"

written by his secretary, with notes and comments by himself. In this work mention is made of a river which "poured such a large stream into the Gulf that we took fresh water from the sea," and upon this statement some writers have tried to establish the claim that Nuñez discovered the Mississippi before De Soto.

In 1851 Buckingham Smith, while secretary of the American legation at Madrid, found and translated the narrative of Nuñez's wanderings in the interior of America, written at Culiacan in May, 1536. According to his own account he was something of a trader while among the Indians, as he tells how they employed him to go from one place to another for things of which they had need, the Indians being unable to do so themselves because of the hostility among the tribes. He says his chief wares were "pieces of sea snails and their cones, conches that are used for cutting, and a fruit like a bean of the highest value among them, which they use as a medicine and employ in their dances and festivities. There are sea beads also, and other articles. Such were what I carried into the interior; and in barter for them, I brought back skins, ochre with which they rub and color their faces; and flint for arrow points, cement and hard canes of which to make arrows, and tassels that are made of the hair of the deer and dyed red."

The occupation apparently suited him, as it left him at liberty to go where he pleased, and was finally the means of permitting him to make his escape from captivity. He was probably the first white man to traverse the western plains, and is believed by some to have followed the Arkansas river from the neighborhood of Great Bend to near Dodge City, whence he proceeded southwest toward New Mexico. It was the report of Nuñez and his companions that led to the Coronado expedition (q. v.) a little later in search of the seven cities of Cibola.

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Oakhill, a little town in Clay county, is located in Oakland township on Chapman creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 15 miles southwest of Clay Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 300.

Oakland, an incorporated city of the third class in Shawnee county, is a suburb of Topeka, the county seat, with which it is connected by a street railway. It has a money order postoffice. A number of nurseries and large woolen mills are located here. There is one newspaper (the Oakland Blade). Many of the people residing here are employed in Topeka. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,465.

Oakley, an incorporated city of the third class in Logan county, is located in Oakley township, on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., and is the terminus of the Colby & Oakley branch of the same road. It is 22 miles northeast of Russell Springs, the county seat, and is sur-

rounded by a rich agricultural district for which it is the receiving and distributing point. It is a well appointed little city with cement sidewalks, electric lights, ice plant, a commercial club, an opera house, a county high school, flour mill, steam laundry, bottling works, creamery, cold storage plant, 2 banks, a machine shop, a weekly newspaper (the Graphic), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 681.

Oak Mills, one of the earliest settlements of Atchison county, is located on the Missouri river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles southeast of Atchison. The first settlers came in June, 1854, from Iatan, Mo. The following year a postoffice was established and during the years of river traffic it was a town of some consequence. At the present time it has several stores, a money order postoffice and telegraph station. In 1910 the population was 86.

Oak Ranch, a hamlet in Rawlins county, is located in the Beaver creek valley 20 miles southwest of Atwood, the county seat, and 10 miles south of McDonald, the nearest railroad station. It receives mail from Colby.

Oakvale, one of the inland hamlets of Smith county, is located 9 miles southeast of Smith Center, the county seat, and 8 miles southwest of Lebanon, from which it receives mail by rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 23.

Oak Valley, a little town in Elk county, is on the Elk river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Oak Valley township, about 16 miles southeast of Howard, the county seat. All the main lines of trade are represented. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 149. This town was founded in 1879 by John Johnson, who built the first structure and used it as a residence. The first store was opened by M. Donovan. The next building was a drug store. The depot was built the first year. A postoffice had existed at that point since 1876, under the same name. It was kept in the residence of John Johnson until 1880, when it was moved "up town." A flour mill with a capacity of 25 barrels per day was built in 1876. The first religious services were held in 1882 by Rev. Mr. Collison in the school house, which was built in that year. The first birth was that of Wilson Shoemaker, son of H. Shoemaker, and the first death that of an infant child of C. H. Jones.

Oakwood, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the western portion on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., about 10 miles northwest of Mound City, the county seat. It has mail from Centerville. The population in 1910 was 40.

Oanica, a hamlet in Kearny county, is located in Hibbard township, about 16 miles north of Lakin, the county seat, which is its usual banking and shipping point. It has a postoffice and in 1910 reported a population of 20.

Oatville, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located in Waco township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 6 miles southwest of Wichita, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 44.

Oberlin, the county seat of Decatur county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located a little northwest of the center, on Sappa creek and at the terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It has electric lights, waterworks, fire department, sewer system, an opera house, flour mill, foundry, creamery, grain elevators, county high school, public library, 2 banks, 3 newspapers (the Times, the Herald and the News), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,157. The town was platted in 1878, and in September of that year consisted of two stores, a hotel and a blacksmith shop. In 1882 the population was 300. In 1885 Oberlin was incorporated as a city of the third class. The population in 1890 was 976. In 1882 the Independent volunteer cavalry company (see Militia) of Oberlin was organized. Oberlin is in the midst of a prosperous farming district for which it is the receiving and shipping point.

Obern, a country postoffice in Seward county, is located 18 miles north of Liberal, the county seat, and about 14 miles northwest of Arkalon, the nearest railroad station.

Ocheltree, a village in the extreme southern part of Johnson county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 7 miles south of Olathe, the county seat. The town was laid out by a company in 1867 and was recorded under the name of Spring Hill station. William Auld was the first settler. The postoffice was established in 1870, with J. M. Miller as the first postmaster. The first school house was moved into the town from the country and used until 1880, when a new structure was erected. At the present time the town contains an agricultural implement and hardware store, several general stores, has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, is a large shipping point and in 1910 had a population of 75.

Octagon Settlement Company.—The octagon plan of settlement originated with Henry S. Clubb of New York, who was one of the founders of the Vegetarian Settlement company (q. v.), and it seems that he had a faculty for promoting schemes of this character that were destined to end in failure. The Octagon Settlement company was organized early in the year 1856, the constitution declaring the following objects:

"1—To form a union of persons of strict temperance principles, who, in the admission of members, shall have a guaranty that they will be associated with good society, and that their children will be educated under the most favorable circumstances, and trained under good example.

"2—To commence a settlement in Kansas Territory, for the pursuit of agriculture and such mechanic arts as may be advantageously introduced.

"3—To promote the enactment of good and righteous laws in that territory, to uphold freedom, and to oppose slavery and oppression in every form."

The books were opened for stock subscriptions early in Feb., 1856, and by the end of the month enough subscriptions had been received to justify the company in beginning a settlement. The octagon plan contemplated the occupation of 16 square miles of land—four tracts each containing 4 square miles. In the center 584 acres were to be set apart for an agricultural college and model farm, and in the center of each of the four tracts a school house was to be established. Grouped around these educational institutions were the farms of the shareholders, each facing the center or one of the roads leading to the center. The advantages claimed for this plan were: 1—Every settler could enjoy the advantages of living in a village and at the same time be in the best possible position on his farm; 2—The proximity of neighbors would afford mutual aid and protection; 3—By this arrangement every family would be within easy reach of a school house, thus affording better educational advantages for the children; 4—Ease of association for social purposes, etc.

Lack of capital prevented the settlement from being established on this plan, but with a view to carrying it out later, a tract two miles square was selected in the southwestern part of the present Allen county, on the west bank of the Neosho river and immediately opposite the Vegetarian Settlement company's colony. In fact the two companies were so closely united that they were practically one. They were conceived by the same mind, were started in the same manner, and they perished about the same time from bad management and inanition.

Odd Fellows.—The secret, benevolent society known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows originated in England in the latter part of the 18th century, though the location of the first lodge and the exact date of its organization is unknown. For several years there was no central organization, the various lodges acting independently of each other. In 1812 delegates from the lodges in the vicinity of Manchester met in that city and formed the "Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." Some six years prior to that time Solomon Chambers and his two sons, members of Westminster Lodge, England, came to the United States, and soon after their arrival in this country organized lodges in New York and Brooklyn, but both had been dissolved by 1810. The organization of the Manchester Unity gave strength to the order in the mother country, and when Thomas Wildey and another Odd Fellow came from England and located at Baltimore, Md., in 1818, they found conditions more favorable for the introduction of Odd Fellowship than had Mr. Chambers and his sons in New York. In 1819 a lodge was organized in Baltimore, which on Feb. 1, 1820, received a charter from the Manchester Unity, under the name of "Washington Lodge and Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States of America." This lodge is recognized in the history of the order

as the first in the United States. Its charter was afterward surrendered and it became merely a local or subordinate lodge. After a few years the American lodges severed their allegiance to the Manchester Unity, and in 1879 the grand lodge in the United States adopted the name of "Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." It is from this supreme body that all the state grand lodges receive their authority.

The order is composed of the sovereign grand lodge, the grand lodges of the several states and territories, encampments and cantons, the last named being made up of the "Patriarchs Militant," a uniformed, semi-military organization, something like the Knights Templars of Masonry, or the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias. The first encampment was established at Baltimore—which city might be aptly termed the mother of American Odd Fellowship—in 1831, and the patriarchs militant degree was founded in 1884. In addition to these bodies, there is also a ladies' degree called the Daughters of Rebekah, which was established in 1851. To this degree the wives, mothers and daughters of Odd Fellows are eligible, and it is an auxiliary to the order in charitable work, etc.

The first Odd Fellows' lodge in Kansas was organized at Tecumseh on March 2, 1857, under a charter received from the sovereign grand lodge of the United States at Baltimore, Md. It was known as Shawnee Lodge, No. 1, and was followed during the next twelve months by Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, at Leavenworth; Summunduwot Lodge, No. 3, at Wyandotte; Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, at Lawrence; and Friendship Lodge, No. 5, at Atchison. On June 2, 1858, representatives of these five lodges met in the hall of Shawnee Lodge at Tecumseh and organized the Kansas grand lodge, with John Collins as the first grand master and George W. Brown as the first grand secretary. For the first few years, owing to the transition from territory to state and the Civil war, the growth of the order was comparatively slow. After the war new members began to come in, and from that time to 1911 the progress of Kansas Odd Fellowship has been steadily onward and upward, the grand lodge reports for June 30, 1911, showing 564 subordinate lodges in the state, with a membership of 49,264. When the first lodge was instituted it had but five members. During the five years from 1906 to 1910 the order has increased about one-third of its membership; has paid out in relief to members over \$500,000, and the assets of the subordinate lodges have increased over \$530,000. On April 26, 1906, the Rebecca I. O. O. F. home at Manhattan was dedicated, with accommodations for 30 adults and 60 children.

The first Rebekah lodge was established at Topeka, and was soon followed by lodges at Fort Scott and Holton. In 1911 a Rebekah degree was connected with practically every subordinate lodge in the state.

Following is a list of the grand masters from the organization of the grand lodge to 1911, with the time served by each: John Collins, 1858; C. A. Logan, 1859 (was elected grand sire of the sovereign grand

lodge at Baltimore in 1872); W. A. Shannon, 1860; J. B. Davis, 1861; A. N. Blacklidge, 1862; John Martin, 1863; Fred Speck, 1864; F. P. Baker, 1865; Levi Empie, 1866; H. O. Sholes, 1867; H. D. McCarthy, 1868; H. J. Canniff, 1869; Isaac Sharp, 1870; Sol Miller, 1871; George W. Martin, 1872; R. A. Randlett, 1873; F. H. Betton, 1874; John M. Price, 1875; John Charlton, 1876; J. J. Buck, 1877; J. G. Northcraft, 1878; W. H. Pilkinton, 1879; C. H. Krebs, 1880; A. W. Dow, 1881; E. S. Bertram, 1882; D. B. Long, 1883; George W. Jones, 1884; J. S. Codding, 1885; J. T. McMillin, 1886; W. A. Cormany, 1887; A. P. Riddle, 1888; A. L. Voorhis, 1889; William Mathewson, 1890; M. B. Ward, 1891; H. W. Pond, 1892; J. A. Campbell, 1893; Levi Ferguson, 1894; W. T. Taylor, 1895; W. M. Glenn, 1896; W. L. Brown, 1897; J. A. Colaw, 1898; John A. Bright, 1899; J. W. Haughey, 1900; George W. Brown, 1901; J. M. Johnson, 1902; G. T. Davies, 1903; G. W. Allaman, 1904; J. I. Saunders, 1905; A. W. Herslberger, 1906; B. M. Powell, 1907; W. H. Kemper, 1908; C. M. Cole, 1909; T. P. Roney, 1910; Charles G. Lilly, 1911.

George W. Brown served as grand secretary from the organization of the grand lodge until 1860, when he was succeeded by Samuel F. Burdett, who served until 1889. George W. Jones held the office in the year 1890; John A. Bright then served until 1893; C. W. Main then held the office for two years and was succeeded by D. W. Kent, who closed his term of office with the year 1900; W. H. Kemper then served until 1905, and since that time the position has been filled by Will J. Russell.

Odee, a country hamlet in Meade county, is located on Crooked creek in the township of the same name, about 10 miles southwest of Meade, the county seat and nearest railroad station, from which point mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Odense, a discontinued postoffice of Neosho county, is located 9 miles south of Erie, the county seat, whence it receives mail daily by rural delivery. It has about two dozen inhabitants.

Odin, a hamlet in Barton county, is located 15 miles northeast of Great Bend, the county seat, and 7 miles northwest of Clafin, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 30.

Offerle, a village in Edwards county, is located in Trenton township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 9 miles west of Kinsley, the county seat. It has a number of general stores, a mill, a grain elevator, a creamery, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Ogallah, a village in Trego county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R., 9 miles east of Wakeeney, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 125. It is the principal trading and shipping point for the eastern part of the county.

Ogden, an incorporated town of Riley county, is located on the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R., 11 miles southwest of Manhattan, the county seat. The railroad name is Ogdenburg. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 190. This is one of the oldest towns in the county. The first house erected within the county limits was in the vicinity of Ogden. The Ogden Town company was chartered in 1857 by act of the legislature, and a government land office was established at this point in the same year, but soon afterward was removed to Junction City. When the United States government ordered Pawnee (q. v.) vacated, Gov. Reeder moved his somewhat imposing residence to Ogden. This was the first judicial seat of Riley county and was in other ways an important point. It had all lines of business, warehouses, wholesale establishments, etc. In 1870 it was made a city of the second class.

Ohio, an inland hamlet in Smith county, is located 17 miles northwest of Smith Center, the county seat, and 15 miles north of Kensington, from which postoffice its mail is distributed by rural route. Bloomington, Neb., is the nearest railroad station.

Oil.—In Kansas oil was first discovered on Wea creek, Miami county, in 1855. This substance, first known as "rock tar," occurred in many places, coming to the surface through the crevices of the rocks and porous soils. A company was formed in the latter '50s for the purpose of exploring the field, obtained leases on 30,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity and did some boring. Civil war breaking out soon after, work was discontinued and for various reasons never resumed. During the '60s and for many years afterwards this oil was gathered and sold for lubricating purposes, bringing from \$3 to \$5 a barrel. From 1870 to 1890 considerable prospecting for both oil and gas was done in this section of the state, Paola being the center of activity. Prior to 1890, however, no discoveries had been made tending to show the magnitude of the Kansas oil field, but from that time on there was a period of great development in the "Mid-Continent" oil field, which includes Kansas and Oklahoma, the production increasing from 500 barrels in 1889 to 1,200 barrels in 1890, and to 44,467 barrels in 1895. Much of this oil was shipped out of the state and some stored, but the production increased so rapidly that both producers and consumers were powerless to cope with existing conditions. The Standard Oil company about this time erected a refinery at Neodesha and was at work on a pipe line extending from the Kansas field to Whiting, Ind. Several independent refineries were built and operated, but the bulk of the oil was taken over by the Standard. The Forest Oil company and the Prairie Oil and Gas company, subsidiaries of the Standard and both powerful corporations, entered the Kansas field, stimulating prospecting which resulted in the discovery of many new producing wells. The output since 1895 has been almost phenomenal, increasing from 81,186 barrels in 1900 to 12,013,495 barrels in 1905 and to 50,741,678

barrels in 1908, valued at \$21,311,504.76. In 1903 oil brought \$1.10 a barrel, the highest price paid in this field, but dropped to 40 cents, the lowest quotation, in 1907.

In 1905 the Chautauqua County Oil Producers' association was formed with H. E. West as president. This organization called a meeting at Topeka on Jan. 19, 1905, to discuss the prospects of the oil industry in the state. A special train engaged to take the members of the association to Topeka was crowded. The officers elected at that meeting were H. E. West, president; J. O. Fife, vice-president; J. M. Parker, secretary and treasurer. Headquarters were maintained in Topeka during the session of the legislature and the association was instrumental in securing the passage of acts providing for the release



A KANSAS OIL WELL.

from record of oil, gas and other mineral leases; to provide for the construction and operation of an oil refinery by the state as a branch of the state penitentiary and making an appropriation therefor, but this law was later declared unconstitutional by the supreme court and the refinery was never built. (See Hoch's Administration.) This legislature also passed a law relating to the transportation of oil by means of pipe lines and placing them under the general supervision and control of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The legislature of 1881 had enacted a law providing for a state inspector of oils and an assistant, stipulating that all expenses of the office be paid out of the fees collected for the inspection of oils. In 1891 the legislature passed another law, which provided for the casing of all oil and gas wells and the mode of plugging them when they were abandoned.

Okaw, a country hamlet near the south line of Kingman county, is located 20 miles southwest of Kingman, the county seat. It receives mail from Duquoin, Harper county.

(11-25)

Oketo, an incorporated town of Marshall county, is located in Oketo township on the Union Pacific R. R. and the Big Blue river, 10 miles north of Marysville, the county seat. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 253. Oketo was a trading point in the early '60s, and for a time the main line of the overland stage route ran that way. It was incorporated in 1870.

Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county, is located very near the geographical center, at the junction of three railroads—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield and the St. Louis & San Francisco—26 miles southwest of Kansas City. In the spring of 1857 Dr. Barton with a party came to lay out the town. With him was a Shawnee Indian, and when the location of the future town was pointed out to him he exclaimed "O-la-the!" the Indian word for beautiful, which was adopted for the name of the future city. Upon the completion of the survey of the town, building was at once commenced. Dr. Barton and Charles A. Osgood built the first house early in the spring of 1857. It was a rude structure of rough lumber, located near the site where the Olathe House was afterwards erected, and served a manifold purpose as grocery, drug store, dry goods and farm implement house, and also as the first hotel. Among the pioneer settlers were Henderson Boggs, Jonathan Millikin, Charles Mayo, J. B. Whittier, Charles A. Osgood, S. F. Hill, C. M. Ott, J. H. Blake and John P. Campbell. Jonathan Millikin built a fine house close to the town and the next year married Emily L. Whittier, the pioneer woman settler of Olathe. J. B. Whittier opened the first regular hotel, known as the Union House.

Olathe was incorporated in 1857 under a charter from the "Bogus Legislature." On Sept. 14, 1859, its first board of trustees was appointed, consisting of Jonathan Millikin, J. T. Barton, S. F. Hill, A. J. Clemmens and L. S. Cornwall. Some doubts existed as to the legality of the incorporation and it was re-incorporated in 1868 as a city of the third class, with the following trustees: R. E. Stevenson, B. F. Pancost, Charles Sennet, G. F. Hendrickson and William Vickers. By 1870 the population had increased to over 2,000 and Olathe was incorporated as a city of the second class. The election for city officials was held in April of that year, when William Pellet was elected mayor. The stone school house was erected on Lulu street in 1868, at a cost of \$10,000, but some 15 years later the school population had outgrown this building and bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were voted for the erection of another building, so that today Olathe has one of the best public school systems in the state. Olathe College was established in 1873, which was a prosperous institution for several years. The state legislature located the Kansas Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Olathe in 1866. The leading churches are the Catholic church, established in 1864; the Old School Presbyterian, organized in 1865; Congregational, 1865; Methodist, 1869; Reformed Presbyterian, 1866; and the Baptist church, 1870.

The Olathe Herald, the first newspaper in Johnson county, made its appearance on Aug. 29, 1859. On Sept. 6, 1862, its office was destroyed by Quantrill. In 1861 the Olathe Mirror was started by John Francis; the next year W. H. McGowan began to print the Western Progress, and on July 24, 1879, the Olathe Gazette made its first appearance.

Olathe was one of the early manufacturing towns of the border counties. The Olathe flour mills were built in 1869 by C. M. Ott. The Pearl mills were erected in 1880. Today Olathe is one of the most progressive towns in the eastern part of Kansas. It is an important shipping point, has many retail stores and mercantile concerns, public library, electric-lighting, telephone, telegraph and express facilities, waterworks system, the milling industry has increased and other factories have been established. In 1910 the population was 3,221.

Olcott, a hamlet in Reno county, is the terminal station on the Olcott & Iuka branch of the Missouri Pacific, and also on a main line of the same railroad. It is 30 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 5 miles southeast of Turon, from which place its mail is distributed by rural delivery. It has telegraph and express offices. The population according to the census of 1910 was 53.

Old Crow, a Crow Indian, was one of the members of the Dull Knife band of Cheyennes, which left the reservation in Indian Territory and made the memorable raid across Kansas in Sept. and Oct., 1878, killing 32 citizens and destroying much property. They were pursued, several were captured and confined at Fort Robinson, Neb., for some time, when their squaws succeeded in smuggling in to them a number of guns, which were used on the morning of Jan. 21, 1879, in making a dash for liberty. Capt. Wessells, at the head of a squad of troops, immediately gave chase and the next day fought a desperate battle in which the Indians were almost entirely exterminated—but 7 men and 16 women and children surviving. Old Crow and 6 of his brother warriors were taken to Fort Leavenworth and later to Dodge City, their trial being set for June 24, 1879, in the district court of Ford county, the charge against them being murder. A change of venue was asked for by the defense which was granted, the case being sent to the district court of Douglas county for trial at the succeeding October term, at which time all the Indians were liberated. Army officers acquainted with Old Crow said that he had been employed by the government as a scout and had proven faithful, valuable and trusty and bore a good reputation. They said he belonged to the Crow tribe instead of the Cheyennes and could have had no hand in the depredations of the latter in Kansas the previous year. He claimed to be a Sioux and is said to have been an Indian of more than ordinary intelligence.

Oliver, Robert W., clergyman and educator, was born in Scotland, Oct. 9, 1815. He was a cavalry officer in the English army in Canada. Later he became a minister in the Presbyterian church, occupying the pulpit in Scotland, whence he came to Butler, Pa., where he served as pastor of a Presbyterian church. He experienced a change in his

religious views, and under the direction of the Rev. Alonzo Porter, bishop of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the holy orders of the Protestant Episcopal church on Nov. 11, 1855. From 1857 to 1863 he served as missionary in western Pennsylvania, at Johnstown, Altoona and Huntington. From 1861 to 1863 he was chaplain in the Federal army. In 1863 Mr. Oliver returned to St. Luke's church at Altoona, but remained only a short time as he was called to Lawrence, Kan., where a school was being organized by the Rev. Charles Reynolds, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church. This school was chartered by the territorial legislature in 1861 under the auspices of the Episcopal church as the "Lawrence University of Kansas." Adverse criticism of the management of Mr. Reynolds caused the American church missionary society to withdraw its support. Mr. Reynolds resigned and went into the United States army as chaplain and Mr. Oliver became his successor. When the state legislature chartered the University of Kansas in 1864, the beginning of a school made by the Episcopalians was turned over to the state. Mr. Oliver was made chancellor and president by the board of regents in March, 1865. On Sept. 6, 1865, Mr. Oliver asked the city council of Lawrence for a formal transfer to the new corporation of the ground on Mt. Oread, where the north college building now stands. The transfer was made on condition that the school should be in operation by Jan. 1, 1867. Mr. Oliver raised the money and executed his part of the contract with the city. He resigned the chancellorship of the university, which had been entirely of a business nature, and became president of the board of regents and its financial agent. Near the close of 1867 he also resigned the rectorship of Trinity church, removing to Nebraska City, Neb., where he became rector of St. Mary's church. In 1883 he went from Nebraska City to Kearney, Neb., where he was rector of St. Luke's church. He also filled the chair of divinity for the diocese of Nebraska, 1883-95. when he went to Philadelphia, where he died in 1899. He was buried in Kearney, Neb.

Olivet, one of the small towns of Osage county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 12 miles south of Lyndon, the county seat. It has banking facilities and is a shipping point for a prosperous farming community. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

The town was located in 1869 by Rev. A. J. Bartels, a minister of the Swedenborgian church, who with J. R. Elder and C. P. Loricke were representing a stock company with a capital of \$10,000 raised for the purpose of founding a town in Kansas. The first year saw considerable growth. William Haslam opened a store for general merchandise and drugs, H. J. Davis opened a hotel, Bartels & Munger started a saw-mill and wagon and blacksmith shops were opened. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class, and a postoffice was established in 1870.

Olmitz, one of the larger villages of Barton county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 16 miles northwest of Great Bend, the county seat. It has a bank, more than a score of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Olpe, an incorporated town in Lyon county, is located on Eagle creek in Center township, 10 miles south of Emporia, the county seat, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has a bank, a semi-weekly newspaper (the Optimist), good schools and churches and all the leading lines of mercantile enterprise. It is a shipping center for a large farming district. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and has a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 215. Olpe was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1905.

Olsburg, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. about 14 miles west of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. All the main lines of business are represented. The population in 1910 was 300. The town and the surrounding country were built up by Swedes.

Olympia, a hamlet in Pratt county, is located in Logan township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 6 miles east of Pratt, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 25. The railroad name is Natrona.

Omaha Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Omnibus Bill.—The compromise measures of 1850 are of interest to the student of Kansas history, for the reason that they represent the last action of Congress on the question of slavery prior to the organization of Kansas as a territory, and paved the way for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (q. v.) four years later. Oregon was organized as a territory by the act of Aug. 19, 1848. Section 14 of the organic act reaffirmed the Ordinance of 1787, giving to the people of Oregon all the "rights, privileges and advantages secured to the people of the territory northwest of the river Ohio," and providing that they should be subject "to all the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory."

As the Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio, the advocates of slavery were chagrined at the aggressiveness of their opponents in the organization of Oregon, and determined to make at least a portion of the territory acquired as a result of the war with Mexico open to the introduction of that institution. After weeks of debate in the early part of 1850, Henry Clay, on May 8, reported in the United States senate a bill embodying the following features: 1—The formation of new states from Texas, and their admission into the Union to be postponed until such time as they should present themselves for admission; 2—The admission of California, with the boundaries as proposed by her constitution; 3—The

establishment of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso, embracing all territory acquired from Mexico not contained within the boundaries of California; 4—The combination of the 2nd and 3d provisions in one bill; 5—The establishment of the boundaries of Texas, excluding from her jurisdiction all of New Mexico and rendering to Texas an equivalent thereof; 6—The enactment of a more effective fugitive slave law; 7—The prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but without abolishing slavery therein.

Some one compared the bill to a public omnibus, because it was "a vehicle for all sorts of passengers." The press and the public were not slow to adopt the notion thus advanced, and in a short time the measure became generally known as the "Omnibus Bill." While the bill was under discussion in the senate, President Taylor died (July 9) and his death weakened the anti-slavery cause, a number of the Whigs going over to the support of the compromise. A vote was reached on July 31, though Wilson, in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," says: "The measure adopted did not bear much resemblance to that at first introduced. Indeed, only so much as referred to the Mormon territory of Utah remained. When, therefore, the pretentious measure on which Clay and his grand committee of thirteen had bestowed so much anxious thought and care had passed the senate, and was sent to the house, it had been so shorn and reduced that it was received with peals of laughter from both friend and foe. And yet, though failing to pass the senate as a whole, the debate and votes rendered it apparent that the separate measures of which it was composed could be carried, and that slavery, in the name of compromise, was again to be victorious."

Consequently the original Omnibus Bill was divided into five separate measures. The bill fixing the boundaries between Texas and New Mexico, and granting Texas an indemnity of \$10,000,000, passed the senate on Aug. 10, and the house on Sept. 6; the bill admitting California as a free state passed the senate on Aug. 13, and the house on Sept. 17; the bill providing for the organization of the territories of Utah and New Mexico passed the senate on Aug. 14, and the house on Sept. 6; the fugitive slave law was passed by the senate on Aug. 23, and by the house on Sept. 12; and the act relating to the prohibition of the slave trade, but legalizing slavery, in the District of Columbia passed the senate on Sept. 14, and the house on the 17th of the same month.

The provisions of the fugitive slave law quickly became odious to the people of the Northern states and formed the basis of the issues in the presidential campaign of 1852. The Democratic party indorsed the compromise acts of 1850 and nominated for president Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire; the Whig party divided, one wing nominating Daniel Webster and the other Gen. Winfield Scott; the Free-Soil party, which first made its appearance in 1848 under the slogan "All territory ought to be free," nominated John P. Hale. The Whigs who

supported the compromise measures were known as "Silver Greys" or "Snuff Takers," and those opposed were called "Woolly Heads." Pierce was elected and the slave party was in power when the question of organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska came before Congress in 1854. (See also Slavery.)

Onaga, one of the incorporated cities of Pottawatomie county, is located in the northeastern part of the county at the junction of two lines of the Union Pacific R. R. and on the Vermillion river, 20 miles from Westmoreland, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), and is a shipping point for grain, live stock, fruits and produce. The population in 1910 was 800. There are express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The town was first platted in 1877 by Paul F. Havens, the president of the railroad. An addition was made to it in 1878. There were only two families on the town site at that time—Amos E. Langdon and J. B. Hubbell.

Oñate, Don Juan de, the founder and first governor of New Mexico, was the son of a conquistador, rich and popular, and prior to the establishment of New Mexico was a citizen of Zacatecas. Thwaites, in his "Early Western Travels," says that either his wife or his mother was a granddaughter of Hernando de Cortez. In 1601, guided by a survivor of the ill-fated expedition of Bonilla (q. v.) of six years before, Oñate left Santa Fe with a force of 80 men to go in search of Quivira. Two priests, the padres Vergara and Velasco, accompanied the expedition. After marching across the plains in a northeasterly direction for 200 leagues, to an estimated latitude of 39° or 40°, he fell in with a tribe of Indians called the Escanjaques, with whom he formed an alliance and continued his march toward the province of Quivira. The alliance evidently did not last long, as Bancroft says: "The Spaniards had a battle with the Escanjaques and killed 1,000 of them on the Matanza plain, the scene of Humana's defeat. The battle was caused by Padre Velasco's efforts to prevent the Escanjaques from destroying the property of the Quiviras, who had fled from their towns at the approach of the Spaniards and their allies."

The Spanish loss in the engagement was slight, but the trouble with the Indian allies gave an unfortunate turn to the expedition. Owing to a lack of definite information, it is impossible to determine just how far Oñate went into the Indian country. The imperfect reports say that large villages were seen, and that advance parties claimed to have seen utensils of gold and silver, which metals were reported to be plentiful in the country of the Aijados not far away. If Oñate reached a point as far north as 39° he was no doubt somewhere in the Smoky Hill valley in central Kansas. Bancroft thinks that "It is not quite clear that Quivira was actually visited, but ambassadors from that people—also called Tindanes—were met, who wanted to join the Spaniards in a raid on the gold country. Oñate, however, deemed it unwise to go on with so small a force, or perhaps was turned back by the clamors of his men."

Oñate returned to New Mexico in the fall, probably in October, and he was still governor of that province as late as 1608. His death is supposed to have occurred about 1620. His expedition was only one of many futile attempts of the Spaniards of the southwest to discover rich mines and establish friendly relations with the natives.

One Hundred and Ten.—This name was given a stream on the line of the Santa Fe trail (q. v.), the name being indicative of the number of miles from Independence, Mo., but in reality it was only 100 miles distant. The stream is in Osage county, Kan., not far from Burlingame. After the opening of the territory a small settlement sprang up at this place, which in 1855 was an aspirant for territorial honors, receiving some votes for the capital.

Oneida, a village of Nemaha county, is located in Gilman township on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 9 miles east of Seneca, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 350. In 1872 a postoffice known as Oneida was established at the farm house of Henry Kerns on the site of the present town. The next year Col. Cyrus Shinn bought 400 acres of land in the vicinity, part of which he platted for a town. In 1876 he built a store and two years later he gave an acre of land to George W. Buswell, who built the Oneida cheese factory. With the town thus under way Col. Shinn made extensive trips through Illinois and Missouri distributing hand bills and lecturing on the possibilities of his town. He advertised 500 town lots free. In that year one new building was added and the next year a hotel. The town was planned after Chicago and the streets named after those in that city. A ten-acre tract of timbered land was opened and called Hyde Park.

Ontario, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located near the northern line of the county about 10 miles northwest of Holton, the county seat, and on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

Opolis, a village of Crawford county, is located in Baker township on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 18 miles southeast of Girard, the county seat. It has a flour mill, a number of stores, churches and schools, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 250.

Orange, a hamlet in Sheridan county, is located on the south fork of the Solomon river, 12 miles southwest of Hoxie, the county seat, 6 miles from Seguin, its shipping point, and 8 miles from Menlo, in Thomas county, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Orchard, a hamlet in the northeastern part of Linn county, is situated on Sugar creek about 10 miles east of La Cygne, from which it has rural free delivery. The population in 1910 was 30.

Order No. 11.—(See General Order No. 11.)

Oregon Trail.—The Oregon Trail, which started from Independence, Mo., entered Kansas near the mouth of the Kansas river and ran in a general westerly direction to the Pacific coast, the approximate distance being about 2,124. The early history of the trail dates back to the time of the Astorian expeditions of 1811-1813. In 1823 or 1824 Gen. W. H. Ashley traversed the trail, discovering a more suitable way through the Rocky mountains by way of South Pass. Jedidiah S. Smith in 1826; Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville and party in 1832, and Nathaniel J. Wyatt the same year, were among the first to leave written accounts of having traveled over this historic thoroughfare. The trail was undoubtedly a well-established Indian highway long before its use by the trappers, hunters and early explorers. As early as 1840 it came into general use, and during the next seven years approximately 12,000 persons destined for Oregon passed over it. From 1840 until the advent of the railroad, it was practically the only way to reach those remote



ONLY REMAINING HOUSE ON OREGON TRAIL.
(In Washington County, Kansas.)

localities unless going by water. During the Mormon hegrira and the subsequent emigration to California, thousands of emigrants left the Missouri river for the far west, though no correct figures are obtainable of the extent of the passenger and freight traffic passing over the trail. That part of the trail between Independence and Grand Island on the Platte river was in use at an early day, but no record of when or by whom it was opened can be found.

Fort Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, figured some as outfitting points for emigrants during the latter days of the trail, and the road from the first two points intersected the Independence road in what is now Marshall county, Kan., but the bulk of freight and travel went by way of Independence, from which point the trail entered Kansas in Sec. 22, T. 12, R. 25 E., and traversed the counties of Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Marshall and Washington, leaving the state in Sec. 6, T. 1, R. 5, near the 97th meridian. In its early days the following were the noted points along the line, in what is now Kansas, and their distances from Independence: Elm Grove, Round Grove, or Caravan Grove, variously called, 33 miles; Junction of Oregon and Santa Fe trails, 41; Wakarusa creek, 53; Kansas river, 81; Turkey creek, 95; Little Vermillion, 119; Big Vermillion, 160; Big Blue, 174; Nebraska line, about 200 miles.

The route in detail through Kansas, as taken from the original surveys now on file in the office of state auditor at Topeka, was about as follows: Entering Kansas in Johnson county it passed along the Santa Fe trail through what is Olathe, and on to the Junction of the Oregon and Santa Fe trails located a little south of west of the present town of Gardner; thence continuing in a northerly direction towards the Kansas river, it entered Douglas county in Sec. 27, T. 13, R. 21 E.; thence to the west a little south of the present town of Eudora; thence in a northwesterly direction through the old town of Franklin to the site of the present city of Lawrence; thence via Marshall and Big Springs, entering Shawnee county in Sec. 15, T. 12, R. 17 E.; thence up the south side of the Kansas river, passing the village of Tecumseh, to the Kansas river at Papan's ferry, now in the heart of Topeka, where it crossed to the north side of the river, continuing west about midway between Soldier creek and the river, near the modern villages of Menoken, Silver Lake and Kingville and on to Rossville, crossing old Turkey (now Cross) creek and entering Pottawatomie county in Section 14, T. 10, R. 12 E.; thence up the Kaw valley past St. Mary's, turning to the northwest at a point about two miles east of Louisville and continuing in a line slightly to the east of the town of Westmoreland; thence in a northwest direction and entering Marshall county in Sec. 32, T. 5, R. 9 E.; thence northwest towards the Black Vermillion, the road forking about 2 miles south of that stream, which was crossed by both branches of the trail at a point about midway between the modern villages of Bigelow and Barrett; thence the old trail, known as the South California road, crossed the Big Blue near the mouth of the Little Blue, while the northern branch ran northwest to the Frank Marshall crossing at Marysville, near which place the roads from Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph intersected the Independence road, and the two forks of the latter entered Washington county in Secs. 13 and 24, T. 2, R. 5 E., the two trails joining in Sec. 13 and thence running north to the Nebraska line.

Ezra Meeker, an Oregon pioneer, in 1909 and 1910, made two trips

from that state over the trail with an ox team, and by public talks and lectures has succeeded in having many historic points along the highway marked. He now has a bill before Congress in an effort to secure national aid in the permanent marking of the trail.

Organic Act.—(See Kansas-Nebraska Bill.)

Orion, a hamlet in Gove county, is located 11 miles west of Gove, the county seat, and 13 miles southwest of Grinnell, the nearest shipping point. It has a money order postoffice and mail daily. The population in 1910 was 30.

Oro County, one of the extinct counties of Kansas, was created Feb. 7, 1859, by the territorial legislature, and was bounded as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Montana county, thence running due east to the 104th meridian of longitude, thence due south to a point 20 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due west to a point 20 miles east of the 105th meridian of longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning." The act also provided that D. Newcomb, William J. King and George McGee should constitute a board of commissioners to locate the seat of justice near the center of the county. Oro county is now a part of the State of Colorado.

Oronoque, a village in Norton county, is located in Leota township on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 8 miles west of Norton, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, is 200. It is the principal trading and shipping point for a large agricultural district in the western part of the county.

Osage City, the largest town in Osage county, is located at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 8 miles west of Lyndon, the judicial seat. It has two weekly newspapers, banking facilities, an opera house, electric light plant, creamery, hotels, and all lines of mercantile enterprises are represented. There are a number of churches and good schools. The town is supplied with express and telegraph facilities, and being the railroad center of the county has superior shipping advantages. It is the most important coal mining town in this section of the state, and produces flagstone and ochre in commercial quantities. The population of Osage City, according to the census report of 1910, was 2,432.

The town was platted in Dec., 1869, after the route of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. had been fixed. T. J. Peter, superintendent of that road, and John N. Witherell, who owned a part of the site, were the principal promoters. The first buildings were erected at once and the year 1870 saw a large growth in the new town. The first store was opened by Bothel & Ryus in January, and a hotel was built by John F. Dodds about the same time. In March the second store was opened by Drew & Playford and John A. Martin started a hardware store. A large two-story brick school house was built, but it was afterward blown down. The postoffice, which had been established at Onion creek in 1868, was moved to Osage City and the name

changed in March. John F. Dodds was the first postmaster. The first coal mines were put into operation in the summer by the Osage Carbon and Coal Mining company. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class on April 1, 1872, and the first officers were: Mayor, John A. Martin; clerk and marshal, A. C. Sine; attorney, S. M. Barry; police judge, J. C. Williams; treasurer, T. J. Mathews; assessor, Samuel Reed; street commissioner, Samuel Slusser; councilmen, Samuel Slusser, W. H. Hobbs, Thomas Jenkins, T. J. Mathews and O. J. Sweadman. A severe windstorm swept the town in June, 1874, blowing down two churches, the school house and a number of barns and damaging several business houses and residences. In 1882 a general conflagration occurred which resulted in the destruction of business property to the extent of \$35,000.

Osage County, created by the first territorial legislature in 1855 under the name of Weller county (q. v.), is the third county west of the Missouri line and centrally located between the Nebraska and Oklahoma state lines. It was not organized until 1859, when the name was changed to Osage. The next year a strip 9 miles wide from the southern part of Shawnee county was added to it, which gave it its present area of 720 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Shawnee county, on the east by Douglas and Franklin, on the south by Coffey and on the west by Logan and Wabaunsee.

The northern part of Osage county was formerly a part of the Shawnee reserve and the rest belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians. The main line of the Santa Fe trail crosses the county from east to west passing through the present city of Burlingame. The Leavenworth branch of this same road crossed the northern part. The only white men living in the county prior to 1854 were Gen. Whistler, an ex-army officer and Indian trader, and John Goodell, both of whom had married Indian wives and were living where the Santa Fe trail crossed 110 Mile creek, and a man by the name of Case, who kept a trading post at the Indian agency at Quenemo. On May 30, 1854, John Frele settled with his family near Burlingame, where he bought out a Shawnee Indian. His son, born shortly afterward, was the first white child born in the county outside of the agency. In August I. B. Titus, James and John Aiken, Alphonso Prentis and others settled on Switzler creek; John Skidmore, William Aiken, John Ward, Hollam Rice, Samuel Devany and Harry Harvey settled on Dragoon creek. About the same time the two McGee brothers, Fry P. and Mabilion, bought out the two early settlers at 110 Mile creek and established an inn. Moran McGee and C. N. Linkenauer took claims near the mouth of Switzler creek. In the fall agents of the American Settlement company (q. v.) selected a site for settlement not far from the present town of Burlingame. Among the colonists who came under the auspices of this company were George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover, Joseph McDonald, James Bothel, William Cable, William Howard, Samuel Allison, J. R. Steward, Marcus J. Rose and Thomas Black. Only four-

teen remained through the winter, the others, having no shelter or tools with which to build, returned east after staking their claims. In 1855 the population was increased by a large immigration, the greater number settling near Council City and the others locating along the creeks in various parts of the county.

The election troubles, common all over Kansas in 1855, were experienced in Osage county when the Missourians took the polls and elected their candidate, Mabilion McGee, to the legislature. Gov. Reeder ordered another election held, and a man by the name of Rice received every vote in his district. A certificate of election was issued to Rice by the governor, but the legislature refused him a seat and admitted McGee in his stead.

The first store in the county was opened at Council City in 1855 by Samuel Allison. The first postoffice was established about the same time with Loton Smith as postmaster and was kept at Allison's store. The first fourth of July celebration was held the same year. The first marriage of record took place in 1860 between John Riffenback and Hannah Thompson. The first school was supported by subscription and was taught in a tent in the spring of 1855 by Miss Louisa Todd. The year 1856 was a severe one for the settlers. Nearly every one was sick with malarial fever. Sufficient and suitable food was impossible to obtain and this, together with a lack of medical aid and proper care, resulted in many deaths, among which was that of Loton Smith.

Most of the claims were taken before the government surveys were made and each settler staked out as nearly as possible 240 acres. This gave rise to considerable trouble as only 160 acres were allowed by the government. When the surveys were completed farms were cut into all sorts of shapes and the ownership of the various pieces was a matter hard to determine. To add to the trouble many of the residents were unable to buy the lands they occupied when they were put up for sale by the government in 1859. They were obliged to borrow money, on which they were unable to pay interest, and finally lost their holdings. The drouth of 1860 reduced the settlers to starvation, and when they finally did raise crops there was no market for them. In 1859 and again in 1861 the county was swept by severe storms which destroyed considerable property, injured a number of people and caused a great deal of suffering. In common with the whole of the state Osage county suffered from the devastations of the grasshoppers in 1866 and in 1874.

The county seat contest, common to nearly all new counties, took on a serious aspect in Osage. Prior to the organization of the county the voting was done at Burlingame, no objections being raised. The first meeting of the county commissioners on April 27, 1859, was held at Superior. This board was appointed by the governor and was composed of V. R. Morrill, M. Rambo and A. T. Dutton. S. M. Perrin was clerk. An election on June 7 resulted as follows: J. L. Rooks, judge; D. B. Burdick, sheriff; J. Perrill, surveyor. At the first regular elec-

tion in November the following officers were chosen: J. R. Carrier, superintendent of schools; M. Rambo, judge; C. C. Crumb, sheriff; A. N. Hulburt, register of deeds; W. O. Fisher, attorney; John Rambo, clerk; A. T. Dutton, treasurer; J. P. Perrill, surveyor, and A. Leonard, coroner. The legislature of 1860 appointed a commission composed of O. H. Sheldon, Philip C. Schuyler and James M. Winchell to select a location for the county seat. They selected a spot about midway between Superior and Burlingame, which they called Prescott. At the county seat election, held in April, Prescott was rejected and Superior continued as the county seat. The first term of the district court was held there in Oct., 1861, with R. M. Ruggles presiding judge. A county seat election was held in 1861, and another in 1862, and both resulted in the choice of Burlingame, where the county records remained for many years. When the Indians moved away and the whole of the county was opened to settlement Burlingame was not central enough, and another county seat election was called in Oct., 1870, which resulted in a victory for Lyndon. The Burlingame people immediately got out an injunction to prevent the removal of the county records, which was the beginning of a series of litigation and a strife which ended in 1875 in both sides resorting to the use of arms. The people of Lyndon, who had for five years been trying to get the county records, finally decided to resort to force and a small body of armed men with a team were sent to Burlingame to remove the records. On learning of their approach the men of Burlingame barricaded the court-house and prepared to defend it against the Lyndonites. Scouts were stationed along the road to guard it. The Lyndon men sent out scouts one or two at a time to reconnoiter, all of whom were captured and landed in jail. A force of about 400 from the southern part of the county was then raised at Lyndon and marched to Burlingame, determined to secure the records or burn the town. Scouts sent on ahead brought back the intelligence that the court-house was filled with armed men ready to defend the records. For a time it appeared as though there would be a battle, as both sides were worked up to a fury. However, wiser counsel on both sides prevailed, and Burlingame gave up the records, believing that to be the only way to save the town from destruction. A short time after this the supreme court, in which the case was at that time pending, sustained the lower court in favor of Lyndon and the county seat has remained at that place ever since.

The first military company was organized in 1855 for the purpose of marching to the defense of Lawrence. It was called the "Old Free State Guards," and was officered as follows: Henry Todd, captain; William Toothman, first lieutenant; G. I. Drew, second lieutenant; and L. D. Joy, orderly sergeant. The next year border troubles began in Osage county, which did not end until after the Civil war. Another military company was organized by the free-soilers in June, 1856. A portion of Buford's company, which had been sent from the southern

states to drive the anti-slavery men out of Kansas, camped on 110 Mile creek, where they remained all summer, making raids, robbing and committing various outrages. Travel on the Santa Fe trail was seriously impeded and it was impossible to get provisions into the free-state settlements unless the wagons were protected by an armed force. On July 4 nearly every man in the settlement went to Topeka to prevent the border ruffians from making an attack on the free-state legislature, which was to convene that day, but on its being dispersed by Col. Sumner, they returned home.

Most of the new immigration was free-state and by the time the Civil war broke out Osage county was overwhelmingly opposed to slavery. During that conflict Osage county furnished more than its share of soldiers for the Union army. The first enlistment was in May, 1861, when 25 men entered the Second Kansas infantry. A large number of Osage county men served in the Eleventh Kansas, and many joined the regiments of other states. During the Price raid every able-bodied man in Osage went to the defense of the border. They composed the Santa Fe road battalion and were commanded by Col. M. M. Murdock. The loss of life among Osage county men during that campaign was heavy.

In 1865 two bonding propositions for railroads were carried in Osage county—one for the Lawrence & Emporia, and the other for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The former was never built, but the latter was completed through the county in 1869, when \$150,000 in bonds were issued. The next year the Lawrence & Carbondale road was built. Various different roads were projected in the succeeding years but no more were built until 1879, when the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame road was completed. At the present time there are 140 miles of railroad in the county.

Many of the early towns projected in the '50s have disappeared from the map, among them being: Council Grove, once the principal town of the county; Arvilla, on Switzler creek; Fremont, Prairie City, on the Santa Fe trail; Young America, on 110 Mile creek; Eureka, just east of Switzler creek; Havana, 4 miles west of Burlingame; Versailles, Washington, Indian City and Georgetown. The following are the towns and villages in the county at the present time: Lyndon, Barclay, Burlingame, Dragoon, Ellen, Maxson, Melvern, Michigan Valley, Olivet, Carbondale, Osage City, Overbrook, Peterton, Quenemo, Ridgeway, Rosemont, Scranton, Union, Vassar. The county is divided into 16 townships, viz.: Agency, Arvonnia, Barclay, Burlingame, Dragoon, Elk, Fairfax, Grant, Junction, Lincoln, Melvern, Olivet, Ridgeway, Scranton, Superior and Valley Brook.

The surface of Osage county is undulating prairie. Bottom lands average about three-fourths of a mile in width along the streams. The native timber belts along the rivers and creeks average less than one-half mile in width, and contain black walnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, hackberry, pecan, oak, ash, wild cherry and sycamore. Coal of excel-

lent variety underlies a large portion of the county and has for years been mined at Osage City, Scranton, Carbondale, Burlingame and other points. Magnesian limestone is found in the east, blue and gray limestone in the west, and a superior quality of sandstone in the north. Some of the flagging stone quarried at Osage City has been used in paving Topeka and Emporia. A gray marble capable of taking a high polish has been found in the southern townships. Yellow ocher, used in mineral paint, is found at Osage City. Potter's clay is plentiful near Burlingame. There are salt springs in the south along Salt creek and a mineral spring near Carbondale is said to possess medicinal qualities.

The leading crops are: Corn, which is worth over \$1,000,000 annually; oats, which brings \$150,000 to \$200,000 each year; Kafir corn, worth \$100,000; tame grass, worth \$200,000; prairie grass, which brought \$230,000 in 1910; and wheat, worth \$50,000. The total annual output of the farms was worth \$3,500,000 in 1910, of which live stock contributed over \$1,000,000.

The population, according to the census of 1910, is 19,995. The total assessed valuation of property in the same year was \$31,677,000.

Osage Mission.—(See Missions.)

Osage Trail.—This was a much traveled thoroughfare used by the Osage Indians when they occupied lands near the southern boundary of Kansas, and according to the late J. R. Mead of Wichita, ran from their settlements near the confluence of Fall river and the Verdigris, in what is now Wilson county, in a northwesterly direction through the counties of Wilson, Elk and Butler, to a point about 6 miles above the junction of the Little Arkansas and Arkansas rivers in Sedgwick county, where their hunting grounds were located. The trail had evidently long been used by the Indians, as deep gullies had been washed in the trails on the slopes of the hills when first noticed by the settlers.

Osawatomie, one of the principal cities of Miami county, is located on the Marais des Cygnes river, about a mile above the mouth of Pottawatomie creek and is one of the most historic towns in Kansas. Agents of the Emigrant Aid society selected the town site, which was surveyed in Feb., 1855, by A. D. Searl. According to early historians the name was formed by combining the Osa of Osage with watomie of Pottawatomie, the stream of the latter name uniting with the Marais des Cygnes to form the Osage river. The original town company consisted of Orville C. Brown, president; S. C. Pomeroy, an agent of the emigrant company, and a Mr. Ward of New York. The first settlers were from the eastern states. Samuel Geer is supposed to have erected the first building, which was used for a residence and boarding house. The Emigrant Aid society sent out a sawmill, which was erected on the south bank of the Marais des Cygnes about half a mile below the town, and there much of the lumber was sawed for the first buildings. In the summer of 1855 a blacksmith shop was opened by a man

named Holdridge and a drug store by Dr. Darr. The first store was also opened about this time by Mr. Geer, who was appointed postmaster on Dec. 21, 1855. C. H. Crane was the first lawyer to open an office in the pioneer settlement.

On June 7, 1856, the first battle of Osawatomie occurred. The village was plundered and some horses carried off, but no blood was shed. At this time there were about 30 buildings at Osawatomie and an actual population of about 500. The second battle of Osawatomie (q. v.) occurred on Aug. 30, when part of the town was plundered and burned, but notwithstanding this disaster the settlement grew and fast became the center of the free-state party in the eastern counties. By 1857 the early chroniclers say that it was a town "of considerable importance, having a population of about 800, of whom 200 were voters."

In 1863 the first state hospital for the insane was located about a mile northeast of Osawatomie. It has become one of the largest institutions in the state. The first newspaper in the town was the Southern Kansas Herald, established early in 1857. It changed hands several times, was removed to Paola in 1866, and soon discontinued. The Osawatomie Times was established in 1881, but was published only one year. The papers of the present time are the Graphic and Globe, both weeklies. The first school house grew too small and in 1906 a fine new building was erected with the most modern equipment.

Railroads were not built to Osawatomie until the early '70s, but at the present time it is a division point of the Missouri Pacific road, and the repair shops of that line are located there. Osawatomie is a supply town for a rich agricultural country and is also its shipping point. It is the first city in the county, having in 1910 a population of 4,046.

Osawatomie, Battle of.—During the early summer of 1856, armed bands of both free-state and pro-slavery men were traversing the eastern part of the territory and several encounters took place between the two factions. Soon after the sack of Lawrence (q. v.) the pro-slavery men decided that every free-state settler must be driven out of the territory, and Osawatomie was chosen as one of the places for the exhibition of this policy. The residents feared that the whole settlement, the Browns more particularly, would be destroyed. Early in June a party of 150 Missourians, under command of John W. Whitfield, learning that most of the men of the free-state forces were occupied elsewhere, attacked the town. No resistance was made, and beyond plundering some houses and running off horses no great damage was done. From that time on, however, the residents were in hourly fear, as the territory from Mound City to Fort Scott and as far west as Lawrence was occupied by border ruffians and neither person nor property was safe. About the middle of Aug., 1856, the Missouri-Kansas militia began plundering and killing in the vicinity of Osawatomie. On the 25th about 150 Missourians camped not far from the town (11-26)

expecting to take it by surprise. While they were quick, the free-state men were quicker, the camp being captured after a total rout of the ruffians. It was not anticipated that another attack would soon be made, but on the night of Aug. 29 a band of about 400 Missourians, commanded by Gen. Reid, started from Bull creek for Osawatomie, intending to reach the town about midnight and make an attack about daylight.

On the morning of Aug. 30 Frederick Brown left Osawatomie before sunrise to return to Lawrence, and while on his way to S. L. Adair's, met Reid and a small advance guard, which was being guided by a minister named Martin White. The attacking forces had crossed the Marais des Cygnes at Bundy's ford, about 4 miles northwest of Osawatomie, and was approaching the town when Brown was recognized by White, who raised his rifle and shot Brown upon the spot. The shot aroused some of the settlers living in the vicinity, messengers were at once despatched to notify the people in the village and Capt. Brown, who was half a mile east of town. Dr. Updegraff and Capt. Brown and Cline collected their men as quickly as possible and decided on plans for defense. At first it was designed to use the block-house, but on learning that Reid had a cannon with him this plan was abandoned. Brown, with 41 men took a position in the timber on the south side of the Marais des Cygnes, facing south. Brown, with 17 men, was on the right; Dr. Updegraff, with 10 men, formed the center, and Capt. Cline, with 14 men, the left wing of the defending company. An independent company was still farther to the left in the Emigrant Aid company's mill. By the time these forces were arranged the Missourians were passing about 600 yards in front. One man, who had been sent to reconnoiter, finding the enemy so close, had fired at them. He immediately retreated to the main body, followed closely by the Missourians, who formed on the ridge west of where the John Brown monument now stands. After forming in line they fired three guns as a signal for the free-state men to surrender. Orders had been issued to the defenders not to fire until Capt. Brown gave the signal, but when they heard these three shots they could not be restrained, believing that the enemy had opened the engagement. All of Brown's command fired, although the men knew it was contrary to orders. The Missourians first attacked the right wing and were partially repulsed, when they brought the cannon into action about 400 yards in front of Brown's command, moving it further east at each shot, to scour all the timber. It was loaded with grape shot, but the bullets passed over the heads of the men and little damage was done. The free-state forces kept moving eastward, firing at the enemy, who finally abandoned the cannon, dismounted and charged into the timber, whence the main body of the defenders was located. After having held the ground for over an hour against ten times their number, the free-state men were now placed in a position where they must surrender or retreat, and most of them escaped across the Marais

des Cygnes, losing a few killed or taken prisoners. The Missourians then entered the town and commenced to pillage and burn it. They first fired the blockhouse, in which several men were stationed, and only four houses escaped being destroyed. When the ruffians left they had two wagons filled with their wounded and ten loaded with the plunder taken from the homes of the citizens.

Reid and his force started east, with the intention of crossing the Marais des Cygnes near the mill, but the men stationed there opened fire, and not knowing the number of the defenders, the Missourians faced about and left the town by the way they came. The free-state men who escaped assembled at a log house north of the river, among them being Brown and Updegraff. The following day they moved to the south side of the Marais des Cygnes and commenced fortifying another camp, but it was never completed.

The free-state men lost about six men killed or captured, and several more were seriously wounded. It is supposed that the Missourians suffered about the same number in dead and wounded, although it was never definitely known.

Osawatomie State Hospital.—The first territorial legislature in 1855 passed an act providing for the appointment of guardians for persons of unsound mind, and in 1859 the provisions of the law were extended to include habitual drunkards. Guardians of such persons were required to assume the management of any estate owned by the ward, and to report to the proper judicial authorities at stated times. The first step toward the erection of an asylum for the insane of Kansas was the passage of the act of March 2, 1863, naming William Chestnut of Miami county, I. Hiner of Anderson county, and James Hanway of Franklin county as commissioners "to determine the location of the State Insane Asylum of the State of Kansas." The commissioners were somewhat restricted in the selection of a site, the act confining them to "some point within the township of Osawatomie township, in the county of Miami." It was further provided that a tract of land, not less than 160 acres, should constitute the site of the proposed institution, and that title to this land should be secured by donation. No appropriation was made for the erection of buildings until after the location was selected and approved.

On Oct. 17, 1863, the commissioners reported as follows: "We, the undersigned appointed commissioners to locate the state insane asylum, met at Osawatomie, Kan., on the 7th day of October, A. D., 1863, and selected the southeast quarter of section 2, township 18, range 22, for the reason that this was the only eligible site where a proper title could be obtained with the means at command of the township, and other material advantages for the establishment of such an institution."

The tract of land selected by the commissioners is situated about a mile north of the city of Osawatomie, on the opposite side of the Marais des Cygnes river. It was donated by the people of Osawatomie township and some years later an additional 160 acres were purchased by

the state, giving the hospital a full half section of land. The work of the commissioners was approved, and on Feb. 14, 1865, an act was passed providing for the appointment of three trustees by the governor, only one of whom could be a resident of Miami county. The first building was erected in 1866. It was a small two-story frame structure and cost about \$500. Toward the latter part of the year the institution was opened for the reception of patients, with Dr. C. O. Gause as superintendent and Mrs. Gause as matron. At last Kansas had an insane asylum. Two years later the two wards—one for men



OSAWATOMIE STATE HOSPITAL.

and the other for women—each accommodating 12 patients, were filled, and the state was compelled to erect additional buildings for the accommodation of more patients. From that time the growth of the institution has been steady, until in 1910 the property held by it was valued at \$1,000,000. The farm has been increased to 720 acres; a main building includes the administration offices, the chapel, which seats 600 people, dormitories for a large number of the employees, and quarters for about 450 patients; the Knapp and Adair buildings, similar in design and equipment, each accommodate 300 chronic cases, the former being set apart for men and the latter for women; and there are shops, boiler house, electric light and power plant, ice house, bakery, laundry, barns, green houses, a reservoir for a water supply, etc. In 1901 a new infirmary was erected at a cost of \$50,000, and since then the institution has been supplied with a tuberculosis pavilion. The original building of 1866 has been removed to the rear of the east wing of the main building, where it is used as a residence for the head farmer and is known as "The Lodge." There is also an amusement hall.

On March 8, 1880, fire broke out in the attic of the executive building and before the flames could be extinguished the entire interior of the building was in ruins. It was soon repaired, however, and the loss served as a stimulus to the state to provide better fire protection. The superintendents of the hospital have been C. O. Gause, C. P. Lee, A. H. Knapp, A. P. Tenney, L. F. Wentworth, T. C. Biddle, Thomas Kirk, Jr., and L. L. Uhls. Of these Dr. Knapp served about half the half time covered by the history of the institution.

Osage River, one of the historic water-courses of eastern Kansas, has its source in the southern part of Wabaunsee county. It flows eastward through Osage and Franklin counties into Miami, where it changes its course toward the southeast and crosses the state line near the center of Linn county. From there it continues eastward through the counties of Bates, St. Clair, Benton, Camden and Miller, in the State of Missouri, and finally empties into the Missouri river a few miles below Jefferson City. In high water it is navigable for small boats for a distance of about 200 miles. Its upper course is sometimes called the Marais des Cygnes, along whose banks were enacted some of the most tragic events of the "Border War."

Osborn, Thomas A., governor of Kansas from 1873 to 1877, was born at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. During his boyhood he attended the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered a printing office and learned the trade of compositor. While serving his apprenticeship he saved his money, entered Allegheny College, and paid his way through that institution with money earned at the printer's case during vacations. In 1856 he began the study of law with Judge Derickson of Meadville and the following year he removed to Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar. In Nov., 1857, he came to Lawrence, Kan., where he found employment with the Herald of Freedom as typesetter, assistant foreman and temporary editor. He remained with the paper until in March, 1858, when he began the practice of law at Elwood, Doniphan county. Although but a few months past his majority, he was an ardent free-state man, and soon after locating at Elwood he became an active factor in shaping the political destinies of Doniphan county. On Dec. 6, 1859, he was elected state senator from the county to the first state legislature, which met in March, 1861. At the second session of this legislature, in 1861, Mr. Osborn was elected president of the senate over John J. Ingalls, and while holding this position he presided over the impeachment trials of the governor, secretary of state and auditor. In Nov., 1862, he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket, and in April, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States marshal for the district of Kansas. He then removed to the city of Leavenworth. When the difference of opinion arose between President Johnson and Congress in 1867 Mr. Osborn advocated the Congressional policy of reconstruction and was removed from the marshalship, but his removal added to his popularity. In 1868 he was a member of the Republican

state central committee; was elected governor in 1872, and was reelected in 1874 for the term ending in Jan., 1877. In 1875 he received a number of votes for United States senator, but Preston B. Plumb, with whom he had worked on the Herald of Freedom, was elected. On May 31, 1877, he was commissioned by President Hayes envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, and in June he started for Santiago. In 1881 he was promoted to the Brazilian mission, but before leaving Chili he received the public thanks of the government for his work in settling the question of boundary between that country and the Argentine Republic. Upon his return home from South America Mr. Osborn became interested in various business enterprises—banking, railroad construction, real estate operations, etc. As early as May, 1866, he had been one of the North Kansas Railroad company, and was a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from the time the company was organized until his death, which occurred at Meadville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898. He had been to New York to attend a meeting of the railroad directors, and had stopped at Meadville for a short visit with some of his old boyhood friends, when he was attacked by a hemorrhage and died in a few hours. His remains were brought to Topeka and laid to rest by the side of his wife, who had died some years before. She was a daughter of Mark W. Delahay, one of the early judges of the United States district court. One son, Edward D. Osborn, survives the parents and still resides in Topeka.

Osborn's Administration.—On Jan. 14, 1873, the thirteenth state legislature met in regular session, at the opening of which Gov. Osborn was inaugurated. Elias S. Stover was at the same time sworn in as lieutenant governor, and by virtue of his office became the presiding officer of the senate. Josiah Kellogg was elected speaker of the house, and on the 16th Gov. Osborn's first message was presented to the general assembly. It was an interesting document, in that it made a comparison of the conditions in 1862, the first full year of statehood, with those of 1872. The principal features of this comparison are shown in the following table:

	1862	1872
Number of school districts.....	534	3,418
Number of teachers.....	319	3,795
Number of children of school age..	13,976	165,982
Value of school property.....	\$10,432	\$2,845,262
Salaries of teachers.....	\$14,099	\$596,611
Amount raised by district tax.....	\$10,381	\$822,644
Value of all taxable property.....	\$19,285,749	\$127,690,937
Number of votes cast.....	15,418	101,488
Miles of railroad.....	none	2,039

In 1862 the state was without a penitentiary, a state university, an agricultural college, a state normal school, a state capital, asylums for the care of the insane, blind and deaf and dumb, all of which had

been established on a firm foundation during the first ten years of statehood.

"Our vote at the late election," says the governor, "was larger than the vote of either of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, California or Minnesota—larger than the vote of any New England state except Massachusetts, and larger than the combined vote of Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island and Oregon."

In 1872, according to the governor's message, Kansas had more miles of railroad than either of twenty-six states, including each of the six New England states and all of the Southern states. The state debt was reported as being \$1,544,142.75, of which \$1,336,675 was in bonds; \$201,109 in outstanding state warrants, and \$7,142.75 in old territorial warrants. In the matter of finances the governor insisted upon strict economy. "A frugal administration of the affairs of government," said he, "is urgently demanded. The great scarcity of money makes the demand imperative. I urge upon you a careful examination of the laws, with a view of doing away with every unnecessary expense, and you should rigidly scrutinize all measures requiring the expenditure of money."

This was written months before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. of New York, which failure precipitated one of the greatest financial panics in the history of the country; and in the industrial depression that followed, it was no doubt a fortunate thing for Kansas that she had as a chief executive a man with well defined ideas of economy—one able to distinguish between genuine frugality and parsimony.

On the subject of convict labor Gov. Osborn said: "Complaint has been made that the labor at the penitentiary has been brought into competition with the labor of the mechanics of the state. . . . As a remedy for this evil other states have provided that convict labor should be employed in the production of common articles requiring little skill. This course has also proved profitable, and the institutions are fast becoming self-supporting."

He recommended the establishment of a reform school, so that boys convicted of their first offense would not have to be confined with hardened criminals, and pointed out several defects in the state constitution, to-wit:

1st—The limit of the bonded indebtedness of the state to \$1,000,000, which had been reached, while several public buildings either commenced or contemplated could not be completed for lack of power to issue additional bonds.

2nd—That section 1, article 5, was at that time in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, in denying the negroes the right of suffrage.

3d—The amendment to section 2, article 5, disfranchising certain persons, had been adopted by a small majority; the arguments in its

favor had ceased to have any force, and he recommended the removal of the restrictions.

4th—As originally adopted section 2, article 2, provided that there should never be more than 100 representatives and 33 senators in the state legislature, while section 1, article 10, provided that in all future apportionments of the state for legislative purposes, each county should have at least one representative. Since the last apportionment in 1871, twelve new counties had been organized and the number of 100 had been reached and passed. It would be impossible to comply with the conflicting provisions of the constitution in this particular, give each county a representative and still restrict the number to 100.

5th—"In sixteen of the states," says the message, "the legislatures meet in regular session only once in two years. These states seem to have had too much legislation. Constant changes of laws lead to confusion and promote litigation. The expenses attending an annual session of the legislature are heavy, and might be diminished one-half by biennial sessions."

Under the provisions of the constitution only three amendments may be submitted to the people in any one year, while in his message the governor suggested five changes. "Other defects," said he, "have been frequently alluded to by my predecessors. As a remedy for these evils it seems to me that the time has come for holding a constitutional convention." (See Constitutional Amendments.)

One of the duties that devolved upon the assembly of 1873 was the election of a United States senator. In his message the governor referred to "reports that have been so generally circulated of the wholesale purchase of legislatures in our former elections," and expressed the hope "that the day is not far distant when senators in Congress will be chosen by a direct vote of the people."

On Jan. 29 the two branches of the legislature met in joint session to ballot for a United States senator to succeed Senator Pomeroy, whose term would expire on the 4th of the following March. Before the vote was taken State Senator Alexander M. York of Montgomery county, announced that on Monday evening, the 27th, he had visited Senator Pomeroy's room in the Tefft House and entered into an arrangement by which he was to receive \$8,000 for casting his vote for Mr. Pomeroy; that \$2,000 was then and there paid to him; that he had received \$5,000 more on the 28th, and was to receive the remaining \$1,000 after he had cast his vote according to the agreement. The \$7,000 he turned over to the chief clerk and asked that the money be used "to defray the expenses of prosecuting the investigation of Samuel C. Pomeroy for bribery and corruption."

This announcement was like the proverbial clap of thunder from the clear sky and stampeded the joint session for John J. Ingalls, who received 115 votes to 2 for ex-Gov. Harvey; 6 for David P. Lowe; 2 for Sidney Clarke; 2 for Alexander M. York; 1 for ex-Gov. Robinson, and 1 for Samuel A. Kingman. On Feb. 4 the house, by a vote of 64

to 8, requested Mr. Pomeroy to resign his seat. The following day the senate, by a vote of 21 to 9, made a similar request, and the house, by a vote of 51 to 39, asked for the resignation of United States Senator Alexander Caldwell, whose election had been investigated by the legislature of the previous year. (See Harvey's Administration.)

The question of Mr. Pomeroy's bribery was taken up by the United States senate and referred to a committee, a majority of which reported on March 3, 1873. The report concluded as follows: "The committee, bearing in mind, while examining the evidence, that the whole transaction, whatever view be taken of it, is the result of a concerted plot to defeat Mr. Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that Mr. York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Mr. Page and Mr. Pomeroy. (A full report of this committee may be found in the Senate Documents of the Forty-second Congress, second session, Report No. 523.)

On March 6, 1873, Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana introduced a resolution in the United States senate that Alexander Caldwell was not legally elected a United States senator from Kansas, and made a strong speech in support of his resolution. On the 24th of the same month Senator Caldwell resigned.

The legislature of 1873 adjourned on March 7. During the session a number of acts defining county boundaries were passed; a Price Raid commission was created; the governor was authorized to appoint a commission of three citizens to visit the various state institutions and report on their condition and general management; a state board of education was established; a law was enacted exempting mortgages from taxation, and a constitutional amendment increasing the number of members of the legislature was ordered to be submitted to the people at the next general election. This amendment, which increased the membership of the house to 123 and the senate to 40, was adopted by the people at the election on Nov. 4, 1873, by a majority of 3,051.

Shortly after the adjournment of the general assembly Gov. Osborn appointed Joseph C. Wilson, Charles Puffer and C. S. Brodbent commissioners to visit and inspect the public institutions of the state. In December they made detailed reports concerning the state university, the state normal school, the agricultural college, the deaf and dumb, blind and insane asylums, and the penitentiary. The reports showed a list of the lands belonging to each of the educational institutions, the amount of money appropriated by the state to each, and the general conditions attending the management, with recommendations as to needed legislation.

The legislative session of 1874 opened on Jan. 13 with Lieut.-Gov. Elias S. Stower presiding in the senate and B. H. McEckron speaker of the house. Gov. Osborn began his annual message by saying: "The growth of the state for the past year has been rapid and continuous, the bulk of immigration having apparently been directed to the western

and southern portions. Ford, Barbour, Harper, Ness and Comanche counties have been organized under the general law. A significant and cheering indication of the future of the state is found in the gradual extension of settlement and the corresponding extension of the frontier limit."

He then discussed the financial depression that prevailed throughout the country, especially the influence upon the financial condition of the state; recommended such a change in the tax laws as would reduce the interest on tax-sale certificates from fifty to twenty-five per cent. and making semi-annual payments of taxes optional with the taxpayer; announced that the debenture law contained some very objectionable features and recommended its repeal; recommended also the repeal of the law exempting mortgages from taxation, because it came in conflict with the provisions of the constitution; and repeated his recommendations for a constitutional convention.

"Recent defalcations of county treasurers," said he, "have directed attention to the necessity of limiting the now absolute control which the custodians of public funds have over those funds. . . . It is for you to consider what, if any, additional checks should be imposed upon our treasurers. It occurs to me that, for instance, a system of duplicate accounts might be devised which would render defalcation impossible without the concurrence of the clerk."

He likewise suggested monthly examinations of accounts by authorized persons, and announced that on Nov. 26, 1873, he had appointed Robert Crozier United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, until such time as the vacancy should be supplied by the general assembly. On Jan. 27, 1874, the first ballot for a senator to succeed Mr. Caldwell was taken by the legislature, but as no one received a majority of all the votes cast, the balloting was continued daily until Feb. 2, when ex-Gov. James M. Harvey was elected.

In his report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1873, State Auditor Wilder charged State Treasurer Josiah E. Hayes with certain "official irregularities," and on Jan. 19, 1874, the house adopted a resolution, introduced by A. H. Horton, authorizing the committee on state affairs to investigate the "official action of said treasurer, as also the condition of the treasury of state." The report of this committee may be found on page 527 of the House Journal of 1874, and concludes as follows: "Resolved, That Josiah E. Hayes, treasurer of the State of Kansas, be and is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office." The testimony taken by the committee would indicate that the conditions then existing were due to weakness in the laws of the state relating to the public funds, in not prescribing more specifically how they should be cared for, and to the fact that the treasurer was negligent, if not incompetent, rather than to any wilful criminal intent on his part. Notwithstanding this, impeachment managers were appointed, but on May 1 Albert H. Horton wrote to Lieut.-Gov. Stover

that Mr. Hayes had resigned, and that "the board of managers have decided that it is an unnecessary expense to call witnesses before the senate, and ask you to recall the subpoenas issued and notify the witnesses that they need not appear. On the convening of the senate we shall announce to the court the resignation, and shall state that we do not deem it advisable to proceed with an expensive trial."

This ended the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Hayes, and on the same day Judge Horton's letter to Mr. Stover was written John Francis of Iola was appointed state treasurer for the unexpired term.

On Feb. 4 Gov. Osborn sent to the legislature a special message relating to the atrocious murders committed by the Bender family (q. v.), and an appropriation of \$1,975 was made to defray the expenses of pursuit and of bringing the criminals to justice. Another special message on March 4 related to the county seat difficulties in Howard county.

John A. Martin, United States Centennial commissioner for Kansas, and George A. Crawford, alternate, united in a recommendation that a state board of managers be created by the legislature, to cooperate with them in securing a proper exhibit, etc. The result was the passage of the act of March 9, authorizing the governor to appoint five state centennial managers, who with the United States commissioner and alternate commissioner of Kansas "shall have to care for the interests of the state and of its citizens in matters relating to the international exhibition at Philadelphia," etc. (See Expositions.)

The legislature adjourned on March 10. Among the acts passed during the session were the following: Appropriating a sum of money to test the title to the Osage ceded lands; defining the boundaries of a number of counties; authorizing the governor, secretary of state and auditor "to designate some bank in the city of New York as a state agency for the payment of bonds and coupons issued by the State of Kansas, or any county, township, city or school district in said state, which are by their terms made payable in the said city of New York." A law prohibiting lotteries was passed; the act exempting mortgages from taxation was repealed; semi-annual payment of taxes was provided for, and the state was divided into three Congressional districts (q. v.).

The political campaign of 1874 was opened by what was known as the "Independent Reform" movement—an organization composed of all the elements opposed to the Republican party—in a state convention at Topeka on Aug. 5. The platform adopted arraigned the administration for prodigality and wasteful extravagance; for the "innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority;" for its "incapacity to meet the vital question of the day," and especially denounced the legislature for "having failed to provide for the speedy removal of defaulting treasurers from office, and their punishment for malfeasance in office."

J. C. Cusey was nominated for governor; Eldred Harrington, for lieutenant-governor; Nelson Abbott, for secretary of state; George P. Smith, for auditor; Charles F. Koester, for treasurer; J. R. Hallowell,

for attorney-general; H. B. Norton, for superintendent of public instruction; William P. Douthitt, for associate justice. Mr. Koester and Mr. Norton both declined their nominations, and the vacancies on the ticket were supplied by the selection of James E. Watson for treasurer and W. B. Christopher for superintendent.

The Republican state convention was held at Topeka on Aug. 26, when Gov. Osborn and Auditor Wilder were renominated; M. J. Salter was named for lieutenant-governor; Thomas A. Cavanaugh, for secretary of state; Samuel Lappin, for treasurer; A. M. F. Randolph, for attorney-general; John Fraser, for superintendent of public instruction; D. M. Valentine, for associate justice.

Much of the platform was devoted to a laudation of the Republican party for what it had accomplished in the past. It denounced the "present peace policy" of dealing with the Indians and favored the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department; demanded that public lands belonging to the United States be held for the use and benefit of actual settlers, and condemned any further grants of the public domain to railroads or other corporations.

A state temperance convention met at Topeka on Aug. 20, but adjourned to meet at Leavenworth on Sept. 10, when, for the first time, a state Temperance ticket was placed in the field in Kansas. This ticket was made up as follows: W. K. Marshall, for governor; L. Brown, lieutenant-governor; W. H. Robinson, secretary of state; David C. Beach, auditor; William Fairchild, treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Sharon, superintendent of public instruction, and the Republican candidates for attorney-general and associate justice. The platform demanded an economical administration of all departments of the government; legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages; and the immediate and complete protection of the exposed frontier from Indian outrages.

At the election on Nov. 3 Gov. Osborn received 48,594 votes; Cusey, the Reform candidate, 35,301; and Marshall, the Temperance candidate, 2,227. This was the first time in the history of Kansas that the candidates for Congress were elected by districts. In the first district William A. Phillips, Republican, defeated Marcus J. Parrott, the Reform candidate; in the second John R. Goodin, the Reform candidate, was elected over Stephen A. Cobb, Republican; and in the third district William R. Brown, Republican, defeated J. K. Hudson, Reformer.

On Aug. 25, 1874, the day before the assembling of the Republican state convention, a number of the delegates from the western counties held a meeting and decided to ask the state convention to declare in favor of a special session of the legislature for the purpose of extending aid to the people of the western part of the state, whose crops had been destroyed by grasshoppers. In response to this request, Gov. Osborn called the general assembly to meet in extraordinary session on Sept. 15. At that special session Thomas P. Fenlon was speaker of the house. In his message the governor said: "The sole object and pur-

pose for which you are called together at this time is to devise ways and means to relieve citizens in certain sections of the state from want and suffering, who have been made suddenly destitute by grasshoppers or locusts, which have overrun the western portion of the state. Unable to meet the necessities of these thousands of our citizens in this sudden and unprecedented calamity—necessities which in some cases are already becoming of a distressing character—I have evoked the only legally constituted authority in the state government to provide the necessary relief." (See Grasshoppers.)

The special session adjourned on the 22nd, after authorizing counties to issue bonds for the relief of the sufferers, directing an issue of \$73,000 in state bonds for the same purpose (only \$7,500 of these bonds were issued); and the enactment of a law requiring county treasurers to make quarterly statements.

When the fifteenth annual session of the legislature convened on Jan. 12, 1875, Lieut.-Gov. Salter again presided over the senate, and Edward H. Funston was chosen speaker of the house. Gov. Osborn's message was delivered to the assembly on the 13th. In it he gave a detailed report of the grasshopper plague of the previous year; announced the total bonded indebtedness of the state as being \$1,341,775, of which \$703,825 was held by the sinking fund, leaving a balance of actual bonded debt of only \$637,950 held by parties other than the state, suggested a retrenchment in the cost of the public printing, and a thorough codification of the laws. "In both of my former annual messages," said he, "I urged the importance of submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the legislature. At the risk of being deemed unduly tenacious, I desire to be understood as now repeating the suggestions heretofore urged on that subject. The legislature cost the people of the state last year at least \$100,000, and it is probable the expense attending the present session will not fall much short of that figure. The prevalent disposition is to legislate too much, with too little reflection upon the probable consequences of frequent changes, and without apparent marked necessity for them. What is needed in our system is stability. . . . A potent remedy is biennial sessions, and I earnestly recommend a proposed constitutional amendment to that end."

At this session, which adjourned on March 8, jurisdiction over the Fort Leavenworth military reservation was ceded to the United States; an insane asylum was ordered to be established at Topeka; an issue of \$36,000 in bonds was authorized to defray the expenses of the Indian invasion of 1874; a board of sinking fund commissioners was created; the sale of the lands belonging to the state university was authorized, and counties and townships were given power to issue bonds for relief purposes in certain cases, but this law was declared unconstitutional and void by the supreme court the following April.

Gov. Osborn's persistence with regard to biennial sessions was rewarded by a proposed amendment to section 25, article 2, providing

that, "beginning with the session of 1877, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday in January of each alternate year thereafter." This made necessary two other amendments—one to section 3, article 11, so that appropriations to the state institutions might be made for two years instead of one, and another amendment relating to the elections of senators and representatives. (See Constitutional Amendments.)

In the spring of 1874 the Indians commenced committing depredations on the western frontier, Ford, Barber and Comanche counties being the worst sufferers. In his message of 1875 Gov. Osborn said: "The United States troops on the borders of the state were, in July and August, nearly all withdrawn for the purpose of accompanying Gen. Miles on his expedition against the Cheyennes, and the state was left comparatively without protection. The Osages, whose reservation lies immediately south of the state, were reported to be hostile, and evidence, almost conclusive, had been obtained of their participation in the murders in Ford, Barber and Comanche counties. The appeals to me for protection were incessant and urgent. . . . I reluctantly determined to call into active service the state militia. . . . The small force in the field was kept moving actively along the southern line, and I am glad to be able to state that since it was called into the service, not a citizen has been killed by Indians on the line of its operations. . . . Confidence in the ability and disposition to defend the border was restored, and thousands of citizens who had fled in consternation at the rumored approach of the savages returned to their homes."

The trouble with the Osages continued until late in the summer of 1875, and a spirited correspondence between Gov. Osborn and the United States interior department resulted. The commissioner of Indian affairs charged the Kansas militia with wantonly murdering some Osages, and demanded that the state reimburse the Indians for property taken from them by the troops. To this demand the governor replied in a letter to the secretary of the interior, under date of Sept. 11, 1875, as follows:

"The demand made by the commissioner of Indian affairs, and sanctioned by you, that the state should compensate the Osages for the ponies and property captured in this Barber county conflict, prompts me to urge that Kansas would be very glad to reach a complete adjustment of all pending Indian claims; and while I can never admit that she ought to pay a single dollar on this particular account, still, in order to facilitate a settlement, I assume the authority to say that the allowance in full of this demand would not be grudged by the state, in case it might be regarded as a partial offset to the very considerable amount due from the general government, or the Indian tribes which are under its control, on account of losses suffered from the depredations of such tribes.

"During its brief history, this state has expended from its treasury

more than \$300,000 in the defense of the people against Indian hostilities, nearly \$40,000 of which was expended in the campaign of last year. Every dollar of this amount should be repaid by the United States, and I appeal to you as the head of the department having charge of Indian affairs, to recommend that Congress make provision for this act of justice.

"Besides, the citizens of this state have claims to a very considerable amount against numerous Indian tribes for losses and damages sustained by reason of their depredations. . . . The commission which sat in 1872 allowed claims of this character to the amount of \$119,807.66, of which I find chargeable to the Osages the sum of \$18,290.96. These are legitimate claims for property of citizens captured or destroyed by thieving Indians. They should be satisfied from the annuity fund set apart for these Indians."

This letter ended the correspondence, as the interior department no doubt discovered that it had caught a Tartar in the person of Gov. Osborn, who had readily demonstrated that he was able to take care of himself and of the interests of his state. The correspondence is given in full in a pamphlet entitled "The Osage Troubles in Barber County," published by the State of Kansas in 1875.

On Jan. 11, 1876, the sixteenth annual session of the general assembly commenced, with Lieut.-Gov. Salter as the presiding officer of the senate and Dudley C. Haskell speaker of the house. Gov. Osborn's message, presented on the opening day of the session, was introduced by a review of the grasshopper plague and the financial depression, but with hopeful optimism he saw the dawn of better times. "Notwithstanding the financial depression, common to the whole country," said he, "and the limited enterprise and progress incident to such a condition, there is a spirit of contentment and hopefulness abounding in the state such as has scarcely been manifested during its previous history."

He then discussed the state's financial condition, local taxation, the permanent school fund, the condition of the public institutions, the unsold public lands, the state board of agriculture, the Centennial exposition, giving to the legislature a vast amount of useful information on all these subjects, and recommended that a larger salary be paid the state treasurer—a salary commensurate with his responsibilities.

About the middle of Dec., 1875, it was discovered that some of the school bonds of Jewell, Mitchell and Republic counties were forgeries, and that nearly \$20,000 had been paid for them out of the state treasury by Samuel Lappin, the state treasurer. Mr. Lappin and his brother-in-law, Charles J. Scrafford, were charged with the forgery, and on Dec. 20 Lappin resigned, John Francis being appointed to the vacancy. Both civil and criminal suits were commenced against Lappin and his bondsmen. On Dec. 30 he was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Frier, charged with forgery, counterfeiting and embezzlement, and being unable to give bond for \$10,000, was committed to jail. He managed to elude the officers, however, and made his way to Chicago,

where he was arrested by Sheriff Drought of Wyandotte county on Jan. 13, 1876, and on the same day George W. Glick offered a resolution in the house that "Gov. Osborn is entitled to the thanks of the people, without distinction of party, for the vigilance and independence which he has manifested in fixing the responsibility for the recent frauds upon the school fund of the state; and the tenor and spirit of his demand for the resignation of the late state treasurer, Lappin, together with his instructions for a vigorous prosecution, with a view to the reimbursement of the school fund and the punishment of the party or parties guilty of this crime, are worthy of a fearless and enlightened chief magistrate."

On Jan. 18 the governor sent a special message to the assembly submitting a report from the state board of Centennial managers. The result was the passage of an act increasing the number of managers and appropriating \$25,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for the erection of a state building and the arrangement of an exhibit of Kansas products at Philadelphia.

The session adjourned on March 4, after having passed acts apportioning the state into districts for 40 senators and 123 representatives; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Fort Hays military reservation; authorizing building and loan associations to reorganize as savings banks; fixing quarantine grounds for cattle brought into the state from Texas; amending the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes; and providing for the regulation and support of schools. During the session memorials to Congress were adopted relating to public lands, railroads, claims, highways, and the boundary between the States of Kansas and Missouri.

Four political conventions were held in the month of May, 1876. On the 3d the state Temperance convention met at Lawrence, selected delegates to the national Temperance convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, and adopted a resolution declaring "that the time has again arrived to present to the people a state ticket composed of persons who are honest, temperate and capable." The nominations were not made, however. The next day the Greenback party held a state convention at Topeka and selected delegates to the national convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind. On the 18th the Democrats of the state met in convention at Topeka and selected delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, and on the 24th a Republican state convention selected delegates to the national convention of that party to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Later in the season three state tickets were placed in the field. The first of these was the Independent Reform ticket, nominated by a convention held at Topeka on July 27, and consisted of M. E. Hudson for governor; J. A. Beal, for lieutenant-governor; W. M. Allison, for secretary of state; H. F. Sheldon, for auditor; Amos McLouth, for treasurer; D. B. Hadley, for attorney-general; Thomas Bartlett, for superintendent of public instruction; Wilson Shannon, for associate justice;

J. M. Limbocker, A. G. Barret, S. A. Riggs, S. J. Crawford and John Ritchie, presidential electors.

The second ticket was the regular Republican, which was nominated by a state convention at Topeka on Aug. 16, and was made up as follows: For governor, George T. Anthony; lieutenant-governor, M. J. Salter (renominated); secretary of state, Thomas A. Cavanaugh (renominated); auditor, P. I. Bonebrake; treasurer, John Francis; attorney-general, Willard Davis; superintendent of public instruction, Allen B. Lemmon; associate justice, David J. Brewer; presidential electors, Walter L. Simons, J. B. Johnson, Thomas Hughes, R. W. P. Muse and W. A. Johnson.

Just a week after the Republican state convention the Democratic delegates met at Topeka and selected the following candidates for the several state offices: For governor, John Martin; lieutenant-governor, J. A. Beal; secretary of state, S. M. Palmer; auditor, H. F. Sheldon; treasurer, Amos McLouth; attorney-general, W. H. McConnell; superintendent of public instruction, Thomas Bartlett; associate justice, James Humphrey; presidential electors, Edmund G. Ross, Gottlieb Schaubel, H. C. Park, George A. Reynolds and George H. English. It will be observed that on this ticket the candidates for lieutenant-governor, auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction are the same as those on the Independent Reform ticket. As early as Feb. 25 the state central committees of the two organizations met, when the Independent Reform committee rejected overtures from the Democratic committee to cooperate in the state campaign. This did not prevent the latter from indorsing the candidates above named when it came to the question of making nominations.

At the election on Nov. 7, the Republican presidential electors carried the state by about 40,000 plurality. For governor, Anthony received 69,173 votes; Martin, 46,204; and Hudson, 6,020. Three Republican Congressmen were elected—William A. Phillips in the first district, Dudley C. Haskell in the second, and Thomas Ryan in the third—and two amendments to the state constitution were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. (See Constitutional Amendments.)

After a successful administration of four years, during which time the state had made great progress in settlement, industrial and educational development, and the improvement of her penal and benevolent institutions, Gov. Osborn retired at the opening of the legislative session in Jan., 1877, and was succeeded by Gov. Anthony.

Osborne, the county seat and largest town of Osborne county, is located north of the center of the county, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on the south fork of the Solomon river. It has a public water-works, fire department, opera house, public library, 3 hotels, 3 banks, 6 churches, high school, graded schools and 2 weekly newspapers (the Osborne County Farmer and the Osborne County News). A stage runs daily to Covert. There are three wards in the city, which is supplied with express and telegraph offices, and has an international money

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order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,566.

Osborne was founded in May, 1871, by a party of 35 people from Pennsylvania, with W. L. Bear as president of the colony. The postoffice was established on July 1 with H. D. Markley as postmaster. The first newspaper was the *Osborne Times*, established in 1873 by J. J. Johnson and F. E. Jerome. The first school was taught by Miss Yates. The first birth was that of Walter Jerome in 1873. The first church organizations were formed in 1871, and houses of worship were built in the early '70s. The town was proclaimed a city of the third class by Judge A. J. Banta in May, 1873. The citizens failed to organize a legal city government, and in 1878 Judge Holt again decreed Osborne to be a city of the third class and ordered an election, which resulted as follows: Mayor, J. W. Elliott; police judge, A. Anderson; clerk, F. E. Leebrick; treasurer, A. N. Fritchey; councilmen, R. G. Hays, E. Smith, J. M. Morgan, A. Smith and Z. T. Walrond. In 1878 a bridge was built across the Solomon at this point. A bank, which was a branch of a Beloit banking house, was established soon afterward.

Osborne County, in the central part of the state east and west, is located in the second tier from the Nebraska line. It is bounded on the north by Smith and Jewell counties; on the east by Mitchell and Lincoln; on the south by Russell and Ellis, and on the west by Rooks county. It was named in honor of Vincent Osborne, a soldier of the Second Kansas cavalry, who was distinguished for his courage in the Civil war, and who in 1867 settled at Ellsworth, Ellsworth county.

The first permanent settlement was the Bullock ranch, established on the south fork of the Solomon in March, 1870, by Charles and William Bullock. Pennington Ray and James McCormick settled south of the site of Downs a little later. Their stock was driven off by the Indians that summer. Word was sent to the stockade at Waconda and the soldiers came out and drove the Indians away. During the famous raids of 1868 there were no settlers in the county. A party including Lieut. Higgins, John Owens and a third man were attacked while in camp on Oak creek in the northeast corner of the county, and two of them were killed. Owens escaped and reached the stockade at Glasco. Thirty-three people came during 1870, among them being James Weston and family, J. J. Wiltrout, Crosby brothers, Z. T. Walrond, W. T. Kelley and E. McCormick. The next year settlers came in large numbers. The first store was near the center of the county and was kept by Calvin Reasoner. In Nov., 1870, Gen. H. C. Bull founded a town, to which he gave the name of Bull's City (now Alton), and erected a store building. The first white child, Bertha Manning, was born on May 4, 1871. Osborne City was founded in May, 1871, by a colony from Pennsylvania, and the county was organized the same year. On May 27 a mass meeting of citizens at Reasoner's store took the preliminary steps, C. M. Cunningham, W. W. Bullock and A. B. Fleming being appointed as a census committee. On Sept. 12 Gov. J. M. Harvey de-

clared the county organized and appointed the following temporary officers: Clerk, Frank Thompson; commissioners, Samuel Chatfield, C. M. Cunningham and Frank Stafford. An election was held on Nov. 7, when Osborne was chosen as the county seat and the following officers were elected: Sheriff, C. M. Cunningham; treasurer, John Joy; county clerk, C. W. Crampton; attorney, H. H. Napier; clerk of the court, C. J. Watson; register of deeds, A. B. Flemming; surveyor, F. R. Gruger; probate judge, H. C. Bull; superintendent of public instruction, J. T. Saxton; coroner, S. B. Farwell; commissioners, P. W. Kenyon, F. Stafford and J. J. Hayes; representative, W. L. Gear.

In 1880 the population of the county was returned as 12,518, that of 1890 as 12,083, 1900 as 11,844, and 1910 as 12,827. The assessed valuation of property in 1882 was \$1,137,906. The valuation in 1910 was \$24,743,947, which makes the wealth per capita nearly \$2,000.

The first railroad to enter the county was the main line of the Missouri Pacific, which reached Downs in 1879. This road runs through the county and terminates at Stockton, in Rooks county. A branch diverges at Downs and crosses northwest into Smith county. The Union Pacific runs through the southwest corner, passing through Natoma.

The county is divided into twenty-three townships, viz: Bethany, Bloom, Corinth, Covert, Delhi, Grant, Hancock, Hawkeye, Independence, Jackson, Kill Creek, Lawrence, Liberty, Mt. Ayr, Natoma, Penn, Ross, Round Mound, Sumner, Tilden, Valley, Victor and Winfield. The postoffices are, Osborne, Alton, Bloomington, Covert, Downs, Natoma, Portis and Twin Creek.

The area of the county is 900 square miles, with an undulating surface, broken by high ridges which divide the numerous water courses. Medicine Peak, in the eastern part and Round Mound in the southwest, are the most important heights. Bottom lands average a mile in width and comprise 20 per cent. of the total area. Native timber is not abundant, but many acres of artificial forest have been planted. The two branches of the Solomon river and their tributaries form the water system. The north fork enters from Smith county and flows southeast across the northeast corner. The south fork enters in the west from Rooks county and flows east through the second tier of townships from the north. It has numerous tributaries. Limestone, sandstone, potter's clay and gypsum are found in considerable quantities.

The annual product of the farms averages nearly \$4,000,000. In 1910 the total value was \$3,875,000, of which winter wheat brought \$1,213,000; corn, \$819,000; tame grass, \$272,000; animals sold for slaughter, \$893,000. Other important products are, butter, eggs, poultry, milk, fruit, prairie grass, sorghum, Kafir corn, oats and Irish potatoes. There are more than 150,000 bearing fruit trees. The live stock on hand in 1910 was worth \$3,130,593. A great deal of this is thoroughbred. The aggregate number of head of horses, mules, asses, cattle, swine and sheep was 77,681.

Oscar, a hamlet in Clay county, is located 12 miles north of Clay Center, the county seat, and the postoffice whence it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 15.

Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson county, is located southeast of the center of the county on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 28 miles northeast of Topeka. It has a \$20,000 court-house, a high school, churches of nearly every denomination, and all lines of business are represented. There are banks, newspapers, a saw and grist mill, electric light plant, ice and canning factory, bridle bit factory, grain and produce are handled in large quantities, and there are express and telegraph offices and international money order postoffice with four rural routes.

Oskaloosa is one of the oldest towns of the county, having been settled by Dr. James Noble in Feb., 1855. A number of others came that year, among whom were Jesse Newell and Joseph Fitsimons. In 1856 Newell built a sawmill and Fitsimons opened a store. The same year these two platted the town and laid it out after the plan of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for which it was named. In 1857 a postoffice was established with Fitsimons as postmaster, a school house was built and a town company formed. In Oct., 1858, the county seat was located at Oskaloosa by a majority of 4 votes.

A rather singular invention was made by Samuel Peppard, an Oskaloosa man, in 1860. It was a sailing wagon, weighing about 350 pounds and equipped with a sail 9 by 11 feet raised over the front axle. The steering apparatus was attached to the front and it moved along with the wind, sometimes at the rate of 15 miles an hour. A party consisting of Peppard, Steve Randall, J. T. Forbes and Gid. Coldon started to Pike's Peak in the vehicle, but were struck by a whirlwind when within 100 miles of Denver, the wagon being demolished and the occupants injured.

Oskaloosa was incorporated as a town on Aug. 27, 1869, by Judge J. F. Bliss in response to a petition from the citizens, and the following trustees were elected: John B. Johnson, John N. Insley, George W. Hogeboom, John D. Roberts and Terry Critfield. It is now a city of the third class and in 1910 reported a population of 851.

Ost, also known as St. Joseph, is an inland country postoffice of Reno county 23 miles southeast of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is a trading center for Sumner township. Andale on the Missouri Pacific in Sedgwick county, 8 miles to the northeast, is the nearest shipping point.

Oswego, the county seat of Labette county, is located on the Neosho river, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 12 miles north of the Oklahoma state line and about 30 miles west of the Missouri line. It is a city of the second class; is lighted by electricity; has natural gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes, a good waterworks system, a fire department, an opera house, 2 banks, 3 flour mills, 2 grain elevators, a creamery, an ice plant, machine shops, 2 colleges, 3 weekly newspapers, and other lines of busi-

ness enterprise. There is fire clay, shale, coal and building stone to be found in the vicinity. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with 5 rural routes. The population in 1910 was 2,317. It is the second largest city in the county.

Oswego was the outgrowth of a trading post established in the early '40s by John Matthews. Up to 1865 there were no other white persons in the community and the place was called "White Hair's Village" because an Indian chief of that name made his home there. In 1865 a number of settlers located at this point and the name was changed to "Little Town." Two years later the Oswego town company was organized and so named for Oswego, N. Y., whence many of the settlers had come. The members of the corporation were: President, Dr. John F. Newlon; secretary, D. W. Clover; J. Q. Cowell, C. C. Clover, T. J. Flournoy, Thomas J. Buntain and D. M. Clover. They gave away lots to every person who would erect a building, with the result that the town grew very rapidly. The first frame house was put up by Dr. William S. Newlon in September of that year. The first frame store building was erected by Thomas J. Buntain, though the first store was opened in a log building in 1865 by Rexford & Elsbee. The postoffice was established in 1867 with Nelson Carr postmaster. At that time Carr & Bridgeman, Waskey & Sons, J. Q. Cowell and R. W. Wright were all conducting stores, and besides there were two provision stores, Oswego being on the military road. M. George had opened a blacksmith shop and D. W. Clover a hotel, which was not only an inn for the public, but the county headquarters, a political rendezvous and a news center. This was the second hotel, the first having been built in 1866 by William A. Hogaboom. The first bank was opened in 1868 by W. M. Johnson, who was forced two years later to make an assignment of all that he had to satisfy his creditors. The second bank was started in July, 1870, by B. F. Hibart and H. L. Taylor, which was a success. The State Bank of Oswego started to do business a few weeks later, but discontinued after a short time, as there was not business enough for two banks. In Sept., 1870, a steam sawmill was erected by Macon, Krell & Cowell.

The organization of Oswego as a city of the third class took place in Feb., 1870, it being found to have over 1,000 inhabitants. An election was held in April, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, J. F. Newlon, councilmen, D. W. Clover, R. W. Wright, William Wells, J. F. Pierson and E. R. Trask. The next year an ordinance was passed declaring Oswego a city of the second class, but the supreme court later declared this action unconstitutional. The town was made a city of the second class by proclamation of the governor in 1880.

The first newspaper was the "Oswego Register," established in 1868 by E. R. Trask. The first church was the Congregational, which was organized in May, 1868, and the Presbyterian church was founded in July of the same year. The first school was taught in 1867. The public library association was organized in 1877; the telephone system was

put in operation in 1882; the waterworks in 1887; and the first electric lights were turned on July 12, 1888, but were turned off a few months later. In 1868 Mr. Shanks operated the first pottery and made several kilns of stoneware. A cotton-gin was set up in 1868.

Oswego College, an institution for the higher education of women, was organized by the Presbytery of Neosho and the Presbyterian synod of Kansas in 1883. The citizens of Oswego donated a sum of money for the purchase of the Brockway place, which consisted of 10 acres of land and a beautiful home, for use as a school. During the early years the faculty was composed entirely of women, but later men were chosen for president and director of music. The school grew so that the trustees erected a fine three-story new college building, containing chapel, recitation rooms, library, dormitories, dining room and kitchen.

The college has three departments, the preparatory or high school; the seminary, which has a four-year preparatory course, with a fifth year devoted to special subjects; and the college department, where the courses are planned with special reference to subjects which represent the leading vocations of women, such as home economics, education, business science, art and crafts, music, etc. In 1910 Thomas F. Marshall was president of the college assisted by a faculty of 14 members.

Otego, a village of Jewell county, is located 8 miles west of Mankato, the county seat, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, and a good local trade. The population in 1910 was 175.

Otis, a town in Rush county, is located 15 miles east of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and a good retail trade. The population in 1910 is given as 400.

Otis, John Grant, lawyer and member of Congress, was born near Danby, Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 10, 1838. He received his early education in the common schools and then took an academic course at Burr Seminary. Subsequently he attended Williams College, at Williams-town, Mass., one year and the Harvard Law School one year. In the spring of 1859 he was admitted to the bar of his native county. The same year he came to Kansas and located at Topeka, where he took an active part in recruiting the first regiment of Kansas colored infantry in 1862. At the time of the Price raid in 1864 he was a member of the Second Kansas infantry and took part in all the movements of his regiment. At the close of the war he engaged in the dairy business near Topeka. He was always interested in questions pertaining to farming; became a member of the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union; served as state agent for the Grange from 1873 to 1875, and state lecturer from 1889 to 1891. In 1900 he became the candidate of the People's party and was elected to Congress on that ticket, serving one term.

Otoe County, one of the extinct counties of Kansas, was created by act of the legislature, approved Feb. 16, 1860, and named for the Otoe

Indians of Nebraska. The boundaries as defined by the act were as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Butler county; thence west to the 6th principal meridian; thence south to a point 4 miles south of the 5th standard parallel, on the north line of the Osage reservation; thence east to a point due south of the southwest corner of Butler county; thence north to the place of beginning." In 1864 the boundaries of Butler county were enlarged to include Otoe, which disappeared. Most of the territory once composing Otoe county is included in the present county of Butler and the eastern part of Harvey and Sedgwick counties.

Ottawa, county seat of Franklin county, is situated on the Marais des Cygnes river, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, a little northeast of the geographical center of the county. One of the first permanent white settlements of the state was made 5 miles northeast of the present town, by Jotham Meeker and his wife, who located among the Ottawa Indians in July, 1837. A mission farm was opened, mission buildings erected, and this became the center of Indian civilization for the locality. In the spring of 1864 title was obtained to the present town site by treaty and purchase. After securing the land, a town company was formed with C. C. Hutchinson, Indian agent, and I. S. Kalloch as the prime movers of the enterprise. Among the members were James Wind, the Ottawa chief; Asa S. Lathrop, the surveyor and attorney of the company; John T. Jones, a minister; and a few non-resident members, mostly politicians and capitalists who had gone into it as a business venture. The first arrivals on the site lived in tents. The first house was started on March 31, 1864, by J. C. Richmond, on the corner of Walnut and First streets, and it stood as a landmark until late in the '80s. A postoffice was established within a few months, with C. T. Evans as the first postmaster. A sawmill was erected by J. H. Whetstone and was in operation within a short time. Here lumber was cut for the first dwellings and business houses. The first hotel was the Ottawa House, a fine structure for those days, which as years passed was in turn postoffice, stable and station. The old capitol building was torn down at Minneola, removed to Ottawa, and located on the corner of Second and Main streets, where the first dry goods store was opened by G. S. Holt. A part of the first floor was used for office purposes and the second floor was finished as a large hall, known as Lathrop's, where public meetings, entertainments, Baptist church services and courts were all held. The building was later converted into a hotel known as the Wilkerson House. On Aug. 1, 1864, Ottawa became the seat of justice of the county by popular vote.

The first newspaper in the town was the Western Home Journal, which made its appearance in June, 1865, owned and edited by I. S. Kalloch. It was widely circulated and by judicious advertising was instrumental in attracting settlers to the town. In 1866 Ottawa was incorporated and the control of municipal affairs passed from the town

company to a board of trustees. The school house on Walnut street was completed in the fall of 1866 and the following winter a company was organized for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the Marais des Cygnes at the foot of Main street. It was conducted as a toll bridge until the city purchased it in 1875 and opened it to the public.

In Oct., 1867, Ottawa was incorporated as a city of the second class and the first city election was held on Nov. 30, of that year, when Asa S. Lathrop was elected the first mayor of the city. In Jan., 1868, the first train ran into the town over the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad, and a period of development and activity ensued. The Kansas City & Santa Fe reached Ottawa in 1870, and other roads followed. A number of fine business blocks were erected; machine shops and a fire department were established; and a larger and better equipped public school building was completed at a cost of \$30,000.

Three parks are located within the city limits. Forest Park, which lies north of the river, contains forty acres; College Park is situated in the southern part, and in it are located the central school and the public library; and the court-house park occupies the block between Third and Fourth streets, the building facing Main street.

With the development of the natural gas fields, gas was piped to Ottawa and has led to the increase in the number of factories. Today Ottawa is one of the most prosperous cities of the eastern part of the state with electric lighting, waterworks and telephone systems, several grain elevators, flour mills, furniture factories, a large creamery, brick and tile factories, several machine shops and a soap factory, and in 1910 it had a population of 7,650.

Ottawa County, named for the Ottawa tribe of Indians, is located on the west side of the 6th principal meridian and is the third county from the Nebraska line. It is bounded on the north by Cloud county; on the east by Clay; on the south by Saline, and on the west by Lincoln and Mitchell. The extent of the county was described by the legislature of 1860 as including townships 9, 10, 11 and 12 south and ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 west. The legislature at that time named as commissioners R. C. Whitney, Henry Martin and a Mr. Branch. The county was formally organized in 1866 in response to a petition from the citizens.

The first settlers in this district to make improvements were William Still, George Darling and a Frenchman named LaPere, who built cabins near the mouth of Coal creek (then Meyer's) and cultivated a garden in the year 1885. They were a part of the Reader colony which settled at Solomon City and at the junction of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers. In June, 1855, the Solomon valley was prospected as a locality for the settlement of a large colony from Ohio, but was not selected for the reason that it was considered unsafe, being beyond the frontier. LaPere, one of the first three settlers, was probably killed by the Indians. William Frost located near the mouth of Coal creek in 1858. A number of other men staked out claims but did not settle until the next year. The first to establish homes for families were S. M. Wright

and E. W. Branch, near the present site of Minneapolis, in 1859. Others who came in that year were Jacob Humburger, H. R. Little, and Josiah Hocker. The drouth of 1860 checked immigration and the breaking out of the war the next year gave rise to numerous Indian raids which occurred at intervals from the fall of 1861 until about 1868. The settlers were driven out, but returned, and in 1864 banded themselves together for protection. A garrison was built on the Solomon river which was called Fort Solomon. Several log cabins were built within the enclosure and the settlers lived there during the summers of 1864 and 1865. The famous little gun known as "Jim Lane's Pocket Piece" was donated to the garrison by Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis.

After the war, the county was rapidly settled by discharged soldiers. In 1866 Seymour Ayres prepared the papers for the organization of the county, and Gov. Crawford appointed the following officers: J. H. Ingersoll, county clerk; Amasa May, Henry Dresher and A. J. Willis, commissioners. Ayersburg was named as the county seat. At the first election, held in Nov., 1866, the following officers were elected: G. R. Ingersoll, A. H. Boss and Silas Seaman, commissioners; H. S. Wooden, county clerk; George Culver, treasurer; D. Pierce, sheriff, and J. H. Ingersoll, county attorney. Minneapolis and Lindsey were in the race for county seat, the former being the winner. Two other county seat elections were held—one in 1870 and one in 1872—both giving Minneapolis a majority. For many years the county was without a building and rented quarters in Minneapolis.

Until the year 1868 the various Indian raids had resulted in the death of but one Ottawa county man, Peter Miller. In that year, however, two disastrous raids occurred. The first was in August, when much property was destroyed, but fortunately no one killed, though a number saved themselves only by great coolness and good judgment. In October a raid was made which resulted in the death of 4 men, Peter Kerns, an old gentleman by the name of Smith, Alexander Smith and John Andrews. Mr. Virtue and Mr. Morgan were wounded, and the wife of the latter carried away into captivity, from which she was rescued the following spring. The last raid occurred in June, 1869, when an attack was made on Summerville, where the Indians were repulsed by Ben Markley and a son of Capt. Pierce, on whose house the attack was made. At the same time the Smithville postoffice was burned and two young men—Mr. Dyer and John Weir—were killed.

Among the disasters, the first was the drouth of 1860, in which the settlers received relief to the extent of 10,810 pounds of provisions. The grasshopper raid in 1874, which devastated the whole state, killed all the vegetation in the county, and the people were again obliged to ask aid. A cyclone on Salt creek in May, 1879, resulted in the loss of 6 lives, the killed being Katie Krone, Mrs. Vosh, Anna Vosh, Mr. McCalmot, Jacob Garber, of Center county, Pa., and a party whose name is not known. A number of persons were seriously injured and the property loss was over \$15,000. On the night of June 10, 1879, another

cyclone, following the course of the Solomon river, wrought havoc through the center of the county. No lives were lost, but the property damage amounted to \$26,000. On June 9, 1881, a third cyclone occurred in the southern part of the county, moving east from the Saline river. Six homes were destroyed and 3 people—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Frothingham and George Combs—were killed. Many others were injured but recovered.

The first school in the county was taught at Concord in 1864 by Miss Charlotte Ingersoll. The first marriage occurred at old Fort Solomon in 1865 between D. W. Bruce and Matilda Jones. The first death was that of Mrs. E. W. Branch. The first birth was a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wright in 1859. The first sermon was preached at the house of Mrs. Boss at Fort Solomon, in 1865. The first justices of the peace were Seymour Ayres and John Knight. Two postoffices were established in 1864—one at Bennington with S. Z. Boss as postmaster, and the other at Ayresburg with J. C. Boblett as postmaster. The latter, with Israel Markley, built the first mill in the county at Elkhorn, and the first store in the county was opened by Col. John Kerwin at Fort Solomon in 1866.

The first railroad was the Solomon Valley branch of the Kansas Pacific. It was built to Minneapolis in 1877 and extended to the limits of the county two years later. Bonds to the extent of \$100,000 were issued to aid in the building. This road, which is now the Union Pacific, enters the southeast corner and follows the Solomon valley northwest into Cloud county. Another line of the Union Pacific runs through the southwest corner of the county, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the central portion east and west.

Ottawa county is divided into 20 townships, viz: Bennington, Blaine, Buckeye, Center, Chapman, Concord, Culver, Durham, Fountain, Garfield, Grant, Henry, Lincoln, Logan, Morton, Ottawa, Richland, Sheridan, Sherman and Stanton.

The surface in general is undulating prairie with rough lands along the divides and slopes leading down to the bottom lands, which constitute about one-fourth of the total area of the county. Limestone, red sandstone, ocher, gypsum and potter's clay are plentiful. One of the geological curiosities of the state, known as the "City of Rocks," is located a short distance southwest of Minneapolis on the opposite side of the Solomon Valley. At one time it consisted of several hundred round and oval shaped rocks, varying in size from 2 to 15 feet in diameter. The material is a white flinty sandstone in thin layers or scales. A number of theories have been advanced to explain the formation.

The principal stream is the Solomon river entering the county in the northwest part and flowing in a southeasterly direction. Into it empty Pipe and Coal creeks from the east and Salt creek from the west. The Saline river crosses the southwest corner. The area is 720 square miles or 640,800 acres, of which 350,397 acres are under cultivation. The

value of the farm products in 1910 was \$4,423,784, of which wheat amounted to \$862,082; corn, \$1,192,308, and oats to \$235,765.53. The value of animals sold for slaughter was \$1,443,246. The total assessed valuation of property was \$27,124,816. The population of the county was 11,811, making the average wealth per capita over \$2,300.

Ottawa Mission.—(See Missions.)

Ottawa University.—When the Kansas Baptist state convention held its first meeting at Atchison, in June, 1860, an educational committee which had been appointed from the Kansas River and East Kansas associations reported that it had obtained a charter under the name of Roger Williams University, "whose corporate body consists of leading Baptists in Kansas, with power to locate in one year from date of charter." At this meeting was present Rev. John T. Jones, a delegate from the First Baptist church (Indian) of Ottawa. Mr. Jones was a member of the Ojibway tribe in Michigan, who had been educated at Colgate College, Hamilton, N. Y., and was working among the Indians.



OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

He suggested that the white Baptists join with the Ottawa Indians in establishing a school on their reservation in Franklin county. The Indians had land that might be given as endowment and the whites had money and teachers. A committee, consisting of the college trustees conferred with the Indians at Ottawa in Dec., 1860. The Indians agreed to give 20,000 acres of their land to endow the school, and the trustees promised to board, clothe and educate all the children of the nation between the ages of 4 and 14 years. The secretary of the interior giving

his approval to the plan, the Indians were permitted, by an act of Congress, to donate 20,646 acres of land for the founding of the institution of learning, which should be under a board of trustees consisting of Indians and whites, the majority of whom were Indians. The first meeting of the board was held in Aug., 1862. It authorized the sale of 5,000 acres of land to aid the erection of a college building.

In 1865, at the request of the Indians who wished to perpetuate their name, the "Roger Williams University" was reincorporated under the name of "Ottawa University," which began its work in Sept., 1869, with about 30 children in the Indian department, with Mrs. R. S. Mayhew as matron in charge, and about 40 pupils in the white department, with Prof. Philetus Fales as principal. The school continued almost two years when financial difficulties caused it to suspend operations. The American Baptist Home Mission Society sent an agent to investigate the conditions of the university. This agent, Rev. Robert Atkinson, settled the indebtedness and proceeded to get funds from the East to erect a college building, the school up to that time having been held in a dwelling house. In the meantime most of the Ottawa Indians were moving to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), and became dissatisfied with their contract with the Baptists about the university. In 1873, in an adjustment of interests, the Indians agreed to withdraw and leave the school entirely to the whites. A tract of 640 acres was granted to the university by the United States government and the remainder was given back to the Indians. The land was intrusted to the American Baptist Home Mission Society jointly with the university trustees. The society surrendered its interests to the Kansas Baptist state convention, on condition that the land should never be mortgaged. The school started again in 1873 with a board of 24 trustees. Rev. E. C. Anderson was elected president of the college. In 1875 the college building was destroyed by fire. While it was being rebuilt school was conducted in the city hall at Ottawa. In 1877 Prof. P. J. Williams became president and served successfully four years, the number of students increasing from 34 to 93. His successor in 1881 was Prof. T. M. Stewart, who remained at Ottawa two years. In 1883 Prof. M. L. Ward, who had been with the school as teacher in its earliest days, returned as president. Mr. Ward was president four years and acting president for one year. Prof. George Sutherland followed Mr. Ward and served as president pro tempore for two years. Rev. Franklin Johnson was president from 1889 to 1891. In 1892 Dr. F. W. Colegrove was elected to succeed him. Dr. J. D. S. Riggs followed Mr. Colegrove and his successor was Mr. R. A. Schwegler as president pro tempore. Dr. Silas Eber Price has occupied the executive chair since. The Ottawa University has grown until it occupies four buildings, has an endowment of \$150,000, and a corps of 30 instructors. The original 640 acres has been sold with the exception of 33 acres, which comprises the campus, and a few town lots.

The meager curriculum of early days has expanded and developed

until there are four departments embracing numerous courses. The departments are the college of liberal arts, with 142 students in attendance; the academy, 119; the school of fine arts, 275, and the business college, 81.

Otto, a country postoffice in Cowley county, is located in Grant township 20 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat, and 6 miles southwest of Hoover, the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 36.

Ottumwa, one of the minor villages of Coffey county, is on the Neosho river about 9 miles northwest of Burlington, the county seat, from which place it receives mail. Strawn, 3 miles south, is the nearest railroad station. This is one of the oldest places in the county, having been established in 1857. The first number of the Ottumwa Journal, which was the first paper published in the county, was issued by Jonathan Lyman prior to 1860. The town was incorporated in 1860, by act of the legislature, which act provided for a city council with power to regulate all matters. The councilmen appointed by the act of incorporation were Ebner H. Hoult, William R. Smith, James Harris, J. W. Kerr and Enoch Maudlin. Much of the early success of the town was due to the school established at that place by the Christian church. (See Ottumwa College.)

Ottumwa College.—This institution was projected by the Methodist Episcopal church of Ottumwa, Coffey county, about the beginning of the Civil war. An elevation known as "College Hill" was selected as a site and the corner-stone of the first building was laid with imposing ceremonies in 1862. At that time there was more of a rivalry among the various Protestant denominations than at present, and shortly after the corner-stone was laid the Christian church of Ottumwa, under the ministrations of such men as Jenks, Cox and McCombs, experienced a revival that won many of the Methodists from their original faith to the Christian church. The result was that the proposed college was transferred to the latter denomination.

In 1864 Rev. J. M. Rankin was placed at the head of the school and the pupils of school district No. 2 were sent to the college, the tuition being paid out of the public funds. This helped the college, but at the end of 1865 the college trustees informed the school board that the arrangement must cease. The board then erected a school building and employed Mr. Rankin as teacher. The college employed others and dragged along a precarious existence until the following year when it was closed. Rankin and Cox then moved to Burlington and Dr. David Gwin came to Ottumwa as the leading elder of the church. A rivalry quickly grew up between him and Dr. Jenks, the second elder, and both being physicians, it was perhaps natural that there should be some professional jealousy between them. Gwin and Jenks each tried to get hold of the school, and late in 1872 the former succeeded. He immediately turned it over to the church, a board of trustees was appointed, and arrangements were made to open the institution on the second Monday

in Sept., 1873, with John McCrocker as principal and his wife as assistant. In August the building was totally destroyed by fire—supposed to have been of incendiary origin—and Ottumwa College passed into history.

Oursler, a hamlet of Marion county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. between Marion and Florence, 4 miles southeast of Marion, the county seat, and 7 miles from Florence, from which place it receives mail by rural route.

Overbrook, one of the thriving towns of Osage county, is located in Elk township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles northeast of Lyndon, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the Citizen), a bank, telegraph and express offices, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, good schools and churches. It is one of the newer towns, having been founded in 1888. The population in 1910 was 575.

Overland Pony Express.—(See Pony Express.)

Oxford, one of the thriving towns of Sumner county, is located on the Arkansas river, the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads 13 miles east of Wellington. It has a bank, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper (the Register), a large number of retail establishments, good schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 624.

One of the first trading posts in the county was on the site of Oxford. The town was founded by a company of Osage City people in 1871. It entered the county seat fight, but was unsuccessful. The first printing press in the county was set up by the Oxford town company. Before that a postoffice had been established under the name of Napa-walla, with L. Binkley as postmaster. Another office was established with T. E. Clark as postmaster and the first one was discontinued. The first school district in the county as organized here in Jan., 1872, and Miss Minnie Whaley was the first teacher. Oxford was incorporated as a city of the third class in Oct., 1879. The following were the first officers: Mayor, B. F. Smith; police judge, Joseph Sleigh; city clerk, George T. Walton. The Sumner County Press, the first newspaper in the county, was started at this place in 1871.

Ozawkie (also spelled Osawkie), a village of Jefferson county, is located in Ozawkie township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles west of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It is on the Delaware river and is the oldest town of the county, having important historical connection with the territorial period of the state. It was the county seat until Oct., 1858. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1854, when the Dyer brothers opened a store and started a trading post on the old military road. During that same year William O. and H. B. Tebbs, R. McCauslin and Norris S. Knight came with their families. The next year the town was laid out and the sale of lots began, although it was more than two years before the lands were to be sold by the government

and clear titles could not be given. A sawmill and a number of business buildings of pretentious size were erected. A hotel was put up at a cost of several thousand dollars, in anticipation of the sale of lands, which it was hoped would make Ozawkie one of the leading cities of the territory. When the sale of lands was on thousands of people came to Ozawkie temporarily, and the big hotel and all the houses were filled, with many camping about on the prairies. Town lots sold for fabulously high prices and everything was booming. This gradually wore off and when the county seat was taken to Oskaloosa, Ozawkie's race was run, so far as being a city was concerned. At present it is just a prosperous little village, shipping farm produce and cattle to the markets. It has banking facilities and all the leading business activities are represented. It also has a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, and in 1910 reported a population of 300.

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Padilla, Francisco Juan De, a Franciscan friar and the first missionary to the Indians of Kansas, was a native of Andalusia, Spain. In early life he was a soldier, but exchanged the sword for the cassock and became an active member of the priesthood. He possessed talents of a high order, held several important positions in Old Mexico, and was at one time guardian of a convent at Jalisco. He was one of the four Franciscans who accompanied Coronado (q. v.) on his expedition to Quivira, and subsequently became a missionary to the Indians of that province. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether he remained among the Quivirans or went back to the tribe after returning to New Mexico with Coronado. Even Castaneda, the chronicler of the Coronado expedition, gives conflicting statements regarding the movements of Father Padilla. In one place he says: "A friar named Juan de Padilla remained in this province, together with a Spanish-Portuguese and a negro and a half-blood and some Indians from the province of Capothan (Capetlan), in New Spain. They killed the friar because he wanted to go to the province of the Guas, who were their enemies."

In another part of his narrative he says: "The general sent a company to escort them (the priests) as far as Cicuye, where Friar Luis stopped, while Friar Juan went on back to Quivira with the guides who had conducted the general," etc.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis found at Santa Fe an old manuscript which gave the following account of Father Padilla: "When Coronado returned to Mexico, he left behind him, among the Indians of Cibola, the father fray Francisco Juan de Padilla, the father fray Juan de la Cruz, and a Portuguese named Andres del Campo. Soon after the Spaniards departed, Padilla and the Portuguese set off in search of the country of the Grand Quivira, where the former understood there were innumerable souls to be saved. After traveling several days, they reached a large settlement in the Quivira country. The Indians came out to receive them

in battle array, when the friar, knowing their intentions, told the Portuguese and his attendants to take to flight, while he would await their coming, in order that they might vent their fury on him as they ran. The former took to flight, and placing themselves on a height within view, saw what happened to the friar. Padilla awaited their coming upon his knees, and when they arrived where he was they immediately put him to death. The same happened to Juan de la Cruz, who was left behind at Cibola, which people killed him. The Portuguese and his attendants made their escape, and ultimately arrived safely in Mexico, where he told what had occurred."

Prentis, in his History of Kansas, says Padilla was killed by the Quivirans "because he had left them and was on his way to spread religion to other tribes. Padilla ordered the few who were with him to escape, and kneeling, met the savage attack. Friendly Indians piled stones about his grave, making a crude monument, which stands, crowning the summit of a hill near Council Grove."

The monument mentioned by Prentis is about 10 feet high, 6 feet square at the base, and is constructed of loose, undressed stones. Father Padilla met his death in the fall of 1542, so that for more than three and a half centuries this rude structure, erected by the hands of uncivilized admirers, has stood as a silent witness to the fate of the first Christian martyr in Kansas.

Another monument to Father Padilla was erected in the city park at Herington, Dickinson county, at a cost of about \$500, and was dedicated on Oct. 26, 1904.

Padonia, one of the little towns of Brown county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 6 miles north of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a flour mill, a number of well stocked retail establishments, churches and schools, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 104. The town was named after Jesse Padon, who prior to 1862 lived in a log hut on the bank of the Walnut. The postoffice was established in 1857 with Orville Root as the first postmaster. The Padonia Town company built a school house in 1858.

Page, a village in Logan county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 12 miles north of Russell Springs, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, some general stores, etc. The population in 1910 was 75. The railroad name is Page City.

Palacky, a hamlet in Ellsworth county, is located 12 miles southwest of Ellsworth, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Holyrood, the nearest railroad station and shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 40.

Paleontology, the science of the ancient life that inhabited the earth, is the foundation upon which the geological history of the earth in a great part rests. By the aid of fossils, the remains of ancient life, the succession of rocks, their distribution and relations are determined. Kansas is famous as a region for fossils, and within the boundaries of the state varied and remarkable fossil records have been found. Accord-

ing to Zittel, the study of paleontology is carried on by means of fossils which are "all remains or traces of plants and animals which have lived before the beginning of the present geological period, and have been preserved in rocks."

The study of paleontology is closely allied with that of biology and geology. The rocks of the earth's crust are classified according to their periods of origin into four great groups, each of which represents an era of great duration, measured in millions of years. These eras are again divided into periods represented by systems of rock formation, thirteen of which are generally recognized, and the periods are likewise subdivided. Beginning at the top these eras and periods are as follows: Cenozoic era of mammals, divided into Quarternary and Tertiary periods; Mesozoic era of reptiles, divided into Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic periods; Palaeozoic era of invertebrates, divided into Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, Ordovician and Cambrian periods; Eozoic, and Azoic eras. With the exception of the last two eras at the bottom of the scale, from which no satisfactory fossil remains have been obtained, each of these divisions has been found to contain fossil organisms, peculiar to that system and era, entirely different from any other. These organisms in any system or geological formation constitute its fossil fauna, which furnishes a somewhat imperfect synopsis of the ancient life that inhabited the vicinity of the ocean, lake or land basin in which the system or formation originated. It has been discovered that formations of different ages contain greatly diverse fauna, but in a single formation the fauna in all portions of its area of distribution are the same in general character and thus serve to identify widely separated districts.

The earliest work with regard to fossils in Kansas was done in the western part of the state. The first person to make any systematic collection was the late Prof. B. F. Mudge, professor of geology at the Kansas State Agricultural College, who headed an expedition up the Republican and Solomon rivers in 1870. In Kansas the upper Cretaceous has been divided into the Fort Pierre, subdivided into Arickaree shales and Lisbon shales; Niobrara, subdivided into Peteranodon beds and Fort Hayes beds; Benton, subdivided into the upper and lower group; Dakota; Comanche; red beds and Permian. The richest fossil fields are found in the chalk beds of Rush county, the Niobrara chalk of Trego county and of Plumb creek, and the Fort Hayes beds of the Smoky Hill river in Gove county.

Birds are the rarest of vertebrate fossils, for although abundant they did not fall into such positions that they would easily fossilize. In the lower Cretaceous no birds are as yet known, and from the upper Cretaceous the only remains in America are from New Jersey and the Niobrara formations of Kansas and Wyoming. Of these, 20 of the best specimens came from Kansas, the first of which was discovered in 1870. One of the most important specimens was discovered by Prof. Mudge

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near Sugar Bowl mound in northwest Kansas in 1872, and large collections were made in this state in succeeding years.

The group of dinosaurs contains the largest land animals that ever existed, in some cases reaching such enormous proportions as to be almost incredible. The smallest were about the size of a cat, while the largest reached a length of 60 feet or more. These reptiles were not crawling animals, but walked erect, after the manner of a kangaroo. The dinosaurs ranged in time from the Triassic to the close of the Cretaceous. The single known dinosaur specimen from Kansas was discovered in 1872 in the Niobrara chalk of the Smoky Hill river.

The earliest fossil crocodiles are found in rocks of the Triassic age. But two specimens have been discovered in Kansas, one from the lower Cretaceous of Clark county and the other from the upper Cretaceous. More than a century ago the singular group of reptiles known as mosasaurs was discovered and Kansas has been the great collecting ground for them. The first specimen was discovered near Fort Wallace in 1868, since which time several hundred have been collected for the museum of the University of Kansas alone. Their geological range is confined exclusively to the upper Cretaceous. From the upper Cretaceous of Kansas alone, four genera and six species of turtles, all marine, are known, one from the Benton and the others from the Niobrara. The largest and also one of the most remarkable of these fossil turtles reaches a length of 12 or more feet, while the others are smaller, probably not more than 5 or 6 feet in length. Remains of turtles are frequent among the vertebrate fossils of all formations from the Triassic to the present time, and their distribution has been general, but as the specimens have been fragmentary, complete fossil specimens are rare. Turtles are usually divided into three suborders but all of the known fossil turtles from the Kansas Cretaceous belong to the cryptodira, or second suborder.

The remains of microscopic organisms found in the upper Cretaceous of Kansas are some of the most interesting and important fossils. Samples from six of the thirteen beds in the state have shown evidences of organic origin. Particular interest centers in the specimens obtained from the Niobrara group, the Kansas chalk having been investigated and discussed more than any other deposit. It was chalk from Kansas that first established the fact that such a formation existed in the United States. The fact that organic fossil remains existed in it was first proved in 1882. In size these minute organisms vary from 1-100th of an inch to 3 inches in their largest diameter and in their distribution are almost omnipresent, being found in nearly every body of water, salt or fresh, and at all depths. They were so numerous that extensive strata of rock are composed almost entirely of their remains. Their geological range is believed to be from the Silurian to the present time. They are called foraminifera, are nucleated, protoplasmic bodies invested with a shell, and are remarkable for variety and beauty of form.

The animal kingdom has been divided into eight subkingdoms; protozoa, coelenterata, echinodermata, vermes, molluscoidea, mollusca,

arthropoda and vertebrata. Seven of these comprise the invertebrate animals and the eighth, or last, the vertebrate. All of the subdivisions except the fifth are represented by fossil remains in the upper Cretaceous of Kansas. Four of the subkingdoms are represented in the Fort Benton, viz., the second, third, fourth, and sixth. The first three are represented by a single form, but the sixth or mollusca is represented by 18 genera and 40 species. The Niobrara fossils are numerous and varied, species belonging to the six of the invertebrate subkingdoms having been found, represented by about 12 genera and more than 30 species. In the lower horizon, that of the Fort Hayes limestone, fossils are not abundant. The Fort Pierre area of Kansas has not produced a great diversity of invertebrate forms. Fossils were collected at an early date from a Fort Pierre outcrop on Butte creek and on the north fork of the Smoky Hill river, in the eastern part of Wallace county, but no extensive Fort Pierre formation occur in Kansas except in Cheyenne county, where it has furnished 15 species.

The Carboniferous invertebrates are again classified under the subkingdoms. The foraminifera are an order of the class known as rhizopods, which means root-footed. They are very minute animals, resembling a glass of jelly full of bubbles. These animals are called foraminifera on account of the little holes in the shell. They lived in both fresh and salt water, but were much more numerous in the ocean, where, although so minute, their shells made up masses of deposits which became hardened into limestone extending over vast areas. The only foraminifera found in the rocks of eastern Kansas are what is often called "petrified wheat." Rocks of this formation are numerous and the layers of limestone made up of these shells vary from 2 to 10 feet in thickness and extend across the state from north to south. A second Carboniferous invertebrate is the spongiae, a loose collection of single cells, grouped into a mass, which forms a compound organism. The cells of a sponge are held together by horny needles, and the sponge of commerce is not the entire animal but only this skeleton, which is a network of these needles. In nearly almost all of the fossil sponges these fibers of the skeleton are found to be of lime or flint. Two kinds of fossil sponge has been found in Kansas, in the northwest part of Atchison county, western Doniphan county, and in eastern Brown county. They sometimes make up a limestone stratum 6 inches thick.

Corals, or anthozoa, are exclusively marine animals. The reef-building coral is only found in comparatively shallow water, while other forms are found much deeper. The fossil corals of Kansas are of the reef-building class and indicate that rocks in which they were formed were laid down in shallow water. At Fort Scott a stratum of limestone has been found almost entirely made up of coral.

Crinoidea were animals known as sea lillies or stone lillies. They are found at varying depths in the sea. During their geological time they were abundant and reached their highest development in the Carboniferous period. They were well adapted for preservation as fossils and

many specimens have been found. Usually the skeleton fell apart when the animal decayed so that an entire specimen is very rare, but masses of stone have been found made up entirely of the pieces of these animals, as they lived in colonies during geological time the same as today. In the Carboniferous and Triassic periods they were more abundant than at present. Specimens have been found in the upper coal measures of Topeka, the horizon of the Osage, and the upper coal measures of Kansas City, Kan., and Argentine.

Sea-urchins, sea-eggs and sea-dollars, or echinoidea, are animals that vary in form from spheres to discs and live in moderately shallow water, generally near oyster beds. Some bury themselves in the sand, others make holes in rocks, but all live in the sea. The only parts of the animal that fossilizes are the spines or plates, and at least four kinds have been found in Kansas rocks—in the upper coal measures of the Topeka limestone and the upper coal measures of the Deer creek limestone near Topeka.

Brachipods are small animals that in a way resemble clams in external appearance, with a two-valved shell, but internally their structure is very different, resembling worms. They are marine animals and usually live in shallow water. Their distribution has been given as follows: "shore zone, or the beach between high and low tide marks; the shallow water zone, or water to a depth of 90 feet; moderately deep zone, or water from 90 to 300 feet deep; the deep zone, or water from 300 to 1,668 feet deep; and the very deep zone, or water from 1,668 to 17,670 feet or three and a half miles deep." In each zone there are species which are not found in the others, though some are common to two or more zones. One hundred and fifty-eight forms of brachipods are known, and these form but a remnant of what was once one of the most abundant and varied classes of animals of their size, for the fossil species already discovered number 6,000, nearly 2,000 of which are represented in American rocks. They are some of the earliest fossils of which there is a record and reached their height in the earliest part of geological time. About 125 species are known to belong to the Cambrian, or earliest period of which there is any definite knowledge of life. During the Devonian period they reached their highest numbers, with about 1,400 species. At the close of the Paleozoic era they fell to less than 100 species. In Kansas they have been found in the upper and lower coal measures of Kansas City, Topeka, Burlingame, Rosedale, Lansing, Leavenworth county, the Wabaunsee formation, Blue Mound, near Manhattan, Eudora, Grand Summit, Cambridge in Cowley county, Fort Scott, Lawrence, Carbondale, Olathe, Lecompton, Beaumont, Geary county, Osage county, Anderson county, Alma, Marysville and generally throughout the coal measures of the state.

Mussels, clams and oysters, properly called pelecypods, are animals that live both in fresh and salt water. They are covered by a shell made up of two halves; the hard part of the animal or this shell, is all that is preserved in the rocks. Fossil remains of these animals have been found

in the upper coal measures at Topeka, Lawrence, Turner, Eudora, Wabunsee county, Leavenworth county, Wyandotte county, Lecompton, Cowley county, Anderson county, and at Cherryvale, Elmout, Iola and Grant Summit.

Cretaceous fishes have three divisions—selachians, pycnodonts and teleosts—which are also subdivided. Under selachians are included the myliobatidae, or upper Cretaceous selachians; scyllidae from the lower Cretaceous; lamnidae from the lower Cretaceous and Niobrara; and the corax, confined entirely to the Cretaceous. The pycnodontae are subdivided into pycnodonts, found in the Jurassic, Cretaceous and Eocene deposits and lepidosteidae not found in Kansas. The living members of the myliobatidae are the sea devils, many of which attain an enormous size. One species of this fish has been found in the Kansas Cretaceous, occurring only in the Niobrara beds. The scyllidae are a family of small sharks, occurring in the lower Cretaceous, but the only fossil remains consist of teeth, about 80 of which were collected near Castle Rock in Trego county. A single tooth of large size was taken from the Cretaceous of the Smoky Hill river and another series, 110 in number, were found in the Niobrara chalk of that river. Other specimens have been found at Walnut creek, probably of the Benton horizon, in Ellsworth county from the Benton Cretaceous of Salt creek, some in Russell county, and some from the lower Cretaceous in various places.

The lamnidae include the largest sharks, which are represented by a number of living species at the present time. Their teeth are commonly found in the Cretaceous deposits of Kansas, but as the teeth of one fish vary greatly in size and shape it is difficult to determine the forms. One nearly complete dentition has been found of the most common species of the family in Kansas. The teeth of this fish come from the Kansas Niobrara or the Benton Cretaceous. Specimens have also been collected from the lower Cretaceous (Kiowa shales) in Clark county.

The genus corax is confined to the Cretaceous and is not well known, but isolated teeth have been found in the Niobrara Cretaceous of the Smoky Hill valley and one isolated tooth was found in the Niobrara of Kansas. Specimens have also been collected from the lower Benton of Ellsworth county and near Marquette.

The remains of the peculiar group of glanoid fishes, known as pycnodontae, have been found in the Jurassic, Cretaceous and Eocene deposits. They are small fishes oval in shape. Some specimens have been found in the Kiowa shales near Belvidere, and there is one specimen of the lepidosteidae, from the Kiowa shales, but it was not found in Kansas.

The teleostei is an order that embraces the most generalized type of bony fishes, and are among the most abundant fossils obtained from the chalk of western Kansas, usually in an excellent state of preservation. In size they range from nearly 20 feet to small fish of less than a foot in length. They are found most abundantly in the Niobrara group because the conditions that prevailed at that time were more favorable for fos-

silization, although they were no more abundant then than during the Fort Pierre and Fox Hill time which followed. Several families are included under this head. The ichthyodectidae family embrace some of the largest physostomous fishes of the Cretaceous period of North America, and from the size of the jaws it is supposed that they rivaled the mosasaurs, at least the smaller ones, in strength and ferocity. Remains of this fish have been found in the Cretaceous deposits of Kansas. The second family is the sauredontidae, which resembles the ichthyodectidae of the known American species. Specimens have been found in the Niobrara Cretaceous of western Kansas. Remains of the stratiodontidae, or third family, have been taken from the Niobrara Cretaceous of Graham county, the Fort Pierre and the Lisbon shales of Logan county. The osteoglossidae, the fourth family, is described from remains taken from the Niobrara Cretaceous of western Kansas. The fifth family, called salmonidae, bear a superficial resemblance to some of the mosasaurs and have been found in the Niobrara Cretaceous in the western part of the state. Some of the finest specimens were found isolated in the Butte creek region of Logan county. Remains of the genus pachycormidae, the sixth family, came from the Benton, Niobrara, and Fort Pierre groups. The clupeidae, or seventh family, are closely related to the two families above and resemble them, being found in relatively the same localities. The enchodontidae, or eighth family, includes fishes with laterally compressed bodies. Fossil remains are found in the Niobrara Cretaceous in Kansas. The horizon of the dercetididae is the Niobrara Cretaceous of the Smoky Hill river, where specimens have been collected. Of the tenth family, called mugilidae, only three specimens have been secured in Kansas, of which two came from the Benton Cretaceous.

Kansas has some of the richest fossil fields in the United States; specimens of many species have been preserved in the museums of the state university and the state agricultural college, which are of great value to the students of geology and paleontology. Not only have the state museums been supplied from these fields, but the museums all over the country have Kansas specimens. (See Kansas Geological Survey, vols. viii and ix.

Palco, an incorporated city of the third class in Rooks county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., 20 miles southwest of Stockton, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), 3 elevators, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 279.

Palermo, one of the early river front towns of Doniphan county, is located in Marion township 8 miles southeast of Troy, the county seat, and about 3 miles from Wathena, from which place it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 279. Being on the Missouri river and at the mouth of Walnut creek, Palermo was an important point before the railroads were built.

Palmer, a town in Washington county, is located in Sherman township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 14 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat. It has a bank, an opera house, a weekly newspaper (the Index), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 is given as 400.

Pana, a country postoffice in Stanton county, is located in Roanoke township 12 miles southeast of Johnson, the county seat, and about 35 miles south of Syracuse, the nearest shipping point.

Panics.—Since 1837 periods of financial stringency and industrial depression have occurred about once every ten years, and many people have come to look upon these disturbances as an inevitable concomitant of our economic system. The panic of 1837 was before Kansas came into existence as an independent political organization. Some attribute this panic to President Jackson's opposition to the Bank of the United States, but it is worthy of note that the banks of England and Ireland were also affected, and in an investigation that followed in England it developed that speculation was the principal cause, the "three W's"—the house of Wilson, Wildes and Wiggins—having been especially active in exploiting prices of cotton, etc., and at the same time carrying on irregular deals in financial circles.

If a panic was due in 1847 it was probably "side-tracked" by the War with Mexico, but in 1857 there was a financial crisis of widespread proportions. At that time Kansas was in the throes of the border war, her industries not having yet become sufficiently developed to feel the stress of the depression. The Civil war, from 1861 to 1865, delayed the decennial panic until 1873. Immediately following the war the country plunged into an era of wild speculation. Corporations were promoted, towns were projected all over the West, prices of real estate soared beyond the reach of the average individual, and fictitious values attached to almost every commodity. The panic was precipitated by the failure of the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, on Sept. 18, 1873. The Credit Mobilier was organized in 1863, right in the midst of the war. It was a company for facilitating the construction of public works, but in 1867 the charter was transferred to a company that had been organized for the purpose of building the Pacific railroad. The capital was increased and the work of construction was sublet to the old Credit Mobilier company, to which Jay Cooke & Co. made large loans on its bonds. An investigation later showed that much of the stock of the Credit Mobilier company was held by members. The exposure and the failure of Cooke started a panic that extended to all parts of the country. Great excitement prevailed in all the principal cities, but the failures were greatest in the East. Just as affairs were beginning to look brighter the failure of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, a firm that had extensive business relations with the South and West, started fresh trouble, the cities of Memphis, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga., being the worst affected.

Concerning the panic in Kansas, Hazelrigg's history says: "Banks

suspended in several cities, and hundreds of persons were involved in the severest distress. The depression resulting from the panic was felt by all classes, and, for a time threatened to affect materially the prosperity of the state." The panic was perhaps more keenly felt in Leavenworth than in any other Kansas city. Shortly after the failure of Henry Clews & Co. the St. Louis banks resorted to clearing house certificates instead of paying out currency. The Union, and the Manufacturers' national banks of Chicago failed on Sept. 26, when several of the Leavenworth banking institutions entered into an agreement to "suspend payment by currency or exchange until further notice." Some of the banks reopened on the 30th and some never resumed business. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas lost heavily by the failure of the First national bank of Washington.

The country had scarcely recovered from the effects of the crisis of 1873 when another period of depression came. Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia says: "The panic was due to a variety of causes, none of which was entirely controllable. It may be said to have been the natural result of the inflation which began with 1878 and ended by the middle of 1881." A year before the actual commencement of the panic, business men all over the country intuitively became more conservative. Merchants and manufacturers bought goods and materials in small quantities for immediate demand; bankers were careful to scrutinize collateral offered for loans, and "retrenchment" appeared to be the universal watchword. The Marine national bank of New York closed its doors on May 5, 1884, and this suspension was quickly followed by the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, the death of Gen. Grant being no doubt hastened by this catastrophe. Other New York banks followed, and in ten days the panic was on in earnest. The failures of the year amounted to about \$240,000,000, but a majority of them were purely financial, and many were the direct consequence of stock speculation. A few merchants and manufacturers failed, but the panic was by no means a commercial or industrial crisis. Fortunately the West and South were not seriously affected and in a few months business was practically in its normal condition in those sections. The failure of Donell, Lawson & Simpson of New York, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., inflicted some temporary distress in Kansas, where the firm had large liabilities.

Soon after the presidential election of 1892 a feeling of general distrust seemed to pervade the business circles of the country, and those pessimistically inclined began to foretell another panic. Financiers insisted that the unsettled conditions were due to the Sherman silver law, which many of the newspapers urged Congress to repeal. But Congress adjourned without doing so and matters grew worse. The \$100,000,000 gold reserve maintained by an unwritten law of the treasury department for the redemption of United States notes was depleted by withdrawals of gold for export until it was but little over \$80,000,000. President Cleveland called the 53d Congress to meet in special session on Aug. 7, 1893, and urged the repeal of the Sherman law to protect the gold

reserve. This was done, but not until after the reserve had been diminished as above stated. The panic reached Kansas City, Mo., about the middle of July, before the special session of Congress was convened. On July 14 one of the largest and oldest national banks in the city was forced to close its doors. Telegrams were rushed to banks in other cities for assistance. The bank opened for business the following day, but the feeling of uncertainty awakened by its temporary suspension led to runs upon several banks about the mouth of the Kaw that resulted in their failure. One of the consequences of the depression was the Commonwealth Army (q. v.) of 1894.

Owing to the almost phenomenal power of recuperation of the American people—the spirit that is not easily discouraged—the country quickly recovered from the effects of the panic, and the people enjoyed an uninterrupted era of prosperity until some New York speculators brought about the little flurry in financial and industrial circles in Oct., 1907.

Pansy, a hamlet in the extreme northwestern part of Franklin county, is located in the valley of Appanoose creek about 3 miles northeast of Michigan, the nearest railroad station, and 7 miles northwest of Pomona, from which it has rural free delivery.

Paola, the county seat of Miami county, is situated near the geographical center of the county on elevated ground between Bull and Wea creeks. The town was laid out in the spring of 1855 and incorporated by the legislative session of that year. It was named in honor of Baptiste Peoria, one of the first settlers, the Indian pronunciation of his name being Paola. The town company was composed of Baptiste Peoria, Isaac Jacobs, A. M. Coffey and David Lykins, and others, and was authorized to acquire any amount of land "not exceeding 600 acres." The first board of trustees consisted of B. P. Campbell, Peter Potts, William A. Heiskell, Isaac Jacobs, William H. Lebow and Baptiste Peoria. The company acquired title to about 400 acres of land and divided it into 72 shares. In June, 1857, Baptiste Peoria was elected president of the town company, and A. J. Shannon agent and secretary. After 1858, until the expiration by limitation of the charter, which had been granted for ten years, no other meeting of the town company was held. W. R. Wagstaff was appointed trustee and had control until all the property was sold. S. P. Boone built the first house, a Mr. White the second, and Cyrus Shaw opened a store in Dec., 1855, in the third building, which was erected by the town company. Subsequently the company built a hotel on the site of their first building. The first school in the town was opened in the fall of 1856, with May Williams as teacher.

At the close of 1855 Paola contained about 30 inhabitants, but the border troubles retarded the growth of the town. By 1859 peace was again established and the prospects of Paola looked brighter, when the whole territory suffered from the drought of 1860 (See Droughts), and the next year the Civil war broke out, which kept things practically at a standstill four years. During this time neither person nor property was

considered safe in the border counties, because of the threatened invasions of the Confederates and the raids of the bushwhackers from Missouri. Few people were added to the population and it was not until the close of hostilities and the prospect of a railroad that the town began to improve.

In 1860, under special charter from the legislature, Paola was organized as a city of the third class. This form of government was continued until 1862, when it was organized as a city of the second class. In 1872 a fine school building was erected at a cost of \$65,000, but with the growth of population it grew too small, and a fine new one was erected with as excellent equipment as any high school in the eastern part of the state.

Paola has always been the county seat, made such by the act creating the county, and only one vote was ever taken upon changing the location. That was in 1858, when Osawatomic was the principal competitor. In the election Indianapolis cast its vote for Paola, and there the seat of justice has remained.

No railroads were built into Paola until the early '70s, although roads were proposed in 1869. At the present time it has excellent shipping and transportation facilities, provided by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and it is an important shipping center for the rich agricultural district by which it is surrounded. Religion came hand in hand with education, the Methodist Episcopal church having been placed upon the Stanton circuit in 1858 and remained there until 1864, when a local church organization was perfected. The Baptist church was established in 1860; the Catholic church may be regarded as the continuation of the Catholic mission established among the New York Indians in 1845, but no church was erected until 1860. These were followed by other denominations. The first newspaper in Paola was the Miami Republican, which first appeared on Aug. 18, 1866. The Western Spirit made its initial appearance on June 14, 1871, and is the leading paper of the town and county at the present time. The population in 1910 was 3,207.

Paradise, a town in Russell county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of Russell, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 200.

Parallel, a hamlet in Washington county, is located 20 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, and 9 miles south of Barnes, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 16.

Pardee, one of the oldest settlements of Atchison county, is located in the southern part of the county, about 3 miles south of Farmington, the nearest railroad point, and 10 miles southwest of Atchison. The first settler was Caleb May, who located there in Oct., 1854, and was president of the town company which had the site surveyed in the

spring of 1857. It was named in honor of Rev. Pardee Butler (q. v.), who preached the first sermon there in the winter of 1857. The post-office, which had been established at Ocena in 1855, was moved to Pardee in 1858, at about the time that the first store was opened. In 1874 a mill was erected and at that time there were 2 stores, 2 churches and a population of about 100, but as no railroad was ever built to the town it never grew up to the expectations of its founders.

Pardons, Board of.—The first action taken in the State of Kansas with regard to pardoning convicts in the penal institutions of the state, was in 1868, when the governor was given power to pardon any person convicted in any court in the state, against any law thereof, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the pardon. The act provided that no pardon could be granted until notice of it had been given for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the person was convicted. The pardon was required to be in writing, and at each session of the legislature the governor was required to send a list to both the house and senate of all persons pardoned by him since the preceding session. The governor also had the power to pardon a convict for good conduct, not more than ten days before the expiration of his term, without the notice provided in case of other pardons.

Up to 1885 the pardoning power was vested in the governor alone, but on Feb. 27 of that year the legislature passed an act "creating a board of pardons," to be appointed by the governor and to consist of three persons, at least one of whom was a lawyer, to hold office at the pleasure of the governor. The board was required to meet at least four times a year at the capitol building in Topeka, to consider the advisability of pardoning any convict in the state penal institutions, or commuting the sentence in cases referred to them by the governor or the physicians of the institutions. All applications for pardon were to be referred to the board, which inquired into the facts and made a report to the governor of its decision with regard to pardoning or commuting the sentence of a prisoner.

Any vacancies on the board were to be filled by the governor, who was authorized to convene the board in special session whenever he believed the interests of justice required it. At any time, the board of pardons could recommend the pardon of a convict without a petition, but in such case the governor was required to give notice of it for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county where the conviction took place, before the pardon was granted.

Each member of the board received \$5.00 for each day actually engaged and also for all traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. The clerical duties of the board were performed by the private secretary of the governor. After the creation of the board great care was taken in the pardoning of convicts, but in 1897 the legislature failed to make an appropriation for the board, the members of which declined to serve without remuneration, and it ceased to exist "for want of funds."

In many cases before the board of pardons was created the exercise of the pardoning power was looked upon as an act of personal favor by the governor. The value of the investigation and advice of such a tribunal as the board of pardons has changed this view and it is sufficient to say that time and experience fully demonstrate the wisdom of the creation of such a tribunal.

Paris Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Park, a village in Gove county, is located in Payne township on the Union Pacific R. R., 13 miles northeast of Gove, the county seat. It has an express office, a money order postoffice with one rural route, 2 elevators and half a dozen stores. The population in 1910 was 60. The town was established in the latter '70s under the name of Buffalo Park, which is its present railroad name. It is the oldest town in the county and in 1880 was quite a flourishing little city with a newspaper.

Parker, an incorporated town of Linn county, is situated in the northwest portion on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. It has a bank, several general stores, an implement house, a lumber yard, and is the shipping and supply point for a rich agricultural country. There are express and telegraph facilities, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, schools and churches, and in 1910 it had a population of 398.

Parkerville, an incorporated city of the third class in Morris county, is located in Parker township on the Neosho river and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 12 miles northwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 157. Parkerville was incorporated in 1871 and began a spirited contest to become the county seat. The first trustees were, C. G. Parker, J. A. Rodgers, G. W. Clark, H. Daniels and W. M. Thomas, the incorporators of the town. The next spring an election was held for town officers and J. A. Wallace was chosen the first mayor.

Parnell, a village of Atchison county, is situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 7 miles southwest of Atchison. It has a money order postoffice and is a shipping point of some importance. In 1910 it had a population of 12.

Parrott, Marcus J., member of Congress, was born at Hamburg, S. C., Oct. 27, 1828, but his parents removed to Dayton, Ohio, when he was a small boy. His father was of Quaker, anti-slavery ancestry, who moved into Ohio to escape the influences of that institution. Marcus received his education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1849. After completing his collegiate course he studied law and began practice in Ohio. He entered actively into politics there and was elected representative to the state legislature in 1853. In 1855 he came to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he soon became a prominent figure in the political life of the territory. In 1856 he succeeded John W. Whitfield as delegate in Congress, being the first Free State delegate from this territory, and was reelected in 1858. Mr. Parrott

failed to distinguish himself, as his friends confidently expected, and at the first election of senators he was a candidate, but was defeated by Samuel C. Pomeroy. In 1862 and again in 1864 he was a candidate for Congress on the "Union ticket" and was both times defeated. In 1872 he joined the "Liberals" but was again defeated. After this defeat he became a Democrat. About 1878 Mr. Parrott was found to be suffering from softening of the brain. He died at the home of his sister at Dayton, Ohio, in Nov., 1879.

Parsons, the largest city of Labette county and one of the most important ones in southeastern Kansas, is located in the northern part of the county, at the junction of two lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads. It is a progressive city, having several miles of paved streets, a fine water system, good fire and police departments, modern hotel accommodations, electricity, natural gas for lighting, heating and commercial purposes, 4 banks, 2 daily and weekly newspapers, 2 weeklies, feed and flour mills, ice and cold storage plants, foundry, corset factory, creamery, planing mills, cider mills, and establishments for the manufacture of cigars, mattresses, cornices, skirts, brooms, etc. The offices and repair shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company are located here, as is the state hospital for epileptics. Coal, building stone, natural gas and oil are found in the vicinity. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with 8 rural routes. The population in 1910 was 12,463.

The city was located in 1870 and named in honor of Levi Parsons, president of the Neosho division of the Missouri Pacific R. R. The following men were members of the town company: R. S. Stevens, president; O. B. Gunn, H. D. Minck, A. D. Jaynes, J. R. Barrett and N. S. Goss. The news that a town was to be established brought people to this point by hundreds. They came in wagons, slept in tents, and by the time the company's books were opened for the sale of lots the prospects were so good that the first lot was sold for \$500. The town of Ladore, Neosho county, which had at that time about 1,000 inhabitants, was moved bodily to Parsons. The towns of Montana, also in Neosho county, and Labette contributed a portion of the population. The lots were placed on the market in March, 1871, and the next month Parsons was incorporated as a city of the third class. Willard Davis was the first mayor, and the first council consisted of J. I. Plato, Abraham Carey, W. W. Dana, J. W. Rhodus and Charles Watson. Two years later it became a city of the second class. The growth of the city was such that inside of ten years it had a population of 6,500 and over 100 business establishments.

The Parsons Sun, a newspaper which is still running under that name, was established in 1871. The first school was taught and the first church was established in that year. Henry F. Baker was the first hotel keeper, and Jacob McLoughlin put up the first building suitable for a hotel. Sipple Bros. & E. K. Currant opened the first grocery store.

Dr. T. L. Warren was the first physician. The first marriage was between Thomas Deckery and Mary J. Kinnison, and the first birth was that of Parsons Dana, in 1871. The library association was organized in 1871. "The Banking House of Angell Mathewson" was started the same year and continued until succeeded in 1872 by the First National bank. The telephone system, the waterworks, and the gas mains were all added to the improvements of the town in 1882; the sewer system was put in during the year 1885, and electric lights were added two years later. Macadamizing the streets began in 1878. The railroad shops were located here in 1873. The business streets were paved in 1878, and a park laid off and improvements begun in 1881. In 1880 a military company, known as the Parsons Light Guard, was organized. Numerous literary and educational societies were organized in the '70s and '80s.

Partridge, a thriving little town of Reno county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads in Center township, 11 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is an important shipping point for grain, live stock and produce, has a bank, an elevator, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. It was laid out early in 1886 and was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1906. The population according to the census of 1910, was 246.

Pate, Henry C., who was leader of a gang of border ruffians during the territorial struggles, was a newspaper correspondent and was particularly bitter in his denunciations of the free-state advocates. He commanded a detachment of the territorial militia which was organized under Gov. Shannon's call, most of this militia being composed of citizens of Southern states. Pate was more of a braggart than a warrior, and at the battle of Black Jack, June 2, 1856, surrendered without much resistance. He was released by Col. E. V. Sumner on the 8th. In the following September he again became warlike and wrote to Gov. Geary that he would organize and command the settlers of Lykins (Miami) county, "for the protection of the polls," if the governor would give him a commission. To this proposal Gov. Geary responded as follows: "While thanking you most kindly for your suggestions and for your friendly offer, I have made every necessary arrangement to protect the bona fide citizens of this territory in the exercise of their right of suffrage."

This was not to Pate's liking. It was not the "bona fide" settlers he wanted to protect, but the voters who would come over from Missouri to carry the election, as they had done on previous occasions. Finding that the governor would not aid his scheme, he dropped out of Kansas affairs. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed in the spring of 1864 in a fight between Sheridan's cavalry and the Confederate cavalry under Stuart.

Pathfinder, The.—(See Fremont, John C.)

Patrol Guard.—After the Cheyenne raid of 1878, the people in the western counties of Kansas, fearing another invasion, insisted that the state authorities should adopt some measures for their protection. As a result of the agitation the legislature of 1879 appropriated \$20,000 as a military contingent fund, "to be placed at the disposal of the governor, and to be used at his discretion, for the purpose of protecting the settlers on the frontier against Indian depredations," and the governor was required to submit a full report to the next session of the legislature.

Soon after the passage of the act, Gov. St. John instructed Adjt.-Gen. P. S. Noble to organize a military company to patrol the frontier. A company was accordingly organized early in April, with the following officers: Captain, J. H. Hibbetts; first sergeant, John J. Webber; second sergeant, F. L. McIntyre; third sergeant, J. W. McWilliams; fourth sergeant, John McGrath; quartermaster sergeant, N. P. Dawson; saddle sergeant, E. M. Dixon; surgeon, Dr. C. T. Rigg; corporals, Albert Russell, F. D. Place, Lee Copes and D. B. Howland. A complete roster of the guard, as reported by the adjutant-general, shows the following privates: L. D. Collier, Charles Coffin, J. W. Chambers, E. H. Copes, Joseph Curry, W. O. Cochran, William Ditto, J. B. Elmore, J. F. Grismore, C. F. Gatliff, J. C. Gowdy, N. W. Hall, Frank Herbert, H. J. Hiatt, J. S. Lane, C. A. Martin, F. Meacham, Mike Meagher, C. J. Mullis, W. L. Parker, M. G. Potter, N. D. Settle, W. T. Slatten, Charles Smith, M. Thompson, Charles Warren, Walter Walker, W. P. White, G. R. Wheeler and C. A. Zapp.

On April 28, 1879, the entire company of 40 officers and men went into camp on the line between Kansas and the Indian Territory, about 35 miles southwest of Medicine Lodge, and from that time until November they were engaged in patrolling the border from Barber county west to the state line of Colorado. The men composing the guard were selected for their reliability and power of physical endurance. Most of them had seen service in the Union army during the Civil war. They were equipped with good horses and saddles and were armed with Peabody-Martini carbines and Colt's revolvers, both of 45 caliber. C. M. Scott, a man who knew the Indians well, was employed as an extra scout—a sort of secret agent—to stay in front and by keeping watch on the movements of the Indians be in a position to give warning to the patrol. By autumn the Indian scare was over and on Nov. 15, 1879, the guard was mustered out. In his message to the legislature of 1881 Gov. St. John reviewed the work of the company. (See St. John's Administration.)

Patrons of Husbandry.—At the close of the great Civil war in 1865 the agricultural interests of the country were in anything but a prosperous condition. In the West the farmers were struggling to find a market for their surplus products, but found a serious obstacle in the high freight rates charged by the railroad companies. In the Northwestern states many of the farms were mortgaged, the price of agricultural implements and the freight rates were high, and at the end of each

year the average farmer was little if any better off than he had been at the beginning. In the South the country had been devastated by four years of conflict, the farmers were poor and discouraged, the freed negroes showed little inclination to work, and efficient labor was exceedingly difficult to obtain. Letters from all parts of the country came pouring into the agricultural department at Washington, begging for relief. William Saunders, of that department, suggested organization of the farmers, and O. H. Kelley, an attache of the department, was sent on a tour of investigation through the Southern states. Upon his return to Washington he gave his indorsement to Mr. Saunders' idea and suggested a secret society as having more attractions than an open organization.

Mr. Kelley, J. R. Thompson and W. M. Ireland, all prominent members of the Masonic fraternity; Rev. A. B. Grosh, a high official in the Odd Fellows; Rev. John Trimble and Mr. Saunders set themselves to work to evolve a ritual for a secret order, and on Aug. 5, 1867, completed the ceremony of initiation for the first degree. As yet no name for the organization had been selected. Mr. Saunders made a trip to the West, taking a copy of the first degree ritual with him, and succeeded in interesting a number of prominent agriculturists in the work. The ritual for the other degrees was completed in due time, and on Dec. 4, 1867, a number of persons met in Mr. Saunders' office in Washington and organized the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with the following officers: William Saunders, master; J. R. Thompson, lecturer; Anson Bartlett, overseer; William Muir, steward; O. H. Kelley, secretary; William M. Ireland, treasurer; Edward P. Faris, gatekeeper; Rev. A. B. Grosh, chaplain.

The "Declaration of Principles" set forth that "Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry: United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind." Then follows a long list of specific objects, the principal of which were: "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and coöperation; to reduce our expenses, both individual and coöperate; to avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange; to endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambitions."

The preamble to the constitution declared that "The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power. To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is frag-

mentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

The plan of organization provided for four degrees in the local or subordinate societies, which were to be called "granges"; a fifth degree was to constitute the state grange, and the sixth and seventh degrees the national grange. The motto adopted by the national grange at the time of its organization was: "In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

On Jan. 1, 1868, Master Saunders sent out a circular to a large number of intelligent farmers in various parts of the country, but for a time the order made slow progress. Mr. Kelley, who owned a farm in Minnesota and was a resident of that state, resigned his position in the postoffice department, to which he had been transferred, and started out to organize granges, with the understanding that he was to receive a salary of \$2,000 a year, provided he collected enough in organization fees to pay it. During the month of April, 1868, he organized four granges, and then went to Minnesota, where he organized six more, remaining in that state until Jan. 1, 1871, pushing the work with all the vigor possible.

In the meantime Master Saunders and his associates had been devoting their attention to the Southern states, where a number of the leading citizens had become interested in the order. When Mr. Kelley returned to Washington in Jan., 1871, about 90 subordinate and three state granges were in existence. During the year 1871 some 125 subordinate granges were established, and from that time the growth of the order was more rapid. By 1876 there were about 30,000 subordinate granges with nearly 2,500,000 members. By organization the farmers of the country had been able to secure a better rating on their grain—which dealers had been in the habit of classifying as No. 2 or No. 3, no matter how good it might be—and also to secure a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the price of agricultural implements, sewing machines, etc.

The first grange in Kansas was organized at Hiawatha, Brown county, in April, 1872. A little later Osage Grange was organized in Crawford county, and by the close of the year there were nine granges in the state, but during the winter the cause languished and many of the members became discouraged. A new impetus was given to the movement by a call for a meeting at Lawrence on July 30, 1873, for the purpose of organizing a state grange. Between the time the call was issued and the date of the meeting, several new local granges formed at least a tentative organization, so that on July 30 sixty counties were represented at Lawrence and the secretary of the meeting reported 975

granges in the state, either fully or partially organized, with a total membership of over 27,000. A state grange was organized with T. G. Boling as master; M. E. Hudson, overseer; John Boyd, lecturer; E. D. Smith, steward; J. B. Richey, assistant steward; W. S. Hanna, chaplain; H. H. Angell, treasurer; G. W. Spurgeon, secretary; C. W. Lawrence, gatekeeper; Mrs. Mattie Morris, Ceres; Mrs. M. H. Charles, Flora; Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, Pomona; Mrs. Jennie D. Richie, lady assistant steward; F. H. Dumbauld, W. P. Popenoe and J. B. Schaeffer, executive committee.

The following year (1874) "The Patrons' Hand Book" was issued by J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, giving the constitution and by-laws of the national and state granges, together with many facts concerning the aims and purposes of the order. This hand book says: "In the business phase of the grange a new education is given the farmers. The subjects of coöperation, purchase of supplies and materials, sale of produce and stock are receiving attention they should have gotten generations ago. Millions of dollars will be saved to the Patrons of Husbandry through their coöperative efforts and purchasing and selling through their business agencies. This influence will break up the present oppressive, grasping combinations, and result in a general good. The 1,200 granges in Kansas today represent a membership of over 30,000 citizens in earnest to help themselves. It is their sacred duty to protect their order from the encroachments of designing politicians and prevent the order now doing such noble service from being prostituted for base personal and political purposes. . . . We say to the great army of Patrons, take courage at the great results already achieved and so labor that in the next generation our sons and daughters may not be known as the 'hewers of wood and the drawers of water.'"

It was one of the fundamental principles of the order that it should take no part in politics, Article 5 of the Declaration of Principles of the national grange declaring that "We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, national, state or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor ever discuss their merits in its meetings."

Although there are still numerous granges of the Patrons of Husbandry scattered over the country, the order is far less active than it was in the latter '70s, and it is quite possible that the organic provision prohibiting political action or discussion is in some degree responsible for the lack of interest in recent years. The organization of the Farmers' Alliance (q. v.), which became an aggressive factor in the politics of the nation, doubtless had much to do with the decline of the "Grange Movement" by drawing into its ranks the large number of farmers who believed that the salvation and perpetuation of the agricultural interests must depend upon laws to encourage the industry, and

that political action was necessary, in order to elect men who would enact the required legislation.

Patterson, a hamlet in Harvey county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in Lake township, 20 miles southwest of Newton, the county seat. It has an express office and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 30.

Pauline, a hamlet in Shawnee county, is located in Topeka township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles from Topeka, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 40.

Pavilion, a hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located 7 miles north of Alma, the county seat, 4 miles from Wabaunsee, the nearest shipping point, and 6 miles south of Wamego in Pottawatomie county, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Pawnee.—The old town of Pawnee, where the first territorial legislature was convened in 1855, was located in a beautiful valley, just east of the Fort Riley military reservation. It was laid out in the fall of 1854, Col. Montgomery, the commander of the post at Fort Riley, being the chief promoter of the enterprise. There is abundant evidence that the town was established with the knowledge and consent of the national authorities at Washington, but when Gov. Reeder took shares in the town company and issued his proclamation for the legislature to meet there, the pro-slaveryites became dissatisfied, because such action removed the seat of government so far from the border that they could not conveniently control the affairs of the territory. Holloway says that Jefferson Davis, who was then secretary of war, "on receiving complaints from Missouri, caused another military commission to make a survey, which again reported One Mile creek as the eastern boundary of the reserve. A map of this survey was prepared and sent to the department, with red lines showing where the boundaries would be to exclude Pawnee. The secretary of war, seeing the town still excluded, took a pen and drew a red line around it, and wrote on it, 'Accepted with the red lines,' took it to the president and secured his signature to it. He then issued orders for the removal of the inhabitants from that part of the reserve."

When it became known that the legislature would be convened at Pawnee, immigration turned in that direction. Several hotels were started for the accommodation of the members of the legislature and visitors, a large warehouse and a number of stores and dwellings were erected, so that by the time Davis' order was issued, Pawnee was a town of some importance. The order was not enforced until late in the fall of 1855, when Maj. Cook and about 1,000 dragoons arrived at Fort Riley from Texas, charged with the duty of removing the settlers. Some of the people left peaceably, but others refused to vacate and their houses were torn down by the troops.

Thus it was that the town of Pawnee, which the founders hoped to see the capital of Kansas, was "wiped off the map" for political reasons,



while other towns laid out under similar circumstances were permitted to grow and flourish. To quote again from Holloway: "At Leavenworth the town was laid off and settled contrary to the most sacred treaties, but all such irregular proceedings were 'winked at,' because the leading property holders were pro-slavery men." (See also the articles on Capital and Reeder's administration.)

Pawnee County, in the western part of the state, is the fourth county north of the Oklahoma line and the fifth east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Rush and Barton counties; on the east by Barton and Stafford; on the south by Stafford and Edwards, and on the west by Hodgeman and Ness. The county was created in 1867 and named for the Pawnee Indians. As originally defined the boundaries were as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west intersects the 4th standard parallel; thence south to the 5th standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 21 west; thence north to the 4th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

The present boundaries were fixed in 1873. Gov. James M. Harvey issued the proclamation organizing the county on Nov. 4, 1872. It provided for a temporary county seat at Larned and appointed the following officers: County clerk, D. A. Bright; commissioners, A. H. Boyd, George B. Cox and W. A. Russell. At the general election, which occurred the next day, officers were chosen as follows: County clerk and clerk of the district court, George Nolan; register of deeds, county attorney and probate judge, D. A. Bright; sheriff, F. C. Hawkins; treasurer, W. A. Russell; superintendent of public instruction, Henry Booth; commissioners, A. H. Boyd, George B. Cox and W. S. Patton. Henry Booth was the first representative.

Fort Larned was established by the government in the fall of 1859 and the buildings completed in 1860, but no settlement was made until 1864. In that year Samuel Parker established a ranch about a mile and a half above the mouth of Pawnee Fork. The next year he built another ranch house farther up the stream, which he sold to Tortat & Fletcher. In 1867 this ranch was in the hands of a Mr. Wagginer, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. The Indians ran off the stock and burned the buildings, and the ranch then came into the hands of A. H. Boyd, who was also harassed by the savages. In 1868 they ran off all his live stock. He took a man by the name of McGinnis with him to Fort Larned where they bought a team. On the way home the Indians killed McGinnis, took the horse which he rode, and Boyd barely escaped with his life. The last raid was in 1871, when 10 mules and 6 horses were run off from the Boyd ranch. Among other early settlers were John Haney, William White, Henry Booth, F. C. Hawkins, F. S. Burleson, T. McCarthy and George Nolan.

The first term of the district court was held in Oct., 1873, with Judge W. R. Brown on the bench. The same day that the grasshoppers visited Pawnee county in 1874, there was an Indian scare and the people from the outlying settlements traveled to Larned by night. A proposi-

tion to bond the county for \$2,000 for the relief of the destitute was voted down at the November election. Several car loads of provisions and coal were received from the outside. In 1876 the first steam roller mill in the county was built at Larned.

In 1873 the county was divided into three townships. There are now 14, viz: Ash Valley, Brown's Grove, Conkling, Garfield, Grant, Keyssville, Larned, Logan, Pawnee, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Valley, River, Valley Center and Walnut. The postoffices are Burdett, Frizell, Garfield, Larned, Point View, Ray, Rozel and Sanford. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. enters in the northeast and crosses southwest through Larned, where a branch diverges and runs west into Hodgeman county. A branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the east and terminates at Larned.

The general surface is an undulating prairie, nearly level south of the Arkansas. The bottom lands comprise 25 per cent. of the total area, and along the Arkansas are 4 miles in width. The belts of native timber are very thin, but there are some artificial plantings. Magnesian and common limestone are in the north, and sandstone of a good quality is quarried near Larned. Potter's clay and ocher exist in small quantities. The Arkansas river enters in the south and flows northeast into Bourbon county. The Pawnee river enters in the west and flows east to Larned where it empties into the Arkansas. There are a number of creeks.

Pawnee is one of the principal wheat counties in the state, that crop in 1910 being worth to the farmers \$3,505,632. Corn the same year brought \$328,075; oats, \$86,503; Kafir corn, \$107,190; animals sold for slaughter, \$237,023; eggs and poultry, over \$200,000; dairy products nearly \$200,000. The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$4,169,735. The value of live stock on hand was \$3,277,604. The land was not farmed until 1874, but was used exclusively for pasturing live stock. The assessed valuation of property in 1873 was \$377,954; in 1876, \$927,359; in 1882, \$1,092,869, and in 1910, \$22,419,895.

The population in 1873 was estimated at 150. In 1882 it was 4,323; in 1890 it was 5,204; in 1900, before the county had scarcely recovered from the hard times, the population was 5,084, and in 1910 it was 8,859. The average wealth per capita according to these figures is over \$2,500.

Pawnee Republic.—After the Pawnee Indians ceded their lands in Nebraska and Kansas and removed to new hunting grounds, the site of the Pawnee village on the Republican river, where Lieut. Pike lowered the Spanish colors and raised the American flag, was for many years a matter of conjecture. Dr. Elliott Coues, in his history of the Pike expedition, says in a foot-note on page 410: "I must emphasize here the fact that I have failed in every attempt to locate the precise site of the Pawnee village. One would suppose it well known; I find that it is not, and I have yet to discover the ethnographer or geographer who can point it out. Correspondence addressed to persons now living in

the vicinity was as fruitless as my exploration of the sources of official knowledge in Washington, where several friends interested themselves in my behalf to no purpose. I knew of no closer indication than that afforded by Gregg's map of 1844. This letters 'Old Pawnee Village' on the south bank of the Republican, half way between longitude 98° and 99° west, and thus, as I judge, about the present town of Red Cloud, Webster county, Neb."

The actual site of the village was discovered by a woman—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson—in 1875, while going with a party to the Republican river on a fishing excursion. In the autumn of the previous year Mrs. Johnson had visited her father in the East, and while there had a conversation with him concerning the 40th parallel and the Indian village where Pike planted the United States flag. Mrs. Johnson gives the following account of her discovery: "As we were driving across the country we came to a piece of ground that was like last year's circus grounds—up and down, up and down, as if we were really going over the edges of the rings. I had Pike on my mind, and I made them stop and let me out, and went over the ground and found the little embankments which had been around the wigwams, and all arranged in streets as orderly as any city thoroughfare."

Through the efforts of Mrs. Johnson the Pawnee Republic Historical society was organized and a more critical examination of the ground was made. Various relics, such as fragments of pottery, flint and stone implements, bits of copper and iron, pipes, bones of animals, etc., were found, as well as other evidences that the place had once been the site of a populous Indian village. At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society on Jan. 21, 1896. J. C. Price, of Republic, exhibited some of these relics, and the board adopted the following resolution, which was offered by Secretary Adams: "Resolved, That a committee of this board be appointed to coöperate with the Pawnee Republic Historical Society in definitely determining that location, and in recommending such action as may be deemed advisable toward suitably marking the place by monument or otherwise."

Franklin G. Adams, E. B. Cowgill and Noble L. Prentis were appointed on the committee, and a thorough examination of Pike's reports, maps, etc., was undertaken. In his report for Oct. 1, 1896, Pike stated that the village was in latitude "about 39° 30' north." His census of the village showed 508 warriors, 550 women, and 560 children, besides 44 lodges of roving bands, all belonging to the Pawnee republic. His encampment was on an eminence on the opposite side of the river from the village—a condition nowhere along the Republican river so well complied with as in the site discovered by Mrs. Johnson, which the investigators finally concluded was the correct one. Under date of March 1, 1896, Dr. Coues wrote to G. T. Davies, secretary of the Pawnee Republic Historical Society, as follows: "You will see by the large map, which I sent, and which, I believe, is now in Mrs. Johnson's hands, that I trailed Pike directly to White Rock, and all your present research con-

firms the impressions I formed at the time, though I did not venture to commit myself to final conclusions."

Dr. Coues also stated in the letter that his doubts were due to the location as given on Gregg's map, which he was satisfied was in error, and in a letter to Mrs. Johnson expressed his unqualified opinion that she had found the real site of the Pawnee village. Supported by all this evidence and opinion, Mrs. Johnson and her husband purchased the village site, described in the deed as "Beginning at a point 6 chains west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 2, south, of range 5, west; thence west 16 chains; thence north 7 chains; thence east 16 chains, and thence south 7 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 11.2 acres more or less."

This tract, which is situated in White Rock township of Republic county, almost due south of Republic City, was presented to the state by the purchasers in 1901, and the legislature which accepted the gift made an appropriation of \$3,000 for the erection of a monument to mark the site. (See also the articles on Pike's Expedition, Stanley's Administration and Hoch's Administration.)

Pawnee River, also called the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas river, rises in the northwest corner of Gray county. For the first 15 or 20 miles its course is almost due north. Near the little village of Eminence, Finney county, it turns abruptly eastward; crosses the line between Finney and Hodgeman counties about 8 miles south of the northern boundary of those counties; flows thence northeast into Ness county; thence southeast across the corner of Hodgeman county, and thence by a somewhat sinuous course eastward through Pawnee county, empties its waters into the Arkansas river at Larned. Its principal tributary is Buckner creek. A number of interesting events occurred in the valley of this stream in early days. In 1854, soon after Kansas was organized as a territory, about 1,500 Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Osage Indians gathered on the Pawnee to make war on the whites. They started eastward toward the settlements, but about 100 miles west of Fort Riley were met by a hunting party of about 100 Sacs and Foxes and were driven back with heavy loss.

Pawnee Rock.—This historic landmark is located in the southwest corner of Barton county and is distant about 100 yards from the old Santa Fe trail. The rock is at the southern extremity of a bluff that extends several miles in a northwesterly direction from the Arkansas river. It overlooks the country in the valleys of the Arkansas, Ash and Walnut for many miles. It is less than a mile distant from the town of Pawnee Rock. Originally the rock was much larger than at present, a great deal of stone having been taken from it and made use of by settlers. During the period of the Santa Fe trade this rock was a favorite stopping place for travelers, the rock affording an ideal protection against hostile Indians. According to Henry Inman, the name was given the rock on account of a fight with Pawnee Indians in which Kit Carson took part. Cutler's History of Kansas says the name attached

from the fact that the various tribes of Pawnees met in general council on the top of it.

The Woman's Kansas Day club became interested in the preservation of this landmark, and through their efforts Benjamin P. Unruh, on May 25, 1908, executed a deed, his intention being to convey to the state 5 acres of land on which Pawnee Rock was located. By a mutual



PAWNEE ROCK.

mistake the description of land in the deed fixed the location at 380 feet too far north, and on June 29, 1909, Mr. Unruh and his wife executed a new deed to the state for the purpose of correcting the error in the former one. The description of the tract is now as follows: "Commencing at a point 2,200 6-10 feet north of the northeast corner of block 3 in the city of Pawnee Rock, on the west side of the extension of Center street in said city and running thence west 465 feet, thence north 380 feet, thence east 465 feet, and thence south 380 feet to the place of beginning, said land adjoining on the north the certain 5-acre tract conveyed by the said Benjamin P. Unruh to the State of Kansas by deed dated June 29, 1909, and recorded at page 371 of volume 47 of the deeds and records in the office of register of deeds of Barton county, Kansas."

To correct the above error Representative William P. Feder of Barton county in the legislature of 1911 introduced House Joint Resolution No. 11 which authorized the state to execute a deed in favor of Mr. Unruh conveying to him the 5 acres erroneously deeded.

The legislature of 1909 passed an act making an appropriation for the expenses of keeping up and maintaining the historic spot of Pawnee Rock. The act provided for the appointment of a board of trustees under whose management and direction the appropriation of \$500 was

to be expended during the ensuing two years. A provision in reference to a roadway to the park was made. The legislature of 1911 also made provision for the care of the site.

Pawnee Rock, one of the incorporated towns of Barton county, is located near the historic Pawnee Rock, on the Santa Fe trail. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 14 miles southwest of Great Bend, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), about two dozen retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 458. The town was founded in 1874 by the Arkansas Valley Town company.

Pawnee Station, a money order post village of Bourbon county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 12 miles southwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It is a supply point for the nearby farming district. In 1910 it had a population of 87. The railroad name is Anna.

Pawnee Trail.—According to the late James R. Mead of Wichita, the Pawnee Indians of Nebraska had a regular route of travel from their home on the Platte river, into Kansas, entering the state near the northeast corner of Jewell county; thence running south across Mitchell and Lincoln counties; thence across the northwest corner of Ellsworth county to the big bend of the Arkansas, and from there wherever Indian camps could be found.

Paxico, a little town in Wabaunsee county, is located on Mill creek in Newbury township and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 8 miles east of Alma, the county seat. It has a hotel, a bank, a flour mill, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 400. The town was started at the Strong Mill, one mile east, in 1879. A postoffice was established and named Paxico in honor of the Indian medicine man, Pashqua, who had owned the land. When the railroad came through in 1886 the store and postoffice at Paxico were moved to the present site, and a little town by the name of Newbury was also moved to this place.

Peabody, the second largest town in Marion county, is located in Catlin and Peabody townships on Doyle creek, and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 17 miles south of Marion, the county seat. It is one of the most progressive little cities in Kansas. It has electric lights, waterworks, fire department, opera house, a public library occupying a neat stone structure built for the purpose, a creamery, a wind-mill factory, 2 banks, and one weekly newspaper (the Peabody Gazette). Some of the largest shipments of hogs and cattle in the state are made from this point. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,416.

The first settlement in the vicinity of Peabody was made in 1870, in anticipation of the railroad which came through the next year. The

town was platted in June, 1871, and named in honor of F. H. Peabody, of Boston, formerly president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, who built a fine library building and donated it to the city. F. H. Hopkins was made postmaster in Feb., 1871, and until July carried the mail to and from Florence. By that time regular trains were running. The first number of the Peabody Gazette was issued by J. P. Church in 1873. The Shaft, a weekly publication, had been established by W. H. Morgan in 1871. Mr. Morgan later combined the two under the name Gazette, which is still published. The organization of the town as a city of the third class took place in 1879. The Marion County Agricultural Association located its fair grounds at Peabody about 1880.

Peacereek, an inland hamlet of Reno county, is located at the headwaters of Peace creek, 28 miles west of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Sylvia, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural delivery.

Pearl, a hamlet in Dickinson county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 12 miles southeast of Abilene, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 35.

Peck, a little town in Sedgwick county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads in Ohio township, 15 miles south of Wichita, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 150.

Peffer, William A., United States senator, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1831, of Dutch parents. From his tenth to fifteenth year he attended the public schools seven months each winter, and then began to teach a small district school. He followed that profession until he caught the gold fever in 1850, when he went to California, and there made considerable money, returning to Pennsylvania in 1852. There he married Sarah Jane Barber and soon after removed to Indiana. He engaged in farming near Crawfordsville until he met with reverses, when he determined to go farther west, and soon after opened a farm in Morgan county, Mo. In Feb., 1862, he went to Illinois to get away from guerrilla warfare, and the following August he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in March, 1863. During the three years of his service he was engaged principally in the performance of detached duty as quartermaster, adjutant and judge-advocate of a military commission, as depot quartermaster in the engineering department at Nashville, Tenn. He was mustered out on June 26, 1865. Having studied law as opportunity afforded, he settled at Clarksville, Tenn., at the close of the war and began the practice of that profession. In 1870 he came to Kansas and took up a claim in Wilson county. Two years later he removed to Fredonia and established the Fredonia Journal, a

weekly newspaper, at the same time continuing his law practice. He next went to Coffeyville and established the Coffeyville Journal. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican and served one term. He was delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880, and that year he removed to Topeka, where he assumed control of the Kansas Farmer, which he purchased later. In 1890 he joined the Farmers' Alliance movement and the following year the People's party elected him to the United States senate, where he served one term. Mr. Peffer is a member of the Episcopal church, a Master Mason and belongs to the Knights of Labor.

Peketon County, now extinct, was created by the act of Feb. 21, 1860, which provided that "all territory west of the 6th principal meridian, and south of township 16, in Kansas Territory, be erected into a county, to be known by the name of Peketon county." The northeast corner of Peketon county was identical with the northeast corner of the present county of McPherson, from which point straight lines ran west and south to the territorial boundaries, hence the county embraced considerably over one-fourth of the present State of Kansas. The temporary seat of justice of the county was located at Beach Valley. Ashel Beach, A. C. Beach and Samuel Shaff were appointed commissioners to divide the county into election precincts and make arrangements for the first election, which was to be held at the time of the regular spring election in March, 1860.

The only mention of Peketon county in any of the documents in the archives of the Kansas Historical Society, is a letter from John F. Dodds to Samuel Wood, dated "Kiowa, Peketon county, Kansas, May 10, 1864." In 1867 Marion county was enlarged to include Peketon, which then disappeared.

Pekin, an inland hamlet of Reno county, is located 15 miles west of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Abbyville, on the "cut off" of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., which is the nearest railroad station and shipping point and is the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural delivery. The population according to the census of 1910 was 40.

Pelathe, "The Eagle," a Shawnee Indian, was a friend of the white man. Of the many instances of heroism recorded in Kansas history, no deed was more heroic than that of Pelathe in the summer of 1863. He arrived at Kansas City about midnight on Aug. 20, and learned that Quantrill, the guerrilla leader, had crossed the border into Kansas and was on his way to Lawrence. While a number of men felt the necessity of warning the people of Lawrence, they realized that the time was too short to convey the warning. Pelathe begged the privilege of making the effort, and about 1 o'clock a. m. of the 21st mounted on a Kentucky thoroughbred mare belonging to Theodore Bartles, set out for Lawrence. So well acquainted was he with the country that he ignored the trails and struck a bee line for the menaced city. Gradually increasing his speed, mile after mile flew by, until he noticed that his

steed was failing and that a short halt was absolutely necessary. At a small stream he stopped, washed the foam from the mare's mouth, allowed her to drink a small quantity of water, rubbed her dry with the handkerchief he wore around his neck, then mounted again and rode forward at terrific speed. Again his mount showed signs of failing, when, with the resourcefulness of his race, he cut gashes in her shoulders and rubbed gunpowder in the wounds. Smarting under the treatment, the mare rushed forward at mad speed for a few miles and then dropped dead. Pelathe continued on foot with that swiftness peculiar to his tribe until he reached an encampment of the Delawares, where he appropriated an Indian pony and rode on to Lawrence, only to find that he was too late, the sound of the firing coming to his ears before he reached the city, while the ascending smoke told plainly the story of destruction.

Pelathe joined in the pursuit of Quantrill with some 15 or 20 Delaware Indians, and soon afterward went to Fort Smith, where he was employed by the Federal government as a scout. On one of his expeditions he was attacked by some of Stand Watie's band in the hills west of Fayetteville, but he sold his life dearly, killing three Cherokees and wounding others before being killed himself.

Penalosa, one of the little villages of Kingman county, is located in Eureka township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of Kingman, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a good local trade, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 200.

Penalosa, Don Diego Dionisio de, was governor of New Mexico from 1661 to 1664. According to his own account, he left Santa Fe on March 6, 1662, on an expedition to Quivira. With him were 80 Spaniards, Friar Michael de Guevara, guardian of the convent at Santa Fe, and Friar Nicholas de Freytas, guardian of the convent of San Ildefonso, the latter being the historian of the expedition. Evidently Penalosa intended to travel in state, and with as much comfort as circumstances would permit, as Freytas says he took with him "36 carts of various sizes, well provided with provisions and munitions, and a large coach, a litter, and two portable chairs for his person, and six 3-pounders, 800 horses and 300 mules."

Much of Freytas' descriptions is so vague and indefinite that it is a difficult matter to trace the route followed by Penalosa, that is if any such expedition ever was made. He starts out by saying they moved eastward from Santa Fe for a distance of 200 leagues, "all through pleasing, peaceful and most fertile fields so level that in all of them no mountain, or range, or any hill was seen." The Spanish league is a little more than 2½ miles. No one acquainted with the geography of the southwest can imagine a journey of 500 miles eastward from Santa Fe without encountering a hill of some sort. At the end of the 200 leagues, the expedition came to a "high and insuperable ridge which is near the sea," and eight leagues beyond this lay the great city of Quivira. After

marching through March, April, May, and the kalends of June they came to a large river called the "Mischipi," and here they found a nation of Indians which Freytas calls the Escanxaques, with whom a treaty of peace was made.

With an Escanxaque escort the expedition then proceeded up the border of a river until they saw a range of hills "covered with smokes, by which they gave notice of the arrival of the Christian army, and soon after we discovered the great settlement or city of Quivira, situated on the wide-spread prairies of another beautiful river which came from the range to enter and united with that we had hitherto followed."

Seventy caciques or chiefs came out to welcome Penalosa, who issued an order forbidding the Escanxaques to enter the city, because they wanted to destroy it. When he turned back on June 11, the Escanxaques "came out to meet him with arms in their hands," and as they had been reinforced to 7,000 men, they seemed determined to enter the city of the Quivirans. They refused to listen to Penalosa and a fight ensued, in which 3,000 Indians were killed in three hours and the rest fled. For his foresight in undertaking the expedition, and his valor in vanquishing the refractory Indians, Freytas says Penalosa received new orders from the king "the title of Duke thereof, Marquis of Farara, and that of Count of Santa Fe de Penalosa, which he has so well merited."

Following as carefully as possible the uncertain statements of the friar, the Quivira visited by Penalosa is believed to have been east of the Missouri river and near the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. Some have endeavored to locate the terminus of his march on the Platte river, near Columbus, Neb., but the same portions of the narrative used for this purpose would apply with equal force to the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers in Kansas.

Hubert H. Bancroft (vol. xvii, p. 168) says Penalosa was "a native of Peru, and adventurer and embustero, bent on achieving fame and fortune with the aid of his unlimited assurance and his attractive person and manners, by which alone presumably he obtained his appointment from the viceroy. Of his rule and his acts, as in the case of other rulers of the period, almost nothing is known. It appears, however, that he visited Zuni and the Moqui towns, heard of the great kingdom of Tequay through a Jemez Indian who had been a captive there, and also of Quivira and Tejas, and the Cerro Azul, rich in gold and silver ores; and that he planned an expedition to some of these wonderful regions.

"In France, Penalosa presented to the government what purported to be a narrative of an expedition to Quivira made by himself in 1662, written by Padre Freitas, one of the friars of his company, and sent to the Spanish king. He never made any such entrada or rendered any such report. The narrative was that of Onate's expedition of 1601, slightly changed to suit his purposes in Paris. I made known this fraud in an earlier volume (vol. xv, p. 388) of this series, but have since received the work of Fernandez Duro, published two years before my volume, in which that investigator, by similar arguments, reached the same conclusions."

Pence, a country postoffice in Scott county, is located 15 miles from Scott, the county seat and nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 27.

Pendennis, a hamlet in Lane county, is located in White Rock township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 13 miles northeast of Dighton, the county seat. It has an express office, some local trade, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

Pendleton, a hamlet of Miami county, is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 5 miles southeast of Paola, the county seat, from which it has rural delivery.

Penitentiary, State.—The first move toward establishing a state prison for Kansas was the appointment of a penitentiary commission on Feb. 11, 1858. The following year John Ritchey, S. B. Prentiss and Fielding Johnson were appointed commissioners to erect and maintain a penitentiary for Kansas. They were given power to select a tract of land, on which good building stone could be found, and to erect temporary buildings for the accommodation of prisoners and officers until the permanent building was completed—a prison building that would be adequate for Kansas for twenty years—and the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the purpose. No action was immediately taken and the state prisoners were kept in various places at Leavenworth for several years.

One section of article 7, of the state constitution says, "A penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected, as prescribed by law. On May 28, 1861, M. S. Adams, C. S. Lambdin and Charles Starns were appointed commissioners to determine the location of the state penitentiary, being authorized to select "some eligible point within the county of Leavenworth, not less than 40 or more than 160 acres of land, affording, if practicable, building stone, water and other facilities." In 1863 the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for the erection of the building. This act also provided for three directors, who were to hold office as follows: One for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; thereafter their successors were to be appointed for a term of three years. The board was given power to make rules and regulations for the institution or wherever the convicts were confined; to make contracts for the labor of the convicts, the products of which were to be used exclusively to pay for the keeping and clothing of the prisoners; to appoint a warden and all necessary subordinate officers; and were required to visit the penitentiary at least once in three months to examine its management and condition.

The contract for the penitentiary was not let until 1863. The site was changed in 1864 to the high ground about 5 miles south of Leavenworth, and near the prison the town of Lansing has since grown up. The first ground was broken in 1864 and the foundation walls of the north wing were built, but it was not until 1866, when penitentiary bonds to the amount of \$60,000 were sold in New York at 91 cents on the dollar, that work was resumed. The central or administration build-

ing occupies a position between the cell houses and contains the offices, living rooms for the warden and dormitories. The cell houses are each 50 by 250 feet and contain 344 cells. All these buildings are of sandstone, but some of the other buildings are of brick. It is estimated that the approximate cost of the buildings and improvements has been nearly \$2,000,000. Convict labor was used in the construction of the buildings, shops and wall, or the expense would have been much greater. The prison was first occupied on July 11, 1868. The original prison yard, containing shops and other buildings, covered about 10 acres and was surrounded by a wall 20 feet high. To this has been added on the north a walled yard containing the female ward, the coal mine sheds and the brickyard. To the east, and extending to the Missouri river, is the farm of 600 acres. Beyond these limits the state has acquired the right to mine coal under a large area.

George Keller was appointed the first warden in 1863. He was followed by Warden Philbrick in 1864, and he by Harry Hopkins in 1865, who held the position for over seventeen years. In 1879 a bill was passed by the legislature authorizing the sinking of a coal shaft at the penitentiary. Warden Hopkins began it and W. C. Jones, his successor, completed it and soon had the mine on a paying basis. Several hundred prisoners were employed in the mine by contractors, and for the first time the prison became self-supporting.

Before the U. S. penitentiary and prison at Fort Leavenworth were built the military and Federal prisoners were kept at the Kansas penitentiary. The prisoners sentenced by the Oklahoma courts were also boarded at the Kansas penitentiary for a number of years, the last being removed on Jan. 31, 1909, to Oklahoma. When these convicts were being cared for there were 1,300 prisoners, although the cell houses contain only 1,084 cells. Since their removal the prison has not been filled at any time.

In 1907 a law was passed that no more contracts could be made to furnish the labor of convicts to private employers and by the end of 1909 all such contracts had expired. The aim of the Kansas penitentiary is not merely to punish prisoners for the crimes they have committed, but to reform them and make them useful men and women—to have the penitentiary a workshop where the convicts will learn some trade and be converted into honest, capable workmen.

In 1901 the parole system was established at the penitentiary, which provided for the conditional release and parole of prisoners. When the prison officials have become convinced that a convict has been confined a sufficient length of time to accomplish reformation, and they have sufficient guarantee that permanent and suitable work has been provided in some county of the state for the prisoner, they may recommend that the governor parole him. Such a person is still considered, however, to be in the legal custody of the warden of the penitentiary and may be taken back to prison at any time, if deemed best for the prisoner or society. Prisoners so released must report to the warden

on the first day of each month, by mail, giving condition, employment, name of employer, and such further facts as the warden may require. A parole officer also visits the paroled convicts and assists them in every way. This system has been found most satisfactory in a large majority of cases. On the first day of a prisoner's arrival at the penitentiary he is given a thorough physical examination by the prison physician and the officers in charge, and the work he is to do is decided largely by his physical condition and his previous training.

On Sept. 15, 1909, there were 811 prisoners at the penitentiary—506 white males, 262 black males, 14 white females, 21 black females, 3 Indian males, 1 Indian woman and 4 Mexicans. Most of them were serving under indeterminate sentences from one to five years, but 27 were under life sentences. Ninety per cent. had inferior educations, 76 could not sign their names, and many of those who could had learned to write while in prison. Men can be found in the penitentiary at Lansing who do nearly every kind of work, but it is systematized. Forty-three men prepare the food, act as waiters and wash the dishes for the institution, or one to every 18 inmates; one man does the laundry work for 60; one does the cell work for 40; one changes the library books once a week for all who desire a change, carrying them from the cells to the library and back again; the farm, a fine fertile piece of land, is worked by the convicts at a profit and furnishes provisions for the prison; 17 tailors and 3 shoemakers make all the clothing and shoes worn by the prisoners and the uniforms of the officers. The woman's ward is segregated, where they are provided with all the facilities for housekeeping and do all the work for themselves. They make their own clothes and do other sewing in spare time.

The prison has four departments, formerly occupied by the contract labor system, from which it derives revenue. In the coal mine are employed 258 men, and the production of coal increased from \$37,979 in 1882 to \$242,822 in 1908, but may fall below that since the Oklahoma prisoners have been withdrawn. The mine is operated in the most hygienic manner, lighted by electricity, etc. Some of the convicts are engaged in digging shale for the penitentiary brickyard, where a fine grade of brick is made. It is one of the well paying departments, much of the brick being used in other state institutions. The twine plant is well equipped and a high grade of twine is produced. The fourth department is known as the "tinker shop," where a variety of articles are made for sale, such as watch chains, inlaid tables, toilet articles, riding whips, canes, etc.

As early as 1882 a school was established at the penitentiary. Lessons were assigned and recitations were heard on Saturday. As the authorities realized the advantage of educating the convicts, school was also held three evenings of the week, but the night school was given up in 1908 and 1909 because of insufficient appropriation. The appropriations for the terms of 1909-10 and 1910-11 were \$2,000 each, and 300 pupils were enrolled, school being taught three evenings of the week. The

illiterate receive the first attention, in order that they may be taught to read and write, then the more advanced. Some prisoners have become good bookkeepers, some have learned stenography and typewriting, others have even learned the Spanish language. The officers encourage the prisoners to read and each man is allowed to draw one book a week from the prison library. In addition the men buy newspapers and magazines, 632 daily papers and 196 periodicals having been taken at the penitentiary in 1910. Each prisoner is allowed 3¾ cents for each day he works, and from this fund the periodicals are purchased.

New methods have been introduced at the Kansas penitentiary, most of them proving highly satisfactory and the eyes of the wardens of the penal institutions of the United States and foreign countries are turned to this state for new ideas in caring for those who have broken the laws, to see how such men and women are changed to self-respecting and useful citizens.

Penokee, a post-village in Graham county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles west of Hill City, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a general store and blacksmith shop, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 100. This town has lately enjoyed a considerable growth. During the summer of 1911 the railroad established a station agent at this point—the first for 18 years. In 1905 L. P. Millirons put in a hardware and implement store, and erected an elevator. A \$15,000 lumber yard has recently been opened. The *State Journal* of July 22, 1911, says: "The original name of the town was Reford, and why the name of Penokee should have been substituted instead the people cannot recall. It was a trading point in the days of Reford, but no boom hit it and the buildings were moved away."

Pensineau, Paschal, interpreter and trader among the Kickapoo Indians, was born at Cahokia, Ill., April 17, 1796. His father was a Canadian from Fort La Prairie, near Montreal, and was of pure French blood. His mother was born in Cahokia, her parents being French on the paternal side and half-breed Pottawatomie on the other. Paschal attended a French school about six months when a child and lived at Cahokia until he was about thirteen years old, when he went to live with the Kickapoos, his father at that time being manager of the American Fur company. When nineteen years old he crossed the Mississippi river with the Kickapoos and settled on White river, where he remained for about five years. For five years he lived with the Sacs and Foxes and took part in the Black Hawk war, after which he again joined the Kickapoos who were then living on the Missouri river above Fort Leavenworth. He took a stock of goods with him and represented the American Fur company as its first agent on the Missouri river. He married a Kickapoo woman and in 1844 opened a farm on Stranger creek, near the village of Mt. Pleasant, Atchison county, living there for about ten or eleven years, during which time he also kept a trading house. From there he removed to the Grasshopper (Delaware) river, near the present village of Muscotah. He received his first appoint-

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ment as interpreter from Gen. William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs. After the Kickapoos settled on the Missouri river he was again appointed interpreter. He took part in the Mexican and Civil wars, receiving a wound at the battle of Cross Hollow, in the latter. He was never mustered into the service of the United States, he and several hundred Kickapoos doing volunteer duty for the Union army. About 1874 or 1875 he removed to the Indian territory, locating about 7 miles from Shawneetown, on the north fork of the Canadian river, where he died about March, 1884.

Pentecostal Church.—Toward the close of the 19th century there was a religious revival very similar to that of the previous century. The basis of this movement was the belief that Christ had the power to make Christians holy in the present life, thus emphasizing the doctrine of entire sanctification. It started in three different parts of the country at nearly the same time—in New England, in New York City and in Los Angeles, Cal. A mission was formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1894 and the following year organized as an independent church, called the Utica Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle. Two other Pentecostal organizations followed and in 1895 delegates from the three churches formed the American Association of the Pentecostal Churches in America, adopted a constitution, a summary of doctrines and by-laws.

In New England several independent churches had been organized, which united under the name of the Central Evangelical Holiness Association. In 1896 a joint committee met in Brooklyn and formed the Pentecostal Churches of America. In 1895 a number of persons at Los Angeles formed the Church of the Nazarene. Important features of their doctrine were their conviction that sanctification especially involved the example of Christ's preaching to the poor; the belief that adornment of home or person was contrary to the Christian spirit; that time devoted to worldly affairs was better spent in saving souls for the Lord.

As these two bodies on the opposite side of the continent learned more of each other, they felt it would be to their mutual advantage to unite. At the annual meeting of each body in 1906 a basis of union was prepared and delegates were authorized to call the first convention of the Pentecostal church of the Nazarene, the name chosen for the new denomination. The convention met in Chicago in 1907 and a union was effected, since which time the growth has been rapid. In 1906 there were 100 organizations, located in 26 states, two of them being in Kansas, with a membership of 119.

Pentheka.—(See Oak Ranch.)

Peoria, one of the old towns of Franklin county, is located in the eastern part, 6 miles east of Ottawa, the county seat, and about a mile from Imes, the nearest railroad station. It was named for the Peoria Indians, who once owned the site. About 1857 Albert Johnson opened a store there, other settlers followed, and thus the town grew up and soon became a thriving place. It 1859 it entered the contest for county seat

and at the first election was successful. Subsequently the county seat was taken to Ottawa, and as no railroad ever reached Peoria its growth ceased. Albert Johnson was the first postmaster. In 1910 Peoria had a money order postoffice, a few general stores, and reported a population of 125.

Perkins, Bishop W., lawyer, soldier and Congressman, was born at Rochester, Lorain county, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1841. He received a common school education, which was supplemented by a short attendance at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. When the Civil war began he enlisted as a sergeant in the Eighty-third Illinois infantry, but was transferred to the Sixteenth U. S. colored infantry, where he served as adjutant and captain for nearly three years. At the close of the war he studied law at Ottawa, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. Soon afterward, however, he decided to try his fortunes in Kansas, located in Labette county, where he entered into local politics, and in 1869 was elected county attorney. The next year he was elected probate judge and was reelected in 1872. In Feb., 1873, he resigned the office of probate judge to accept an appointment as judge of the 11th judicial district, and at the election in November he was elected for the unexpired term. He was reelected judge of that district in 1874 and again in 1878, holding the office for nearly ten years. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans of his district for Congress, was elected in November of that year, and was three times reelected, serving four successive terms in the lower house of the national legislature. Upon the death of Preston B. Plumb in 1891, Mr. Perkins was appointed for the unexpired term and died in Washington, D. C., June 20, 1894.

Perry, an incorporated city of the third class in Jefferson county, is located in Kentucky township on the Union Pacific R. R., 15 miles south of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the *Mirror*), a number of business establishments, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, etc. The population in 1910 was 475. Perry was surveyed and platted in 1865 by the railroad company and the first store was opened in that year by G. B. Carson & Bro. A postoffice was soon after established with Joseph Terrel postmaster. Terrel was a minister and preached the first sermon in his residence soon after his location. The first birth was that of Eddie Rickard in the spring of 1866. The first death, that of a child of M. F. Garrett, occurred the same year. The first marriage was between John Dunlap and Mary Lee in the fall of 1867. In that year G. D. King and his wife opened a subscription school. Perry was incorporated on March 3, 1871, with N. J. Stark as the first mayor. A \$7,000 school house was completed in that year.

Perth, a village in Sumner county, is located in Downs township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 12 miles southwest of Wellington, the county seat. It has a bank, two milling companies, a number of retail establishments,

express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150.

Peru, one of the incorporated towns of Chautauqua county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, and is located on the Middle Caney river in Belleville township, 7 miles southeast of Sedan, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the *Derrick*), and all lines of business activity. There are natural gas wells in the vicinity. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 575.

Peru was founded in 1870 on land entered by the town company, of which E. R. Cutler, L. Blanchard, D. B. Teeny, C. A. Zinglefield, Patrick Looly and John Lee were members. F. F. Spurlock built the first structure, which was of logs, and opened a general store. Among the early business men were: David Clark, general merchandise; H. Brown, saloon and hotel; a Mr. Crow, hotel; J. S. Cunningham and C. H. Ingelfield, hardware; H. C. Draper, grocery; L. R. Close, grocery; N. N. Smith and J. Sheldon, general stores; James Alford and L. Stauffer, saloons. The postoffice was established in 1870 with David Clark as postmaster. As there was no government mail route the citizens had to pay for having the mail brought from Independence.

The early days of Peru were rather turbulent. Of the first nine people buried in the cemetery seven died "with their boots on." The first religious services were held in 1871 by Father Records, in the upper story of a saloon. The first school was one maintained by subscription and was taught by Rev. Mr. Ward, a Baptist preacher, in 1870. In 1871 Peru became the county seat of Howard county (q. v.) and business was brisk for a time, but it later experienced a backset when the county seat was moved. A flour mill was set up in 1874, and in 1875 a newspaper was established by S. P. Moore & Son.

Peters, Mason Summers, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Clay county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1844. After finishing the common schools he entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., and subsequently studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and served for four years as clerk of the court of Clinton county, Mo. In 1886 he removed to Kansas and settled in Wyandotte county, where he engaged in the live stock commission business. Mr. Peters took an active interest in local politics and in 1896 was nominated for Congress by the Populists of the Wyandotte district. His nomination was endorsed by the Democratic party and he was elected as a fusion candidate. After serving one term he resumed his business.

Peters, Samuel Ritter, jurist and member of Congress, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1842, a son of Louis S. and Margaret (Ritter) Peters. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and he then took a three-year course at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He left college in 1861 to enter the army, enlisting in the

Seventy-third Ohio infantry, and served with that regiment until mustered out on June 8, 1865, having held successively the offices of sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. In the fall of 1865 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1867 and was admitted to the bar the same year. Coming west he located at Newton, Kan., and began to take an active part in the public and political life of that frontier town. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the state senate, and in March of the following year was appointed judge of the Ninth judicial district. The fall of 1875 he was elected to the judgeship without opposition and reelected in 1879. Mr. Peters was elected to Congress in 1882, as Congressman-at-large from Kansas, as a Republican and reelected in 1884, 1886 and 1888. At the expiration of his service he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1896 he received his degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University as a member of the class of 1863.

Peterston, a village in Osage county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 miles north of Osage City, whence it receives mail by rural route, and 10 miles northwest of Lyndon, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 225.

Petrolia, a village of Allen county, is located on the Neosho river and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. in the southwestern part of the county, about 13 miles from Iola. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, and is a trading point for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 200.

Petroleum.—(See Oil.)

Pettit, John, who succeeded Samuel D. Lecompte as chief justice of the Territory of Kansas in 1859, was born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., June 24, 1807. He received a liberal education, studied law, and soon after his admission to the bar removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he began practice. He served two terms in the lower house of the Indiana legislature; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850; was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and upon the death of James Whitcomb was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy, taking his seat on Jan. 18, 1853. While in the senate he supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in a speech said that Jefferson's declaration that all men are born free "is nothing more to me than a self-evident lie." His conduct as senator was such that Thomas H. Benton wrote to the Lafayette American: "Your senator is a great liar and a dirty dog, falsifying public history for a criminal purpose." His appointment as chief justice of Kansas Territory was confirmed in March, 1857, and he served in that office until the state was admitted into the Union. He died at his home in Indiana on June 17, 1877.

Pfeifer, a village in Ellis county, is located in Freedom township, 12 miles southeast of Hays, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Victoria, the nearest shipping point. There is a school, general stores, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150.

Phelps, a country hamlet in Sheridan county, is located about 16 miles southeast of Hoxie, the county seat, and 14 miles north of Quinter, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural delivery.

Philippines, War in.—(See Spanish-American War.)

Phillips County, one of the northern tier, is the 5th county east from the Colorado line. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Smith county; on the south by Rooks, and on the west by Norton. This county was created in 1867 and named in honor of William Phillips, a free-state martyr who was murdered at Leavenworth in 1856. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west intersects the 40th degree of north latitude; thence south to the 1st standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 21 west, thence north to the 40th degree of north latitude; thence east to the place of beginning."

There were no settlers in the county at the time. In August of that year a battle occurred on Prairie Dog creek between United States troops and Kansas volunteers on one side and the Indians on the other. County organization was completed in 1872. At the election that fall Phillipsburg was chosen as the county seat and the following officers elected: Treasurer, Thomas Cox, Jr.; county clerk, Henry McDowell; register of deeds, J. W. Kidd; surveyor, H. W. Bean; probate judge, J. S. Shurtz; superintendent of public instruction, P. I. Hitchcock; county attorney, W. H. Gray; commissioners, Thomas Cox, Sr., A. W. Tracy and James Large. The first representative was Noah Weaver.

The first settlement was made in 1869 by C. J. Van Allen, who built a log house and preempted a claim near the site of Kirwin. A fort had been erected by order of the government under the supervision of Col. Kirwin at the close of the war, to prevent the encroachments of hostile Indians and protect travelers on the California trail. This fort stood just south of the Kirwin town site and was abandoned soon after the settlers came. In 1870 the Van Allen Bros., S. Brigham, N. S. Drew, William Dunbar, I. V. Lee, H. P. Candy, Adolphus and Albert Hall, J. Stovall, Richard Chutes, Richard Corcoran, Thomas Cox, Sr., and sons, John Butler, W. M. Cadwell and James Forbes united in building a fort at Kirwin for their mutual protection. Although hostile bands of Indians passed frequently, no actual outrages were committed, the preparation to resist effectively any hostile move being so evident.

A large number of settlers came in 1871 and in 1872. The next year immigration was very heavy and continued so until checked by the grasshopper scourge of 1874. Phillips county was one of those to receive state supplies during the following winter. However, the season of 1875 brought a large grain yield and encouraged settlement. The good years continued until in 1880, when the population was 12,617 and 90,857 acres of land had been brought under cultivation. There were 4 newspapers and 104 school districts. The next year there was a

depression on account of drought, but the loss in population was regained before 1890, as the inhabitants in that year numbered 13,661. During 1880 the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. was extended through the southern part of the county.

When the county was organized it was divided into 7 townships. There are now 25, viz: Arcade, Beaver, Belmont, Bow Creek, Crystal, Dayton, Deer Creek, Freedom, Glenwood, Granite, Greenwood, Kirwin, Logan, Long Island, Mound, Phillipsburg, Plainview, Plum, Prairie View, Rushville, Solomon, Sumner, Towanda, Valley and Walnut. The postoffices are, Agra, Glade, Gretna, Kirwin, Logan, Long Island, Phillipsburg, Prairie View, Speed, Stuttgart and Woodruff. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. crosses the central part of the county, west and northwest through Phillipsburg; the Missouri Pacific crosses in the southern part, following the course of the north fork of the Solomon river; and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy crosses the northwest corner, following the course of Prairie Dog creek.

The general surface is gently rolling prairie, with limestone bluffs on the south sides of the principal streams. The bottom lands are narrow and comprise about 15 per cent. of the area. The timber belts along the streams contain all the principal varieties of wood native to the soil of the state. The north fork of the Solomon river enters on the western boundary 6 miles from the south line of the county and flows east into Smith county. Its numerous tributaries from the north cover the central part of the county. Prairie Dog creek flows across the northwestern corner. Magnesian limestone, potter's clay and clay for brick exist in commercial quantities. Bricks are manufactured in the county and have been used in the best buildings, including the courthouse. A bed of fine sand, suitable for glass making, exists in the east, and gypsum has been found in the south and northwest.

The total value of farm products in the year 1910 was \$4,169,735. The leading crop was wheat, which brought \$935,928. Corn was worth \$930,222; tame grasses, \$373,790; oats, \$178,226; prairie grasses, \$133,770. Potatoes, millet, sorghum and Kafir corn are other important field crops. Live stock sold for slaughter brought \$1,046,846, and poultry and dairy products, \$354,216. The value of live stock on hand was \$3,277,604.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$22,419,895. The population in the same year was 14,150. The average wealth per capita according to these figures was about \$1,500.

Phillips, William Addison, journalist, historian and member of Congress, was born at Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1824, the son of John Phillips, a man of superior mind and literary tastes. He received his early education in the common schools of his native city and graduated at the academy, where he made considerable progress in Latin and mathematics. Gifted with a good memory and great powers of acquisition, he was a "self-made man," as all successful men must be, whatever their scholastic training. In 1839, at the age of fifteen, he came

to America with his parents, who settled on a farm in Randolph county, Ill. Here he grew to manhood sharing the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. About the time he reached his majority he became associated with B. J. F. Hannah as editor of the Chester Herald. From 1852 to 1855 he was engaged in newspaper work, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar. While practicing law and editing his paper he also acted as correspondent for the New York Tribune. In 1855 he came to Kansas and was officially appointed by Horace Greeley a member of the editorial staff of the Tribune. Mr. Phillips traveled over a large part of the territory to find out for himself the existing political situation, and his impassioned letters to the Tribune did much to create a sentiment in the north and east in favor of the anti-slavery movement in Kansas. A thorough anti-slavery man, his sympathies were entirely with the free-state side. In the spring of 1856 he wrote and published his "Conquest of Kansas," a campaign document to be used during the presidential canvass. From the day of its publication Mr. Phillips became a man of mark and his name became identified with the great struggle against slavery. The same year he was instrumental in the establishment of the Salina road, which became so well known to travelers of that day when there were no railroads west of the Missouri river. In 1856, when Congress sent a committee to investigate the troubles in Kansas, Mr. Phillips was able to furnish the names of important witnesses and materially assisted in the investigation. On account of his efforts in this direction, and because he was the correspondent of the greatest free-state newspaper in the country, he became very unpopular with the "law and order league," a name used by the border ruffians, and he was compelled to seek safety several times between Leavenworth and the fort to escape from them, spending a number of nights in the brush. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the army and was commissioned major of the First Indian regiment. Within a short time he was promoted to the colonelcy of the famous Cherokee regiment and for a time commanded the Indian brigade. Under Gen. Schofield he commanded a division in the field, including Indians, cavalry, a battery and regiments from different states, and for nearly three years he may be said to have had command of a separate army, varying from 3,500 to 8,000 men. He took part in most of the battles of the southwest; was wounded three times and had four horses killed under him in battle. When the war closed he returned to Kansas and for years he acted as attorney of the Cherokee Indians, and ably assisted at conserving their interests before the interior department at Washington. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican and was reelected for the three succeeding terms. While in Congress he was a prominent member of the committee on public lands. This led him to a deep study of land systems and land tenure in all ages. As a result of this study he published a book, "Labor, Land and Law," which is regarded as an authority upon the subject. He died on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30, 1893, at the home of W. P. Ross at Fort Gibson.

Phillipsburg, the county seat of Phillips county, is an incorporated city on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., and is centrally located in the county. It has waterworks, a fire department, a flour mill, a grain elevator, an opera house, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the News-Dispatch and the Post), daily stage to Marvin, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,302.

The town was laid out in 1872, just prior to the organization of the county, and became the county seat. In 1873 the postoffice was established, and the next year it was made a money order postoffice. The first school was taught and the first term of court held in 1873. In 1880 the town was organized as a city of the third class, and the following were the first officers: Mayor, H. L. Sprague; city marshal, William Featherly; clerk, E. Korns; councilmen, C. H. Leffingwell, G. A. Spaulding, F. A. Dutton, D. B. Bailey and Frank Strain. The town was visited by a severe electrical storm in 1882 which destroyed \$12,000 worth of property.

Piedmont, a little town of Greenwood county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., and is located on Otter creek, 18 miles southwest of Eureka, the county seat. The principal shipping business at this point is done in grain, live stock and agricultural products. There is a bank, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. All the main lines of mercantile business are represented. The population according to the 1910 census report was 250.

Pierce, Franklin, 14th president of the United States—the president who signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill which made Kansas an organized territory of the United States—was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father, Benjamin Pierce, was at the battle of Lexington and continued in the Continental army until 1784, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of captain and brevet major, and two of Franklin's brothers were in the War of 1812. President Pierce received his education in the local schools, and in 1824 graduated at Bowdoin College, where he had for classmates Henry W. Longfellow, Sargent S. Prentiss, John P. Hale and Nathaniel Hawthorne. He then studied law and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. The same year he began practice at Hillsboro, and in 1829 was elected to the legislature. In 1833 he entered the lower house of Congress, where he served for four years, at the end of which time he was elected to the United States senate. This position he resigned in 1842 to resume the practice of law at Concord. When the Mexican war broke out he entered the army, and in 1847 was commissioned brigadier-general. He was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1850, and two years later was elected president, receiving 242 electoral votes to 42 for Gen. Winfield Scott. While he was president Perry's treaty with Japan was ratified; William Walker led his filibustering expedition to Nicaragua; several routes for a Pacific railroad were explored; the

territory known as the Gadsden Purchase was acquired by the United States, and the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized. Mr. Pierce did all he could to make Kansas a slave state, by recognizing the laws passed by the "Bogus legislature" and using the United States troops to enforce those laws. By doing so he rendered himself unpopular with the free-state advocates, but Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* says: "Some years after Pierce's death, the legislature of New Hampshire, in behalf of the state, placed his portrait beside the speaker's desk in the hall of the house of representatives at Concord. Time has softened the harsh judgment that his political foes passed upon him in the heat of party strife and civil war. . . . His integrity was above suspicion. . . . No political or personal influence could induce him to shield those whom he believed to have defrauded the government." President Pierce died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869.

Pierce Junction, a station at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads in the southeast corner of Brown county, is located 15 miles from Hiawatha, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 26.

Pierceville, a little town in Finney county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Arkansas river, 13 miles southeast of Garden City, the county seat. It has general stores, hotels, schools and churches, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, soldier and explorer, was born at Lambert, N. J., April 27, 1879. His father, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, was still in the service, and after the son had finished his education, which consisted in a study of Latin, French and German in addition to the common school branches, he joined the company of which his father was captain. He served for some time on the western frontier of the United States; was made an ensign, and later became a lieutenant in the First U. S. infantry. In 1801 he married Miss Clarissa Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1805 he was ordered on an expedition to trace the headwaters of the Mississippi, and embarked at St. Louis in August with 23 men. On his return he was highly complimented on his work and shortly afterward was sent by Gen. Wilkinson on his famous expedition to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. Among the events was the raising of the United States flag for the first time in Kansas, which occurred at the old Pawnee village in Republic county in 1806, the discovery of Pike's Peak and his capture at the Rio Del Norte by the Spaniards. (See Pike's Expedition.) He arrived at Natchitoches, La., July 1, 1807, and the government gave evidences that his services were highly appreciated. He was made captain, then major, and in 1810 colonel. He served in the war of 1812 and in 1813 was raised to the rank of brigadier-general and sent on an expedition against York (Toronto), Canada. He left Sackett's Harbor on April 25 with 1,500 men, arriving before

the combined British and Indian forces at York two days later. When the position was about to be surrendered to him, a magazine inside the British works exploded, wounding Gen. Pike so seriously that he died shortly afterward, but not without the satisfaction of knowing the surrender had taken place.

Pike's Expedition.—Under the orders of the war department, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, with a force consisting of 2 lieutenants, a surgeon, a sergeant, 2 corporals, 16 privates and an interpreter, set out in two boats from Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1806, for the purpose of "exploring the internal parts of Louisiana." Accompanying him were chiefs and head men of the Osages and Pawnees, through which nations it was intended the expedition should pass. He also took a number of women and children who were returning to their nations from captivity among the Pottawatomies, having been freed by the United States government. La Charette was reached on the 21st, where Pike found in waiting Lieut. James B. Wilkinson (son of Gen. James Wilkinson), Dr. John H. Robinson, and another interpreter, all of whom had gone on before. On Sept. 6 the company arrived in the vicinity of the present town of Harding, Kan., and passed over the divide separating the Osage from the Neosho valley. On the 10th he reached the divide between the Neosho and the Verdigris and on the 11th camped on the latter stream, not far from what is now the town of Bazaar, Chase county, Kan.

The beautiful prairies, covered with wild flowers and abounding with game, kindled the warmest praises of Pike. On Sept. 12 he wrote that, from the top of a hill he saw at one view on the beflowered plain below, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and panther. This was the hunting ground of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, and the animals began to appear almost without numbers. On the 14th all day long the expedition journeyed through an unending herd of buffalo, which merely opened ranks to let the intruders pass and then closed again as if nothing had happened. On the 15th a large unoccupied encampment of the Kansas Indians was passed, and Pike observed in the distance the buffaloes running, which indicated the presence either of Indians or white men. On this day he camped near what is now Tampa, Marion county. Two days later he reached the Smoky Hill river, and after this game began to grow scarcer. He continued his journey to the mouth of the Saline river, which was reached on Sept. 18, and from that point turned almost directly north, and on the 25th reached the Pawnee village, near where the town of Scandia now stands, in Republic county. Pike was now on the Republican branch of the Kansas river, having crossed the Great Saline, the Little Saline and Solomon's fork.

Some time before Pike left St. Louis, news of his projected expedition was carried to the governor of New Spain (Mexico), and a party of over 300 Spanish troops, under Lieut. Malgares, was sent out to intercept him. Between the mouth of the Saline and the Republican rivers, Pike crossed the trail of this party, but was fortunate in not coming

in contact with the Spaniards at that time. Malgares had been to the Pawnee village before Pike arrived there, and had endeavored to poison the minds of the Indians against the Americans. He had partially succeeded, too, for when Pike held a grand council with the tribe on Sept. 29, he noticed that the Pawnee chiefs showed a tendency to look with disdain upon his little force of 20 white soldiers, which certainly made a much less imposing appearance than the large Spanish force of Malgares. Of this council Pike gives the following explicit account in his journal of the expedition:

"The notes I took at the grand council held with the Pawnee nation were seized by the Spanish government, together with all my speeches to the different nations. But it may be interesting to observe here, in case they should never be returned, that the Spaniards had left several of their flags in this village, one of which was unfurled at the chief's door the day of the grand council; and among various demands and charges I gave them was, that the said flag should be delivered to me, and one of the United States' flags be received and hoisted in its place. This probably was carrying the pride of nations a little too far, as there had so lately been a large force of Spanish cavalry at the village, which had made a great impression on the minds of the young men, as to their power, consequence, etc., which my appearance with 20 infantry was by no means calculated to remove. After the chiefs had replied to various parts of my discourse, but were silent as to the flag, I again reiterated the demand for the flag, adding that it was impossible for the nation to have two fathers; that they must either be children of the Spaniards, or acknowledge their American father.' After a silence of some time an old man rose, went to the door, took down the Spanish flag, brought it and laid it at my feet, and then received the American flag, and elevated it on the staff which had lately borne the standard of his Catholic Majesty. This gave great satisfaction to the Osage and Kaws, both of whom decidedly avow themselves to be under American protection. Perceiving that every face in the council was clouded with sorrow, as if some great national calamity was about to befall them, I took up the contested colors and told them 'that as they had now shown themselves dutiful children in acknowledging their great American father, I did not wish to embarrass them with the Spaniards, for it was the wish of the Americans that their red brethren should remain peaceably round their own fires, and not embroil themselves in any dispute between the white people; and that for fear the Spaniards might return there in force again, I returned them their flag, but with the injunction that it should never be hoisted again during our stay.' At this, there was a general shout of applause, and the charge was particularly attended to."

Thus was the United States flag raised for the first time in what is now the State of Kansas on Sept. 29, 1806, and the 100th anniversary of that event was celebrated in 1906. (See Hoch's Administration.)

Having obtained horses from the Indians, Pike left the Pawnee vil-

lage on Oct. 7, taking a course a little west of south. On the 8th he came again upon the Spanish trail, and at one of the camps counted 59 fires, which, at 6 men to a fire, signified a force of 354 troopers. Solomon's fork was again crossed on the 9th, much farther to the west, and here another Spanish camp was found. The party reached the Smoky Hill fork on the 13th, not far from the boundary line of the counties of Russell and Ellsworth, and the following day arrived at the divide between the Arkansas and the Kansas rivers. Here Pike and a small party became lost on the prairie and did not turn up for several days, the expedition meantime continuing to the Arkansas river, where the lost party under Pike overtook it. The river was crossed on the 19th.

Here the expedition was divided, part returning down the Arkansas and the other portion going on up to the mountains for the purpose of discovering the headwaters of Red river, and descending that unknown stream—unknown to the Americans. Canoes were made of buffalo and deer hides stretched over wooden frames, filled with provisions, arms and ammunition, and in these boats Lieut. Wilkinson, with 6 of the soldiers and 2 Osage Indians, embarked for Fort Adams on the Mississippi below Natchez. On Jan. 8, 1807, they reached Arkansas Post, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, after severe hardships and passing through many dangers from hostile Indians. Pike advanced rapidly up the Arkansas river, and on Oct. 31 saw much crystalline salt on the surface of the ground. At that time he was not far from the present town of Kinsley, Edwards county, Kan., and by Nov. 9 he was near the place where Hartland, Kearny county, now stands. Here, at one of the Spanish encampments, he counted 96 fires, indicating that the force had been augmented to from 600 to 700 troopers. A few days later he crossed into what is now the State of Colorado, and on the 15th reached Purgatory river, a branch of the Arkansas. His purpose was to treat with the Ietan (Comanche) Indians near the headwaters of the Arkansas river, then to strike across the country to the head of Red river, and descend to Natchitoches according to the original plan.

Thus far Pike had ascertained the sources of the Little Osage and the Neosho rivers; had passed round the head of the Kansas river, and had discovered the headwaters of the South Platte. He was now intent on finding the upper sources of the Red. What Pike called the third fork was reached on Nov. 23. He writes: "As the river appeared to be dividing itself into many small branches and of course must be near its extreme source, I concluded to put the party in a defensible situation; and then ascend the north fork to the high point of the blue mountain, which we conceived would be one day's march, in order to be enabled from its pinnacle to lay down the various branches and positions of the country."

The "third fork" was the St. Charles river, and Pike's encampment was made at what he called the "grand forks," or at the junction of the Fountain river with the Arkansas. The high point he referred to was Pike's peak. His men cut the necessary logs the next day, and

erected a strong breastwork, 5 feet high on three sides, with the other opening on the south bank of the Arkansas. Leaving all the others at this fort, Pike, Robinson, Miller and Brown started for the mountains. By the 26th they had ascended so high that they looked down on the clouds rolling across the plain to the east. The next day they reached the summit, after a very difficult time, having been obliged often to wade in snow waist deep. Returning, they reached the fort on the 29th, after which the surrounding country was explored for several miles in every direction in a vain search for the source of the Red river.

While Pike was in camp on the Rio del Norte, in what is now New Mexico, he and his party were captured by a detachment of Spanish cavalry and conducted to Santa Fe. This was in Feb., 1807. He was well treated, and after being taken to Chihuahua, where his papers were confiscated, was conducted east through what is now Texas and finally liberated near Natchitoches, La.

Thus the project of exploring the Red river was defeated and one of the objects of the expedition was not accomplished. The Spanish governor suspected that Pike was leagued with Aaron Burr to detach a portion of Spanish territory. But as not a scrap was found to connect him with the "Burr conspiracy," the Spanish treated Pike and his men as respectable Americans, advanced him \$1,000 on the credit of the United States, and escorted him to Natchitoches, which town was conceded to be within the American domain. The upper course of the Red river was claimed by Spain, and to have permitted Pike to explore it would have been tantamount to a recognition that American territory extended to that river. Three years later Pike's journal was published and the wonderful possibilities of Kansas were thus made known to the English-speaking nations.

Pike's Peak Trail.—One of the numerous thoroughfares leading to the gold fields of western Kansas, before Colorado was cut off, was by way of the Santa Fe trail, up the Arkansas river past Bent's Fort, and on to Cherry creek. This route was known as the "Pike's Peak Trail." On account of its location it was a month earlier than by way of the Platte river, and like all roads leading to the gold fields, was much traveled during the period of excitement. From "The Prairie Traveler," published by Capt. Randolph B. Marcy in 1859, the list of camping places and distances from Westport, Mo., to Denver City, a distance of 685 miles, was as follows: "Westport to Indian creek, 4¾ miles; Cedar creek, 8¾; Buell creek, 8½; Willow Springs, 9½; '110-Mile' creek, 20¼; Prairie Chicken creek, 22½; Big Rock creek, 20; Diamond Spring, 16; Lost Spring, 16; Cottonwood creek, 15¾; Turkey creek, 22; Little Arkansas, 23; 'Big Cow' creek, 20; Big Bend of the Arkansas, 20; Walnut creek, 7; Head of Coon creek, 21; Arkansas river, 18; Arkansas river at Fort Atkinson, 19; Arkansas river, 18¾; Arkansas river, 19¼; Arkansas river, 22; Arkansas river, 22; Arkansas river, 24; Arkansas river, striking the Big Timbers, 20; Arkansas river, 13; Arkansas river, pass Bent's Fort, 24; Arkansas river, opposite mouth

of Apishpa creek—Cherokee trail comes in from Arkansas near Bent's Fort, 11; Arkansas river, opposite of Huerfano creek, 9; Arkansas river—Cherokee trail bears to right and leaves the river, 12; Fontaine qui Buille, 15¾; Fontaine qui Buille, 17½; Forks of the Fontaine qui Buille, the road to Cherry Creek here leaves the Fontaine qui Buille and bears to the right. (There is a large Indian trail which crosses the main creek and takes a northwest course towards Pike's Peak. Two miles up this trail is a spring of mineral water that gave the stream its name 'The Fountain that Boils'); Black Squirrel creek, 17½; near head of Cherry creek, 14; on Cherry creek, 7; Cherry creek, 11; mouth of Cherry creek, at the South Platte, at city of Denver."

Thousands of gold seekers reached the mountains by this route, and the rush only ceased with the collapse of the boom.

Pioneer, a hamlet in the central part of Johnson county, is located on one of the creeks tributary to the Kansas river, about 7 miles northwest of Olathe, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery.

Piper, a post village in the western part of Wyandotte county, is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 19 miles west of Kansas City. It has several general stores, a school, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 75.

Piqua, a little town in Woodson county, is at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, near the east line of the county, 13 miles east of Yates Center, the judicial seat, and 7 miles west of Iola, the nearest large town. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 150. The town sprang up in 1882 after the building of the railroad, and was a successor to Bramlette, which was a trading center about a mile below, but was abandoned by the railroad at that time. The postoffice was established in 1882 with M. Street as the first postmaster.

Pittsburg, one of the important cities of southeastern Kansas, is located in Crawford county, 11 miles southeast of Girard, the judicial seat. It is 3 miles from the Missouri line and 134 miles from Kansas City, at the junction of four railway systems—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco. The main shops of the Kansas City Southern are located here and give employment to 1,600 men. It is in the mineral and oil district and the zinc smelters give employment to 1,200. Coal is extensively mined and shipped. Other important industries are the foundries and machine shops, cornice works, flour and planing mills, tent and awning factory, boiler works, paving and building brick plant, sewer pipe works, factories for the manufacture of gloves, mittens, garments and cigars, stone quarries and packing houses. There are 4 banks, 4 newspapers (the Headlight, the Kansan, the Labor Herald and the Volkessfreund), and a monthly fraternal paper (the Cyclone). The city has electric lights, fire and police departments, sewer system, waterworks, paved streets, electric street railway, a \$60,000 opera house

and fine school and church buildings. This is the seat of the manual training branch of the state normal school, a Catholic academy, and a German Lutheran school. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with eight rural routes. This is one of the points designated by the government for a postal savings bank. The population in 1910 was 14,755.

Pittsburg was laid out in 1876 by Col. E. H. Brown for Moffett & Sargent. The postoffice was established that year with George Richey as postmaster. The first dwelling was built by J. T. Roach in July, and the first business house was erected about the same time by G. W. Seabury & Co., who started a general store. By fall there were 100 inhabitants. In 1879 the town was incorporated as a city of the third class and the first officers were: Mayor, M. M. Snow; councilmen, J. R. Lindburg, W. McBride, F. Kalwitz, P. A. Shield and D. S. Miller. The Girard & Joplin R. R., which had been built prior to the founding of the town connected it with these two points. In 1880 the railroad was sold to the St. Louis & San Francisco company. A new addition of 40 acres was platted about that time and in 1882 another addition of like extent. The first newspaper was the Pittsburg Exponent, established in June, 1882, by L. C. Hitchcock. By 1884 the population was 4,000, six years later it was 6,697, in 1900 it had grown to 10,112. In 1891 there were 29 corporations doing business in Pittsburg with a combined capitalization of nearly \$10,000,000. In 1904 there were 55 coal companies employing 11,835 men in addition to many small operators, and 44 new coal mines were opened. During the year ending in Sept., 1904, about 700 new dwelling houses were built and \$3,000,000 spent in public improvements.

Plains (formerly West Plains), a little town in Meade county, is located in West Plains township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 16 miles west of Meade, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), a mill and elevator, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 350.

Plains, Great.—(See Desert.)

Plainville, an incorporated city of the third class in Rooks county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R. 16 miles south of Stockton, the county seat. It has electric lights, a public library, an opera house, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Gazette and the Times), a mill, 2 grain elevators, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,090. In May, 1911, it is said there were 40 of the residents who owned automobiles, which was one to every 27 inhabitants. The first settlers came to Plainville in 1877. The postoffice was established in 1878 with W. S. Griffin as the first postmaster. The first school was taught and the first sermon preached in the same year. The town owns a \$25,000 water plant, a school house which cost the same amount, a new public library building is about to be erected and practically every house in town has a telephone.

Platte Purchase.—The original western boundary of Missouri was a line drawn north and south through the mouth of the Kansas river. Soon after Missouri was admitted into the Union, however, the project of attaching to that state, what afterward became known as the "Platte Purchase," was persistently urged by the citizens. The agitation began in 1835 (Col. William F. Switzler, in his "History of Missouri," p. 230, says Gen. Andrew S. Hughes started it in a speech which he delivered at a militia muster near Liberty, in Clay county, in that year). The territory included in the purchase lies between the Missouri river and the original state line. The idea of annexation met with immediate favor throughout the State of Missouri, and a memorial asking for it was sent to Congress in 1836. One difficulty in the way was that to comply with this request would make still larger a state which was already one of the largest in the Union, and a second difficulty was to remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity.

Nevertheless, success came quickly. Senator Benton introduced a bill reciting that when the Indian title to that territory should be extinguished the jurisdiction over said tract should be "ceded to the State of Missouri." Benton's vigor, Senator Linn's adroitness and personal popularity, and the enthusiastic aid of Missouri's representatives in the other branch of Congress, did the work. No serious opposition was offered in either branch and President Jackson signed the bill on June 7, 1836. Missouri's legislature assented to the act on Dec. 16, the Sacs and Foxes had agreed to the terms for the relinquishment of their lands on Sept. 17, and on March 28, 1837, President Van Buren proclaimed the territory a part of the State of Missouri. Benton exultantly declared that the area of Missouri had thus been expanded "by an addition equal in extent to such states as Delaware and Rhode Island, and by its fertility equal to one of the third class of states."

The new territory, which is one of the richest parts of Missouri, comprises the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. The "Platte purchase" also contributed St. Joseph, the third city in Missouri in population and wealth. Had it not been for this act of Congress, and had the western boundary of Missouri remained as stipulated in the organic act, the city of St. Joseph would today be in the State of Kansas, which would be a perfect parallelogram. But in 1836 the white man had not claimed dominion over the plains of Kansas and there was no one from this region to object to the annexation movement.

Pleasant Green, a hamlet in Phillips county, is located 16 miles northeast of Phillipsburg, the county seat, and 11 miles north of Agra, the nearest shipping point. It receives mail from Naponee, Neb.

Pleasant Grove, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the central portion, 8 miles northwest of Baldwin, from which it has rural free delivery, and 6 miles west of Sibley, the nearest railroad town. It had a population of 45 in 1910.

Pleasant Hill, a hamlet in the northwestern part of Franklin county, is situated in the valley of Appanoose creek, 4 miles east of Michigan, the nearest railroad station, and 6 miles north of Pomona, from which it has rural free delivery.

Pleasanton, the second largest town in Linn county, is situated in the eastern portion on the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 6 miles east of Mound City, the county seat. The town was started in the summer of 1869, when the building of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. was assured. No town company was ever organized and the town site, which was owned by several persons, seems to have been selected by common consent as the best location for a settlement. The first town lot was sold in Aug., 1869, and within a short time a hotel was built on Main street by John Butler; William E. Talbott started a general store; a hardware store followed; Dr. Bender opened a drug store, and other lines of business were introduced before the railroad was completed to the town, which grew very rapidly for several years and by 1878 had a population of 800.

On Oct. 29, 1869, Pleasanton was incorporated and in 1870 it was organized as a city of the third class, D. W. Poak being elected the first mayor. The Presbyterians perfected an organization in Oct., 1869; the Methodist church was established in April, 1870, and other denominations have built churches at Pleasanton. The first public school district was organized on Feb. 19, 1870, and the school opened with three teachers in April of that year. A school building was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$10,000. Today Pleasanton has an excellent graded school system and a high school. A bank was opened in 1870, and in 1881 the library association was organized. One of the first industries of the town was a steam flour mill, erected in the summer of 1869. The next year a second mill was erected, and for some years Pleasanton was a milling center. The first newspaper in the town was the Linn County Press, which appeared in 1869. It was followed by the Pleasanton Observer. With the opening of the coal beds and the development of the mineral resources of the southeastern part of the state, Pleasanton became a shipping point for such products, as well as grain and cattle. The discovery of oil and natural gas in the vicinity has also helped the town and today it is one of the thriving cities of eastern Kansas with a population of 1,373.

Pleasantview, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located 11 miles northeast of Columbus, the county seat, and 6 miles from Weir, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Plevna, a little town in Plevna township, Reno county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 22 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. It has a good graded school, several general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order post-office with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 200.

Plum Buttes.—A little southwest of the present station of Silica, on the old trail between Atlanta (now Lyons) and Ellinwood, were three sand hills known as Plum Buttes. They were about 120 feet higher than the surrounding prairie, but only about 25 feet higher than the sand hills still a prominent feature of that locality, and were once covered with the common sand hill plums. Prof. Bernard B. Smyth, a former resident of that section and the authority for this statement, says that between the years 1865 and 1884 a gradual "blow out" occurred, which resulted in leveling the buttes and even creating a wide channel or valley in the hills upon which they stood. The site of these sand hills covered the greater portion of townships 19 and 20 in Rice county, and is now occupied by productive farms.

Plumb, Preston B., lawyer and United States senator, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1837. He received a common school education and attended an Episcopal institution in Union county for a time. While there he learned the art of printing and worked on papers in Springfield and Xenia. He aided in establishing the Xenia News, in which he was financially interested. There he imbibed his first political opinions, which were born of the Kansas contest. Not satisfied by merely hearing of the abuses heaped upon the struggling people of the territory, he came to Kansas to see for himself, and returned to Ohio in two months a changed man. He had become a devoted and radical anti-slavery convert. He removed from Ohio to the territory, and in 1857 started a paper at Emporia called the Kansas News. He immediately allied himself with the free-state party and soon became a recognized leader in its councils. He was elected to the Leavenworth constitutional convention in 1859 from Breckenridge (now Lyon) county. Having meantime read law, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. The same year he acted as reporter for the state supreme court, but soon resigned. The following year he was elected to the state house of representatives and became chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1862 he entered the service of the Union army as second lieutenant in the Eleventh Kansas infantry and served successively as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. He took an active part in the running fight during Quantrill's retreat from Lawrence and all other engagements of the regiment, which saw much hard service and was held for duty on the plains as protection against the Indians, being one of the last to be mustered out of the service. Mr. Plumb returned home after the war and engaged in the law practice which he had dropped when he had enlisted. He soon became prominent in his profession and in politics; was elected to the state house of representatives in 1867; and was reelected in 1868, when he served as speaker of that body. He was forced to give up the law because of failing health and became president of the Emporia national bank in 1873. Four years later he was elected United States senator to succeed James M. Harvey, and took his seat March 4, 1877. One of his first official acts was to secure

an order allowing actual settlers to enter the Osage ceded lands, covered by railroad contracts. Mr. Plumb was twice reelected to the senate, and at his death had held nearly two years of his third term, having served nearly fourteen years continuously in the senate. His last election was practically without opposition. Mr. Plumb died on Dec. 20, 1891, at Washington, D. C.

Plymouth, a little town in Lyon county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles west of Emporia, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 100. This is one of the early settled places in the county, having been founded in 1857. The postoffice was established in 1858 with D. McMillan as postmaster. The next year C. Humphrey, the first settler, opened a store. The first school was a private one taught in 1862 by Mary Hammis. In 1864 the first religious services were held. A sawmill was built in that year and a little later a grist mill, which made Plymouth an important trading point. At present it is a shipping and receiving point for a large farming area.

Plymouth, Brethren.—Early in the 19th century there appeared in England and Ireland a spirit of restiveness with regard to church connections. This was occasioned by the close connection between church and state, and in both England and Ireland a number of religious gatherings sprang up, in which the people who were desirous of a "spiritual communion based on New Testament religious principles" met for "the breaking of bread" and prayer. One of the most important of these gatherings was at Dublin, Ireland, in the spring of 1827, but it was not until 1829 that the first permanent meeting was formed, under the leadership of John N. Darby, a minister of the Episcopal church of Ireland. The system adopted was practically Evangelical Calvinism. Meetings of importance were held at Plymouth and Bristol, England, and the fact that the meeting at Plymouth became very prominent because of its members gave rise to the name of Plymouth Brethren, which became the popular designation of the sect, although it has never been adopted by the different communities, who call themselves Believers, Christians or Brethren.

The movement came to America as the result of the emigration of a number of the members who located in the United States and Canada about the middle of the 19th century. Mr. Darby made several trips to this country and a number of congregations were formed. Since that time meetings have multiplied and the church has been established in several states.

This church was not established in Kansas, however, until a late date, for in 1900 there was but one organization, located in Woodson county, with 16 members. During the next fifteen years rapid progress was made, as 17 organizations were reported in 1905 with a total membership of 308.

Poe, a country postoffice in Logan county, is located in Augustine township 22 miles southeast of Russell Springs, the county seat, and about 18 miles northwest of Leoti on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 12.

Poetry.—(See Literature.)

Point Rocks, a country postoffice in Morton county, is located on the Cimarron river 16 miles southwest of Richfield, the county seat, and about 65 miles south of Syracuse on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 24.

Point View, a country postoffice in Pawnee county, is located in Logan township 11 miles southeast of Larned, the county seat, and 5 miles from Ray, the nearest shipping point.

Pollard, a hamlet in Rice county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in Victoria township, 7 miles north of Lyons, the county seat. It is a grain shipping point and has an elevator. It has an express office and a postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 21.

Pomeroy, a hamlet of Wyandotte county, is situated on the Missouri river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 14 miles southeast of Leavenworth. It has rural free delivery from Bethel.

Pomeroy, Samuel Clark, pioneer and United States senator, was born at Southampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1816; was educated at Amherst College, and in 1840 became an enthusiastic opponent of slavery. He was present when President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and remarked to the president: "Your victory is but an adjournment of the question from the halls of legislation at Washington to the prairies of the freedom-loving West, and there, sir, we shall beat you." To assist in carrying out his prophecy he left Boston in Aug., 1854, with 200 people bound for Kansas, and upon arriving in the territory located at Atchison. He canvassed the Eastern states in the interest of the free-state cause; was one of a party arrested by Col. Cooke on the Nebraska river in Oct., 1856, but was released by Gov. Geary upon his arrival at Topeka; was a member of the Osawatimie convention in May, 1859, that organized the Republican party in Kansas, and served on the first state executive committee of that party. In connection with his management of the aid committee for the relief of the people of Kansas in the great drought of 1860 he was charged with irregular conduct, but was exonerated in March, 1861, by a committee composed of W. W. Guthrie, F. P. Baker and C. B. Lines. On April 4, 1861, he was elected one of the first United States senators from Kansas, and was reelected in 1867. During the troubles over the Cherokee Neutral Lands many of the people of the state lost confidence in Mr. Pomeroy, and in 1873 he was defeated for reelection to the senate by John J. Ingalls. It was in connection with this senatorial election that State Senator A. M. York of Montgomery county made his sensational charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy. The

charges were investigated by a committee of the United States senate and also by a joint committee of the Kansas legislature. On March 3, 1873, a majority of the former committee reported that "the whole transaction, whatever view be taken of it, is the result of a concerted plot to defeat Mr. Pomeroy." Three days later the committee of the state legislature reported Mr. Pomeroy "guilty of the crime of bribery, and attempting to corrupt, by offers of money, members of the legislature." He was arraigned for trial before Judge Morton at Topeka on June 8, 1874, but a change of venue was taken to Osage county. After several delays and continuances the case was dismissed on March 12, 1875. On Oct. 11, 1873, while the political opposition to Mr. Pomeroy was at its height he was shot by Martin F. Conway in Washington, the bullet entering the right breast, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. Conway claimed that Pomeroy had ruined himself and his family. After the bribery case against him was dismissed Mr. Pomeroy returned to the East and died at Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 27, 1891.

Pomona, the fourth largest town in Franklin county in 1910, is located in the valley of the Marais des Cygnes river and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, 10 miles west of Ottawa, the county seat. The original town site consisted of 320 acres of land. A. Jones erected the first building, for a residence, and within a short time Rev. L. Rickseeker built a store which was used for drugs, general merchandise and the postoffice. A. H. Scranton built the second business block, which afterwards was converted into a hotel known as the Pomona House. At an early date Pomona became a considerable manufacturing center. A furniture factory was started in 1870 by Krouse & Sons; a steam flour mill was erected the same year by H. O. Kelsey. Within a year a school house was built that would accommodate 200 pupils. The first religious services were held in 1870, and in April, 1871, the Methodist church was organized. The Presbyterian church perfected an organization in 1873. Pomona was started on a temperance plan by the founders and from the first prospered in a marked degree. Today it is the banking, shipping and supply town for a rich agricultural district, with a number of retail stores, lumber yard, hardware and implement houses, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, good schools, hotels, and some manufacturing establishments. It is an incorporated city, and in 1910 had a population of 523.

Pontiac, a hamlet in Butler county, is located in Prospect township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 8 miles east of Eldorado, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, some local retail trade, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 65.

Pony Express.—William H. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, freighters, of Leavenworth, was the individual who instituted the "pony express" from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. St. Joseph, Mo., was the starting point, and on April 3, 1860, a little

after sunset Johnnie Frey, mounted on a black pony, made his departure on the first trip. Anticipating the occasion St. Joseph was decorated in holiday attire, with bands discoursing enlivening music, while a large crowd had gathered on the levee to speed the departing messenger. At Sacramento the occasion was observed in a more ostentatious manner. A substantial fund had been contributed by the citizens for celebrating the inauguration of the enterprise; the city had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting; business was suspended; cannons boomed; brass bands played, while state officials and local orators made the occasion one long to be remembered.

A pure white pony ridden by Harry Roff left this city the same day the black pony left the other end of the line, and covered the first 20 miles—two stages—in 59 minutes. He changed horses in 10 seconds, changing again at Folsom and reaching Placerville, 55 miles from Sacramento, in 2 hours and 49 minutes. The first "pony" rider to reach Salt Lake was the east bound one, who arrived on the 7th, and reaching St. Joseph in 11 days and 12 hours from the Pacific coast. The rider from the eastern starting point reached the Utah capital on the 9th, entered Sacramento in 9 days and 23 hours from the time he started.

The quickest trip ever made over the route was in March, 1861, when President Lincoln's first inaugural address was carried from St. Joseph to Sacramento, 1,980 miles, in 7 days and 17 hours. On one occasion despatches were carried from St. Joseph to Denver, 675 miles, in 69 hours. The regular schedule for delivering mail to the Pacific coast, however, was 8 days for despatches and 10 days for letters. This schedule was about two weeks ahead of the best time by the Southern Overland Mail company.

The route from St. Joseph, after crossing the Missouri river, lay a little south of west until it reached the old military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, near the village of Kennekuk, in Atchison county, 44 miles out. Thence it diverged northwesterly across the Kickapoo Indian reservation via Granada, Log Chain, Seneca, Ash Point, Guittard's, Marysville and Hollenberg, which was the last station in Kansas; thence up the Little Blue Valley to Rock Creek, Big Sandy, Liberty Farm, thence over the plains to the Platte river and up that stream to Fort Kearney; thence west via Julesburg, Col., Fort Laramie, Wyo., through the Rocky mountains via South Pass to Fort Bridger, Salt Lake City, Carson City and Sacramento, where the pony was changed for steamer for San Francisco.

Pony charges were first fixed at \$5.00 for each half ounce, but the postoffice department later ordered this price reduced to \$1.50, which price prevailed until the Pacific telegraph put the "pony express" out of business. Thousands of letters were plastered over with "pony stamps" and during the British troubles with China one document for the English government had \$135 in stamps on it. In addition to the "pony" charges the United States required a ten-cent stamp on all correspondence going by this route.

The line was operated semi-weekly. It was stocked with several hundred fleet-footed ponies, which were distributed at intervals of from 10 to 15 miles, at stations technically called "stages." Some 80 riders were employed, those selected usually having been chosen for lightness as well as being able to cope with the dangers attending the work. Their pay ranged from \$50 to \$150 a month, those portions of the route through the sections infested with treacherous Indians being most highly paid. The average weight of riders was about 135 pounds, and in addition to the rider the pony had to carry an average of 15 pounds of mail matter besides the weight of the bridle, saddle and mail bags, an extra 13 pounds. All mail matter was wrapped in oiled silk as a precaution against dampness.

To all but promoters the enterprise proved a blessing. Russell lost about \$100,000, and his partners also lost fortunes. Their expenses were heavy, nearly 500 good saddle horses were required, 190 stations were kept up, and in addition about 200 men were employed as station keepers. All grain for the horses had to be freighted from the east at a cost of from 10 to 25 cents a pound. The "pony express" lasted less than two years, the daily overland stage coach following in July, 1861, two months before it ceased operations, and four months later the Pacific telegraph was working.

Ponziplione, Paul M., one of the early Catholic missionaries in Kansas, was born on Feb. 11, 1818, in the city of Cherasco, Piedmont, Italy. He was of noble descent, his father having been Count Felice Ponziplione di Borge d'Ales, and his mother Countess Terrero Castelnuovo. After his preliminary education he attended the Royal College of Novara and subsequently the College of Nobles at Turin, both Jesuit institutions, taking his degree at Turin. He then studied law for over a year, but seemed to turn naturally to the priesthood, and in 1839, entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Chieri, near Turin, where he received the usual training. In 1848 he was connected with the Jesuit college at Genoa, during a period of disturbance in Italy, and at one time eighteen of the priests in the college were arrested by one of the political factions. They were sent to Spenzia but managed to escape to Modena, where most of them took to the mountains. Father Paul determined to go to Rome and thence to the United States. He reached Rome, where he was ordained priest on March 25, 1848, and soon after that came to the United States. From New York he went to St. Xavier's College at Cincinnati for a short time, but before leaving Italy he had made up his mind to spend his life as a missionary among the Indians. Following out his resolve he offered himself to Rev. Anthony Elet, the superior of the western Jesuits of the United States, and was assigned to the Missouri mission. For two years he worked in Missouri and Kentucky, and then returned to St. Louis. In March, 1851, he left St. Louis for the region west of the Missouri river. While his home was to be at the Osage mission and that tribe his special charge, his labors extended from Fremont Peak, Wyo., to Fort Sill.

I. T. For twenty years Father Paul's work was with the Osages, and this was one of the brightest periods in the history of the tribe. He was an honored guest among the Indians, baptized and taught their children, and ministered alike to bodily and spiritual needs. The particular scope of his work in Kansas was from Cherokee county north to Miami, then west to Fort Larned, Pawnee county, along the southern border of the state. He also penetrated the wild regions of the Indian Territory and established mission stations at the Indian agencies and military posts. Within forty years he established over 100 missions—87 in Kansas and 21 in the Indian Territory. In 1870 the Osages withdrew from Kansas, but Father Paul still watched over them, making the trip by wagon from the old mission to their new home in the Indian Territory. The beautiful church at the Osage mission, known as St. Francis, next to the cathedral at Leavenworth, is the finest in the state. It was built through the efforts of Father Paul and dedicated on May 11, 1884. In 1889 he was asked to go as a peacemaker to the Crow Indians in Montana and did not return to Kansas. The next year he became historian of St. Ignatius' College in Chicago, Ill., and assistant pastor of the Jesuit church. His sympathies were so broad that he also became chaplain of St. Joseph's home for deaf mutes. He died in Chicago on March 28, 1900.

Population.—(See Census.)

Porterville, a hamlet of Bourbon county, is located on a branch of the Big Walnut in the extreme southwestern part of the county. It has free rural delivery from Walnut. In 1910 the population was 20.

Portis, one of the incorporated towns of Osborne county, is located in Bethany township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 8 miles north of Osborne, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Independent), 3 churches, good schools, and a number of well stocked retail establishments. The town became a city of the third class in 1905. It has telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 304. A trading post was located at this point in 1871, and the town was platted in 1873. The Portis Patriot, one of the first newspapers in this section of the state was started in 1872. The town was named in honor of the vice-president of the Missouri Pacific R. R.

Portland, a hamlet of Sumner county, is located in Guelph township on the Kansas Southwestern R. R. 15 miles southeast of Wellington, the county seat. It has a mill, about a dozen retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 69.

Portland Exposition.—(See Exposition.)

Post, a country postoffice in Gray county, is located 18 miles southwest of Cimarron, the county seat, and 15 miles from Ingalls, the nearest shipping point.

Pottawatomie, an inland hamlet of Coffey county, is located on the east line of the county, about midway north and south. It is about

15 miles northeast of Burlington, the county seat, and 6 miles northwest of Westphalia, Anderson county, from which place it receives mail by rural route.

Pottawatomie County, formerly a part of Riley, was organized by the territorial legislature of 1857 with northern and southern boundaries the same as at present; the western boundary 5 miles east of the site of Manhattan, and the eastern boundary extending 5 miles beyond that of the present. The county is the second from Nebraska and the third west from Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Marshall and Nemaha counties; on the east by Jackson and Shawnee; on the south by Wabaunsee and Riley, and on the west by Riley. The Kaw river forms the southern boundary, and the Big Blue the western.

The first white people to settle within the borders of the county were Catholic missionaries who went to St. Marys a few weeks preceding the immigration of the Pottawatomie Indians to their reservation, of which St. Marys was a central point. This was in 1848. The mission and a log house near it were built the same year. The Indians contributed to the erection of the mission school, which was 15 years in advance of the common schools. A band of Michigan Pottawatomies joined their tribesmen on the reservation in 1850. In 1853 the population consisted of the Catholic missionaries, a few traders, 5 government employees, and the following settlers: Dr. L. R. Palmer and his family, Alexander Peltier, Basil Gormore, William Martell, Francis Bergeron, Antoine Tescier, J. B. Frapp, Robert Wilson and family, Joseph Truchey, Alva Higbee, O. H. P. Polk, Baptiste Ogee, Mrs. Zoe Durcharm, Mrs. E. A. Bertrand, Mrs. A. P. Bertrand and Mrs. Clara Bertrand.

Dr. Palmer, who came in Sept., 1850, was later a member of the first free-state territorial council and of the convention which framed the Wyandotte constitution. His son, Francis X. Palmer, born March 17, 1851, was the first white child born in the county. James Graham, who came with the priests, was probably the first white settler. Robert Wilson was the first man to stake off a claim and he built the first house outside of the reservation on the site of the present town of Louisville in 1853. The first Indian agent was Luke Lee, stationed at St. Marys. The last was Dr. Palmer in 1870.

In Feb., 1857, after the founding of the new county, St. George was made the county seat, and Gov. Geary appointed the following officers: Robert Wilson, probate judge; J. L. Wilson, sheriff; George W. Gillespie and Charles Jenkins, commissioners. The commissioners met at St. George and divided the county into four townships, Pottawatomie, St. George, Blue and Shannon. They also appointed L. R. Palmer, county clerk; Josiah D. Adams, treasurer; J. A. J. Chapman, surveyor; W. L. Seymore, coroner; and James S. Gillespie, assessor. During the next two years Vienna and Louisville townships were organized. In 1861 an election for the location of county seat was held. Louisville won by a majority of 12 votes and the next year the legislature

declared it the county seat. It continued as such until 1882, when another election gave the honor to Westmoreland. By that time 15 new townships had been organized, making 21 in all.

The public lands were surveyed in 1857-58, and the settlers began to get clear titles to their farms, which they had been occupying and improving for several years. During the war Pottawatomie contributed her quota of soldiers for the defense of the nation, as well as taking care of her own troubles.

The population in 1860 was 1,529; in 1870, 7,848; and in 1910 it was 17,552. The assessed valuation of property was \$32,573,774, which would make an average of \$1,944 for each person. The total value of farm products was \$5,279,294, of which field crops amounted to \$2,804,778, and animals slaughtered to \$2,196,761. The wheat crop sold for \$35,088, and the corn for \$1,693,629. Other important farm crops are sweet and Irish potatoes, oats, Kafir corn, sorghum and alfalfa. The fruit trees of bearing age numbered 150,000, of which 90,000 were apple trees.

The general surface is rolling, with bluffs along the Kansas and Big Blue rivers, in which limestone is extensively quarried for building purposes. Bottom lands average 2 miles in width and comprise one-fourth of the whole area. A good quality of gypsum is found along the water courses, especially at the mouth of Spring creek. Potter's clay is found in the southern and central parts of the county. There are thin veins of coal in the east and south which have received little attention. There is said to be a mineral spring of medicinal properties at Onaga. Besides the Big Blue and the Kansas rivers, which form the western and southern boundaries, there is the Vermillion flowing south through the eastern portion of the county and emptying into the Kansas. Its tributaries from the west are French and Mill creeks, and the tributaries of the Big Blue are Spring creek with eastern branches, Four Mile as a western branch, Shannon, Carnahan, McEntire, Cedar and Elbow creeks.

Pottawatomie county is well supplied with railroads to handle her products. The main line of the Union Pacific crosses the extreme south following the north bank of the Kansas river, the Topeka & Marysville branch of the same road is extended to Onaga and is in process of construction northwest from that point. The Leavenworth, Kansas & Western branch of the Union Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses west to Blaine, thence southwest into Riley county. The Kansas, Southern & Gulf operates a line from Blaine to Westmoreland. There are 98.23 miles of track in the county. There are 120 organized school districts in the county and several high schools. St. Mary's College at St. Marys is one of the leading Catholic educational institutions in the West. There is also a Catholic parochial school at that place, an Evangelical school at Belvue, and St. Luke's (a German Lutheran school) at Onaga.

The county is divided into 23 townships: Belvue, Blue, Blue Valley,

Center, Clear Creek, Emmett, Grant, Green, Lincoln, Lone Tree, Louisville, Mill Creek, Pottawatomie, Rock Creek, Shannon, Sherman, Spring Creek, St. Clare, St. George, St. Marys, Union, Vienna and Wamego. The towns and villages are: Arispie, Belvue, Blaine, Broderick, Emmett, Flush, Fostoria, Garrison, Havensville, Holy Cross, Laclède, Louisville, Moodyville, Myers Valley, Olsburg, Onaga, St. Clare, St. George, St. Marys, Springside, Wamego, Westmoreland and Wheaton.

Pottawatomie Massacre.—This tragedy occurred on the night of May 24, 1856, near the place called Dutch Henry's crossing on Pottawatomie creek in Franklin county. Five men were killed, and it would have been regarded as ordinary murder had it been ordinary times, but it was in a new country, at a time when civil war practically existed in the border counties of Kansas. Early in 1855 the five sons of John Brown came to Kansas and settled on the north side of the Pottawatomie, about 2 miles southwest of the present town of Lane. Between the Pottawatomie and Mosquito creeks was a pro-slavery settlement, just north, between the Mosquito and Marais des Cygnes, was a free-state settlement, while south of the Pottawatomie was a mixed complexion of politics. The Browns lived right in the heart of the pro-slavery element.

Among the pro-slavery men were Allen Wilkinson, who kept the postoffice; James P. Doyle, who took up a claim north of the Pottawatomie in the fall of 1854; Henry and William Sherman, who settled on an abandoned Indian farm at the ford of the creek, which became known as Dutch Henry's crossing. Some of the free-state men regarded Wilkinson, Doyle and the Shermans as harmless pro-slavery men, but as the first had been elected by fraud and violence to a legislature where he voted for a black code; the second had his sons, William and Drury, keep free-state men from the polls by force, and the Shermans entertained lawless invaders, this view was not held by all.

On May 21, 1856, the Pottawatomie Rifles were called together, when it was heard that an attack was to be made on Lawrence, for the purpose of going to the defense of the town. On the way they learned that Lawrence had been destroyed and were in camp when, according to the narrative of James Towsley, one of the eye-witnesses, news was brought that an attack was expected on the Pottawatomie. Owen Brown, and later John Brown, asked Towsley to take a party down there to watch what was going on. The party consisted of John Brown, his four sons—Frederick, Oliver, Owen and Watson—his son-in-law, Henry Thompson, Theodore Weiner and James Towsley. They left Shore's about 2 o'clock of May 23. They went into camp about a mile west of Dutch Henry's crossing and after supper John Brown revealed his plan, which was to "sweep the Pottawatomie of all pro-slavery men living on it."

Crossing the Pottawatomie and Mosquito creeks the party went north

until Doyle's house was reached. Here Frederick Brown, Theodore Weiner and James Towsley stood guard in the road, while the rest went to the house. They brought out Doyle and his sons—William and Drury—and went back south across the Mosquito creek. Doyle attempted to escape and John Brown shot him. When the boys attempted to get away Brown's sons killed them with swords. The party then proceeded to Wilkinson's house and ordered him out. He had gone but a short distance with them when one of the Brown boys killed him with a sword. They then crossed the creek at Dutch Henry's and went to Sherman's, where a Mrs. Harris was preparing breakfast for Buford's men. She mistook the Brown party for them, but when she learned of the mistake she alarmed Henry Sherman and her husband. In the meantime William Sherman had been taken to the river, where he was killed with short swords and his body thrown into the stream.

When Brown started out that night he had intended to capture these men and hold a trial, but after Doyle's effort to escape the plan was changed. This massacre greatly terrified the pro-slavery settlers of Pottawatomie creek, who supposed that the whole rifle company had returned to commit the deed.

Pottawatomie Mission.—(See Missions.)

Pottawatomie River, a stream of eastern Kansas, is composed of two branches. The north fork rises in the southwest corner of Anderson county, about 2 miles south of the village of Westphalia, and flows in a northerly and northeasterly course through the townships of Westphalia, Reeder, Jackson, Monroe, Putnam and Walker. The south fork rises in Richland township of the same county, about 2 miles west of Selma, and flows northwest into Washington township, where it turns toward the northeast and forms a junction with the north fork not far from the town of Greeley. From that point the course of the main stream is northeast until it empties into the Osage river, just below the town of Osawatomie, Miami county.

Potter, one of the larger towns of Atchison county, is situated in the southeastern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles south of Atchison, the county seat. It is one of the towns which has grown up since the building of the railroad and is the largest banking town in the southeastern part of the county. There are several general stores, implement and hardware houses, school, church, money order postoffice, and telegraph and express facilities. In 1910 the population of the town was 250.

Pottersburg, a country hamlet in Lincoln county, is located about 15 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Vesper, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Potwin, an incorporated city of the third class in Butler county, is located in Plumb township on White Water creek and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles northwest of Eldorado, the county seat. It has

a bank, a flour mill, schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 249.

Powell, a hamlet in Phillips county, is located 10 miles south of Phillipsburg, the county seat, and 6 miles south of Glade, the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Powhattan, an incorporated town in Brown county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 8 miles southwest of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Bee), 3 churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 216.

Prairie Center, a village in the western part of Johnson county, received the name because it was located on a prairie about equidistant from four towns in the center of a prairie. The first settlement was made in 1871 and in February of the following year the postoffice was established with David Vestal as the first postmaster. He had opened the first store the previous year. The first school house was built in 1874 and the Friends built a church. Both the Methodists and Free Methodists also built churches within a short time. The postoffice was discontinued when the rural delivery system was established, and Prairie Center now has free delivery from Eudora, 7 miles northwest. In 1910 the population was 70.

Prairie Dogs, a species of marmot-like rodents of the plains, genus *Cynomys*, especially *Cynomys ludovicianus*. They are about one foot long and live in communities known as prairie dog towns in the higher or drier parts of the plains. The burrows are often 10 or more feet deep and have hillocks at the entrance. They live on vegetation and while part of the community are foraging others are placed as sentinels on the hills to give warning in case of approaching danger. Gopher, a corruption of the French "Gaufre," meaning honey-comb, is the name applied to a smaller species of the same animal, because they honey-comb the earth with their burrows. In the early days these animals were kept in check by wolves, snakes and birds of prey, but with the advance of civilization their natural enemies were destroyed and they increased so rapidly in numbers that they became a formidable pest. Not only did they destroy growing crops by burrowing through the ground, but their burrows made pitfalls for all kinds of live stock. Prairie dogs and gophers became such a menace to property that the matter of their extermination engaged the attention of the United States department of agriculture and of the Kansas legislature. Several bills were passed offering bounties for the heads of gophers and prairie dogs (see Bounties). One act provided that ten resident land owners of a township could petition the board of county commissioners to have an official appointed to exterminate the pests on land where the owner refuses to do so, and to have the cost of extermination charged against the land in taxes. The legislature of

1901 authorized township auditing boards to purchase material and to employ one or more suitable persons to destroy prairie dogs and gophers, not more than \$100 to be used in any one township in a year. The board of regents of the Kansas Agricultural College was authorized to select a competent person to direct and conduct experiments for determining the most effective methods of extermination, and \$5,000 was appropriated for this purpose. On account of the extreme caution of the animals in question it was very hard to catch or shoot them and one of the effective methods so far discovered for destroying them has been suffocation with bisulphide of carbon placed upon absorbent balls and rolled into the burrows. By the act of March 12, 1909, the township trustees were authorized to make diligent efforts to exterminate these pests; to report to the county commissioners before the annual meeting in August of each year as to the probable expense, and the commissioners were authorized to levy a tax on real estate in each township not to exceed 70 cents on each \$100 valuation. As a result of these measures the prairie dog and the gopher are rapidly disappearing.

Prairie View, an incorporated city of the third class in Phillips county, is located in Prairie View township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 12 miles northwest of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 191.

Pratt, the county seat of Pratt county, is centrally located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads and on the Ninnescah river. It has waterworks, fire department, electric light and ice plant, paved streets, 3 banks, a flour mill, 3 grain elevators, a steam laundry, an opera house, 2 newspapers (the Republican and the Union), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. It has been designated as a point for a postal savings bank. The population in 1910 was 3,302. Pratt was founded in 1884 and the next year began the long contest for county seat, in which it finally won. In 1886, when the county seat fight was at its height, the town had already gained a population of 1,000. In 1890 the population was 1,418, and in 1900 it was 1,213, which shows an increase of over 2,000 people in the last ten years, or nearly 200 per cent.

Prattsburg, a country hamlet in Clear Creek township, Stafford county, is located on Rattlesnake creek 20 miles southwest of St. John, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Macksville, the nearest shipping point. It receives mail from Haviland, Kiowa county.

Pratt County, in the south central part of the state, is the second county from the southern line of the state and the seventh from the east line. It is bounded on the north by Stafford county; on the east by Reno and Kingman; on the south by Barber, and on the west by Kiowa and Edwards. It was created in 1867 and named for Caleb

Pratt, of the First Kansas infantry. The boundaries fixed at that time were as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 11 west intersects the 5th standard parallel; thence south to the 6th standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 16 west; thence north to the 5th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

The east and west boundaries have not been changed, but the north and south lines have both been moved one tier of townships to the north. Pratt was one of the counties which experienced a fake organization before it had a single inhabitant. In 1873 a party of men from Hutchinson accomplished a complete organization of the county, bonds were issued and a nonentity elected to the legislature. The organization was never recognized, and as the first settler did not come until the fall of that year it was 1879 before there were sufficient inhabitants to organize. The first actual settler was A. J. Johnson, who located in the vicinity of Springvale. He was followed by J. W. Black and A. Kelly, who came to the same neighborhood, and I. M. Powell came in 1875. These men all brought their families, except Kelly.

One of the noted characters of the early times was "Skunk" Johnson, who in 1874 selected a spot at the headwaters of the Ninnescah river, where he made a dugout, which became known as "Skunk" Johnson's cave and was for a long time one of the curiosities of the county. At one time Johnson was besieged by the Indians in this cave for 15 days, during which time he killed several of their number. It was said that during the siege he subsisted on skunks. After Johnson left it was a favorite camping place for freighters.

There were a few settlers in 1876, but in 1877 over 100 families came, many of them from Iowa. The county was attached to Reno that year as a municipal township. The bogus organization was set aside in the fall of 1878, and in the spring of 1879 the citizens petitioned the governor for organization. A census taker was appointed and upon receiving the returns Gov. St. John issued a proclamation organizing Pratt county, with Iuka as the temporary county seat and the following temporary officers: County clerk, L. C. Thompson; commissioners, John Sillin, Thomas Goodwin and L. H. Naron. The election was held on Sept. 2nd, when the following officers were elected: County clerk, L. C. Thompson; clerk of the district court, Samuel Brumsey; probate judge, James Neely; treasurer, R. T. Peak; sheriff, Samuel McAvoy; county attorney, M. G. Barney; superintendent of public instruction, A. H. Hubbs; register of deeds, Phillip Haines; surveyor, J. W. Ellis; coroner, P. Small; commissioners, John Sillin, L. H. Naron and Thomas Goodwin. For county seat there were three candidates, Saratoga, Iuka and Anderson. In the count the commissioners threw out three townships on account of irregularities. This gave the election to Iuka, but caused so much dissatisfaction that a recount was taken, including the votes previously thrown out. No candidate then had the majority and a new election was ordered. Anderson withdrew. The election was held Aug. 19, 1880. An attempt on the part

of Saratoga to buy votes became public before the election, Iuka received an overwhelming majority and was declared the permanent county seat.

The next year some of the county officials were found guilty of swindling the county by issuing scrip illegally. In the two years after the county was organized they had taken nearly \$75,000 or about \$40 for every man, woman and child in the county. They were prosecuted and new officers elected. In the fall of 1885 there was another county seat election. The candidates were Iuka, Saratoga and Pratt. It was one of the most bitterly contested county seat elections ever held in the state. Saratoga had 546 votes and Pratt 324. As the total number of voters at Saratoga was but 200 fraud was charged, the commissioners sustained the charges and declared Pratt the county seat. The matter was taken into the courts, and pending the decision the feeling ran high. The Saratoga and Pratt partisans were all armed and trouble was hourly expected. The Pratt men went to Iuka and forcibly removed the county records. On the way back they were attacked by the Saratoga men, who succeeded in capturing the treasurer's safe, which they took to their town. The next day Saratoga made an attack on Pratt in a fruitless effort to get the other county property. By this time the more peaceable citizens asked the governor to send militia to restore order. Gov. Martin sent Adjt.-Gen. Campbell and Col. W. E. Hutchinson to the county. They stationed guards at both towns and allowed no one to carry arms. Finally the supreme court handed down its decision and ordered the records taken back to Iuka. Matters quieted down, but the county seat contest was not yet forgotten, and in Feb., 1888, a petition was presented to the commissioners asking for a special election to relocate the county seat. The election was held on Feb. 29 of that year, and Pratt was the winning candidate. The question was settled at last.

The first newspaper was the Pratt County Press, established in 1878 by M. C. Davis and J. B. King. The first school in the county was taught in Iuka in 1878 by Miss Laura Long.

The county is divided into 18 townships: Banner, Carmi, Center, Elm, Gove, Grant, Haynesville, Iuka, Lincoln, Logan, McClellan, McPherson, Naron, Paxon, Richland, Saratoga, Springvale and Valley. The postoffices are Caro, Coats, Croft, Cullison, Iuka, Lawndale, Olympia, Pratt, Preston and Sawyer. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., which runs west from Wichita, enters on the eastern border and terminates at Pratt. Another line of the same road enters in the southeast and crosses the southern part of the county running west into Kiowa county, with a branch south from Springdale into Barber county. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses southwest to Pratt, thence into Kiowa county, and a branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the northeast and terminates at Iuka.

The surface is gently rolling prairie, practically all tillable land.

(11-32)

Bottom lands average one-fourth to one mile in width and comprise about 8 per cent. of the area. Thin belts of timber line the streams. The Ninescah river has its source in the central part of the county and flows east. The Chikaskia has its source in the south and flows south-east into Barber county. Gypsum and sandstone are found in the south and southwest.

In 1882 there were about 16,000 acres of land under cultivation. In 1910 the acreage was 371,041, and the value of farm products was \$5,279,294. Corn, the largest field crop, brought \$1,693,629; tame grasses, \$357,943; wild grasses, \$256,925; oats, \$174,773. The animals sold for slaughter brought \$2,196,761; poultry and eggs, \$162,266.

The population in 1880 was 1,890; in 1890 it was 8,118. During the hard times of the '90s the population fell off and in 1900 it was 7,085. In the last decade the increase was about 57 per cent., the population for 1910 being 11,156. The assessed valuation of property in that year was \$25,705,667. The average wealth per capita is \$2,313, which is several hundred dollars above the average in the state.

Prentis, Noble Lovely, journalist and author, was born on April 8, 1839, in a log cabin 3 miles from Mount Sterling, Brown county, Ill. His parents were natives of Vermont, descended from English settlers who came to America in 1630 and 1641, respectively. His grandfather Prentis served in the army during the Revolutionary war and two of his uncles gave their lives, one at Bunker Hill and one at Saratoga. Several of his mother's family enrolled in the Revolutionary army from Connecticut. His parents died at Warsaw, Ill., of cholera during the epidemic of 1849, leaving him an orphan at the age of ten years. He went to live with an uncle in Vermont and remained there until he was eighteen, when he removed to Connecticut and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. He then came west and worked for a time in a newspaper office at Carthage, Ill. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois infantry and served four years when he was honorably discharged. He published a paper at Alexandria, Mo., until Capt. Henry King of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat induced him to come to Topeka in 1860 and assist him on the Record. He next worked on the Commonwealth and then on the Lawrence Journal. From 1873 to 1875 Mr. Prentis edited the Junction City Union, then returned to the Topeka Commonwealth, and about 1877 began to work on the Atchison Champion. He remained with that paper during Col. Martin's term as governor and in 1888 took charge of the Newton Republican. In 1890 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star, which he held until his death. In 1877 he went to Europe. His observations during the trip were published in book form, entitled "A Kansan Abroad," which ran through two editions. He also wrote "Southern Letters," "South-western Letters," "Kansas Miscellanies," and in the last year of his life wrote a History of Kansas, which is his best known work. Mr. Prentis married Maria C. Strong on May 13, 1866. She died in Atchi-

son, Kan., in 1880, and in 1883 he married Mrs. Carrie E. Anderson of Topeka, who survives him. Mr. Prentis died at La Harpe, Ill., at the home of his daughter, within a few miles of his birthplace, on July 6, 1900.

Presbyterian Church.—Presbyterianism is a church government by church presbyters or a body of elders. John Calvin is usually regarded as the founder of the Presbyterian church, as he organized the Reformed church, which is similar to the Presbyterian, but church government by a body of elders had been started by the Waldenses at a much earlier date. All Presbyterian churches are generally Calvinistic in doctrine. The first efforts toward organization of the church were made at Edinburg, Scotland, Dec. 3, 1557, when some of the powerful Scottish barons and lesser nobility signed "The First Covenant." The Presbyterian church became the established church of Scotland, and from it other Presbyterian bodies withdrew from time to time, but all were practically the same in principles. In England the organization took the name of Presbyterian church of England. The Irish church was organized in 1642, and it was established in Wales in 1735.

In the New World the Presbyterian church was established in the colonies by refugees from Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland, who fled to America to avoid persecutions. The Presbyterian colony of Massachusetts Bay was started in 1625. Four years later more colonists arrived and a church was established under Samuel Skelton. Francis Doughty, an English Presbyterian minister, went from New England to Long Island in 1642 and a year later to New York, where he was the first Presbyterian to preach, but no church was organized until 1717. An Irish minister by the name of Francis Mackemie, organized some of the early Presbyterian churches in Virginia and Maryland. Presbyterian churches were founded in New Jersey and at Philadelphia, and in 1716, the synod of Philadelphia was formed, consisting of 4 presbyteries, having 17 ministers and 17 churches. In 1729, the synod adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith, but ten years later dissension began and in 1741 two synods were formed—the Old Side, or synod of Philadelphia, and the New Side, or synod of New York.

At the beginning of the Revolution the Presbyterian church was one of the three leading religious organizations in the colonies, and the church was growing so rapidly that there were not enough ministers to supply all congregations. During the Revolution the Presbyterians were consistent in their support of religious and civil liberty, and John Witherspoon, a prominent Presbyterian minister, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In May, 1788, the general assembly was formed, consisting of four synods—New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, Virginia and the Carolinas—and included 17 presbyteries and 419 congregations.

In 1837 the church was divided into the Old and New School Presbyterians. This was followed by dissensions that arose over the ques-

tion of slavery in the early '50s. In 1853, 6 synods, 21 presbyteries, and some 15,000 southern members seceded from the assembly and formed the United Synod of the Presbyterian church. Five years later the southern portion of the New School church seceded and the united synod of the Presbyterian church South was formed with 100 ministers and some 200 churches.

The Presbyterian church was the pioneer organization to begin work in what is now the State of Kansas. As early as 1820, while the country west of the Missouri river was still unorganized Indian territory, two missions were established among the Osage Indians. (See Missions.) When Kansas was organized as a territory and the country was thrown open to white settlers, the Presbyterian church already had a habitation in the land. On Jan. 1, 1856, one of the first churches in the state was established at Leavenworth by C. D. Martin. To this A. W. Pitzer was called as the first minister and a building was erected there in 1857. The Presbyterians of Doniphan county formed a society at Doniphan in 1856. A Presbyterian church was organized at Wyandotte (now Kansas City) in 1857 and continued until the close of the war, when it disbanded, but was reorganized in 1881. In the summer of 1857 the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church sent B. L. Baldrige to Kansas. He arrived at Leavenworth in July, began at once to hold services, and the next month organized a congregation. On Oct. 21, 1858, a church was formed at Atchison by a committee of the Highland presbytery, but no regular services were held there until 1860. Missionaries went into Johnson county in 1858, the best known being J. C. Beach, A. T. Rankin and William Smith. In 1865 the Reformed or Covenanter church was formed at Olathe, the first of this kind in the state. The first pastor was W. W. McMillan. The Old School Presbyterian church was organized in the summer of 1858 at Lawrence with 25 members by William Wilson, and in 1864 the New School Presbyterian church was organized there. This was followed three years later by the United Presbyterian church, with J. C. Herron as pastor. A. T. Rankin, of the Highland presbytery, organized the Presbyterian church in Topeka on Feb. 15, 1859, with 17 members and a year later the church was incorporated. Mr. Rankin established the Presbyterian church at Fort Scott in 1859 and the town company donated two lots for church property, where a building was erected in 1865. At Junction City a church was organized in 1860 but no building was erected until 1868. During the early '60s churches were organized in Jefferson, Johnson, Franklin, Jackson, Miami, and Allen counties, and at Emporia, Lyon county. It is claimed by some that the first church was organized about 1840, near the site of the present city of Ottawa, before the territory was organized, but no records can be found to substantiate the statement. It was probably a mission. It is known that a church was organized by William Hamilton and S. M. Irvin of the Highland presbytery in 1843. In 1875 there were in Kansas 39 church organizations, with 14 church edifices and a membership of 1,313. In 1890, there were

495 organizations, having 356 churches and a membership of 29,778 and in 1906 the Presbyterian church ranked fifth in number of members of all denominations in Kansas, having 40,765 members.

Prescott, an incorporated town of Linn county, is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 8 miles south of Pleasanton. It was named in honor of C. H. Prescott, auditor and treasurer of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. at the time it was built through the town, which was laid out in 1870. In April of that year the first store was opened. It was followed by a drug store and a blacksmith shop, and in June the postoffice was established. The first school was taught in 1873, a large school house was erected in 1873, and at the present time Prescott has an excellent public school system. There are a number of general stores, a hotel, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, and in 1910 Prescott had a population of 255.

Press Association.—(See Editorial Association.)

Pressonville, a hamlet in the northwestern part of Miami county, is about 15 miles northwest of Paola, the county seat. It is supplied with mail service by a rural route from Wellsville, and in 1910 had a population of 20.

Preston, an incorporated city of the third class in Pratt county, is located in Haynesville township at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 12 miles northeast of Pratt, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Pilot), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 278.

Pretty Prairie, a little town in Reno county, is located in the southern part of the county on the Kingman branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 20 miles south of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is the trading point for Albion township, and an important shipping point for live stock, grain and produce. It has a bank, mills and elevators, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1907. The population according to the census of 1910 was 327.

Preyer, Carl Adolph, musician and composer, was born at Pforzheim, Germany, July 28, 1863, a son of Jean and Marie (Heinz) Preyer. He was educated at Pforzheim, studied at the conservatory of music at Stuttgart, under Dr. Navratil at Vienna, and Professors Urban and Barth at Berlin. He married Miss Grace Havens of Leavenworth, Kan., May 2, 1887. In Sept., 1909, he was married to Francis Havens at Kansas City, Kan. He has been professor of piano at the University of Kansas since 1893; is the composer of melodies, numerous studies for technique, rhythm and expression, and of a number of songs, among which are: "I Love My Love," "Childhood," "My Love's Like a Red, Red Rose," "Elusion," "Snow Song" and "Spanish Song."

Price, a little station on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. in Nemaha county, is 14 miles northeast of Seneca, the county seat, and

4 miles west of Sabetha, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 30.

Price Raid.—(See War of 1861-65.)

Primary Election Laws.—In his message to the legislature of 1893, Gov. Lewelling suggested that some effort be made "to protect primary elections in the work of selecting candidates." The legislature of 1891 had passed an act providing that "when any voluntary political association or party in any district, county, township, or municipal corporation, causing notice for the holding of any primary election to be published," such election must be held under certain regulations authorized in that enactment. Amendments and additions were made to this law by succeeding legislatures until the special session of 1908, when there was passed "an act relating to primary elections, providing for the organization and government of political parties," etc., and repealing all other acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

This act has been amended in some particulars. All candidates must be nominated by a primary held in accordance with law, but the act does not apply to special elections to fill vacancies, to school meetings, nor to city elections where the population is less than 5,000. The primary is held on the first Tuesday of August, in the even numbered years, for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next ensuing November election, and annually on the first Tuesday of March in all cities having 10,000 or more population, for all candidates to be voted for at the next ensuing city election. At least 120 days before the time of holding the primary, the secretary of state prepares and transmits to each county clerk a notice designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary, and upon receipt of such notice each county clerk forthwith publishes once each week for three consecutive weeks, in the official county paper, so much thereof as may be applicable to his county. The sheriff of each county, immediately after the publication of the notice, causes copies of it to be posted in three places in each precinct in his county, stating the time when and the place where the primary will be held in each precinct, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated. Each city clerk, at least 45 days before the time of holding the municipal primary, publishes in the official city paper, once each week for three consecutive weeks, a notice designating the city offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary, and he must also post such notices in three public places in each election precinct in the city, not more than 20 and not less than 10 days before the primary.

The name of no candidate can be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least 40 days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, must declare that he intends to support the candidate therein named, and must add to his signature his place of residence or postoffice address. The affidavit of a qualified elector must be appended to each nomination paper,

stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief all the signers thereon are electors of that precinct; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof; that their respective residences are correctly stated; that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name, and that the affiant intends to support the candidate therein named. Such nomination papers must be signed: 1—If for a state office or for the office of United States senator, by at least 1 per cent. of the voters of the party of such candidate in each of at least 10 counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than 1 nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of his party in the state, or by at least 1 per cent. of the total vote of his party in each of 20 counties. 2—If for a district office, by at least 2 per cent. of the voters of the party designated in at least one-tenth of the election precincts in each of one-half or more of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than 2 nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of the party designated in such district. 3—If for a sub-district or county office, by at least 3 per cent. of the party vote in one-fourth or more of the election precincts of such sub-district or county, and in the aggregate not less than 3 nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of the party designated in such sub-district or county. The basis of percentage in each case is the vote of the party for secretary of state at the last preceding state election. But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot may, upon complying with the required provisions, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party if any of its candidates received 1 per cent. of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state or sub-division thereof in which the candidate seeks nomination.

Whenever a petition signed by qualified electors in 10 or more counties, equal in number to at least 2 per cent. of the votes cast for secretary of state at the last preceding election, and not more than 10 per cent. of such total vote cast at said election, where certified to as genuine by the affidavit of ten well known, reputable, qualified electors of the state, asking that the signors thereof be recognized as a new political party, to be represented by a separate party ticket at the next ensuing primary, naming candidates for at least a majority of the state offices to be filled at the next ensuing election, and specifying the name, symbol or emblem of such new party, the secretary of state shall certify the name, symbol or emblem, and the list of candidates so specified to the various county clerks of the state, and a separate party ticket shall be prepared in the same manner as is provided for existing parties.

The nomination papers for each county or sub-district office must be signed by not less than 3 nor more than 10 per cent. of the total vote of each county where a county ticket is placed in the field. Those signing the papers must be distributed throughout at least one-fourth of the election precincts of such sub-district or county, and not more than one-fourth of such signers may be residents of any one ward or township. It is further provided that the petition to the secretary of state

must be filed not less than 120 nor more than 130 days preceding the primary. Regulations are also provided for the nomination papers of candidates for municipal offices.

All nomination papers must be filed as follows: 1—For state offices, United States senator, representatives in Congress, state senators, state representatives, and all district officers, in the office of the secretary of state, but when the district is composed of one county or less, they shall be filed with the county clerk of such county. 2—For county and sub-district officers, county and precinct committeemen, in the office of the county clerk. 3—For city officers and city precinct committeemen, in the office of the city clerk.

A separate official primary ticket for each political party, having the names of all candidates for whom nomination papers have been filed, is printed and distributed for use at each voting precinct. When there is more than one candidate for any office, provision is made for dividing the ballots in the preparation thereof, so that each candidate's name will appear at the head of the list in different portions of the state, divided so as to distribute equally, as nearly as possible, the advantage of that position on the ballot. The statutes governing general elections, so far as they are not inconsistent, apply to primary elections. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for any office becomes the candidate of that party for such office, and his name is placed upon the official ballot at the ensuing election for which such primary is held.

A law of far-reaching effect was passed by the legislature of 1911. It prohibits the publication of unsigned political articles in newspapers, and no one is permitted to insert articles which tend to injure any candidate for public office. It had been charged that under the state-wide primary election law only rich men, or those able to pay for newspaper space, could make a campaign for a state office. The following is one of the stringent sections of the bill: "No person shall publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or periodical any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate for the nomination for public office or candidate for election to public office, unless the name of the chairman or secretary, or names of the two officers of the political or other organizations inserting the same, or the name of some voter who is responsible therefor, with his residence and street and the number thereof, if any, appear in the nature of a signature. Such matter when inserted shall be preceded or followed by the word 'advertisement' in a separate line, in type not smaller than that of the body of the newspaper."

There is a further provision which declares it to be unlawful for any person to pay the owner, editor, publisher or agent of a newspaper to induce him editorially to advocate or oppose any candidate for office or political principle. A heavy fine is imposed upon the newspaper owner or editor who accepts money from such advocacy of men or measures. Corporations, too, are barred from the columns of the public press by

the following provision: "No corporation carrying on the business of a bank, trust, surety, indemnity, safe deposit, insurance, railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, heat, power or water company, or any company having the right to take or condemn land or to exercise franchises in public ways granted by the state or any county or city, and no trustees owning or holding the majority of stock of such corporation shall pay or contribute, in order to aid, promote or prevent the nomination or election of any person to public office, or in order to aid, promote or antagonize the interests of any political party, or to influence or affect the vote on any question submitted to the voters."

A heavy penalty is fixed upon corporations which violate this section. The maximum fine is \$10,000, while the individual connected with the corporation may be fined \$1,000 and sent to jail. The legislature of 1911 also adopted the "Oregon plan" of electing United States senators. The bill provides that the candidates, after nomination in the primary, shall be voted for at the general election, the result to be advisory to the legislature.

Princeton, one of the larger towns of Franklin county, is located in the southern portion on Middle creek and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 9 miles south of Ottawa, the county seat. It is near the site of the old town of Ohio, which was laid out in 1857. The present town grew up after the building of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R. in 1869, and soon became the supply and shipping town for the district. It has general stores, hardware and implement houses, lumber yard, blacksmith and wagon shop, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 240.

Prohibition.—The temperance question has been an engrossing topic in Kansas from earliest times. The territorial legislature of 1855 enacted a law entitled "An act to restrain dramshops and taverns, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provided that a special election should be held on the first Monday of Oct., 1855, and every two years thereafter, in each municipal township in each county, and in each incorporated city or town in the territory, to take vote of the citizens upon the question whether dramshops and tavern licenses should be issued for the two years following the election. The vote on the same was to be by ballot, which should be "In favor of dramshop" or "Against dramshop." Before a license should be given to tavern keepers, grocers, or other liquor sellers, a majority vote must be cast by each municipality in favor of the measure and a majority of householders must petition for the same. In a city authorized by its charter to grant licenses, "the county tribunal must first have granted it. The tax for such license should be not less than \$10, nor more than \$500 for every 12 months, the same to be applied to county purposes." Penalties for selling any spirituous, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors contrary to law, were a fine of \$100 for the first offense and for every second or subsequent offense not less than \$100, and imprisonment in county jail not less than 5 and not more than 30 days. Selling to a slave without the

sanction of his master, owner or overseer, or selling liquor on Sunday, subjected one to the above named penalties, and a conviction worked a forfeiture of license. The person obtaining the license was required to give bond of \$2,000, not to keep a disorderly house, not to sell to a slave, nor directly or indirectly to sell on Sundays, "for which violations of the law a suit could be instituted against the principal or sureties on the bond."

Further action on the liquor question was taken by the legislature of 1859. Chapter 91 of the session laws of that year was an act "to restrain dramshops and taverns and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provided that no license should be granted by a tribunal transacting county business, or by a city council of an incorporated city, unless the petition requesting the dramshop, tavern, or grocery license should be signed by a majority of the householders in the township, county or ward where the license was sought. All incorporated cities containing 1,000 or more inhabitants were entirely exempted from the operations of this act, such cities possessing full powers to regulate licenses for all purposes and dispose of the proceeds thereof. This law fixed the tax upon the dramshop keeper at not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for a period of twelve months. The fine for selling liquor without license was not to exceed \$100 for the first offense. For the second and subsequent offenses, the fine should not be greater than \$100, but the offender might be indicted for a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months. It was made a misdemeanor to sell liquor on Sunday, the Fourth of July, to any one known to be in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to any married man against the known wishes of his wife. All places where liquor would be sold in violation of this act were declared nuisances. Exemplary damages could be recovered by every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who should be injured in person, property or means of support by any intoxicated person or in consequence of intoxication, and a married woman could sue as a single person.

In the constitutional convention of 1859 there was some discussion about incorporating in the constitution a prohibitory measure with regard to liquor, and John Ritchie, of Topeka, suggested the following resolution: "Resolved, that the constitution of the state of Kansas shall confer power on the legislature to prohibit the introduction, manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors within the state." On July 23, 12 days later, H. D. Preston, from Burlingame, offered this section: "The legislature shall have power to regulate or prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes." No prohibitory measure was included in the constitution.

The sentiment for temperance was very strong in the year 1867. Lecturers from the East gave addresses on the subject, enlarging and stimulating the temperance feeling throughout the state. In 1869 all the territorial and state laws of Kansas were revised. The liquor law of 1859, which had been amended in 1867, underwent a change, and the so-called

dramshop act which went into effect on Oct. 31, 1869, had the following for its first section: "Before a dramshop, tavern or grocery license shall be granted to any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the tribunal transacting county business, a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township, of 21 years of age or over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept; or if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the city council thereof a petition signed by the majority of the citizens of the ward of 21 years of age, both male and female, in which said dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him for such purpose; provided that the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may by ordinance suspend the operation of this section."

The act further provided as a penalty for selling liquor on Sunday or on the fourth of July, a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and imprisonment from 10 to 30 days. It was made unlawful for a person to become intoxicated and unlawful to sell to habitual drunkards, or to minors.

From 1861 to 1879 was a period fraught with an ever increasing tendency toward prohibition. A few temperance workers labored most industriously to change public opinion in regard to open traffic in liquor. This creation of a new public opinion was in a great measure due to the crusade made against liquor by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Prohibition meetings were held in all the principal cities of the state years before the amendment to the constitution was adopted. Mrs. Drusella Wilson, the first president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, traveled 3,000 miles in a private conveyance, making speeches, holding mass meetings and "soliciting signatures to a petition to be presented to the legislature." She set the women working all over the state, organizing unions so as to labor more systematically and thoroughly. She organized over 100 unions that year and she carried in the first petition to the legislature, the largest one ever presented to that body up to that time. The women not only worked faithfully, but when election day came they also turned out all over the state and worked all day, urging up indifferent and negligent voters, and supplying refreshments to both bodies and minds of the stronger sex; they held prayer meetings in the churches all day, and sang the church songs every hour to remind the voters that the women were praying for the protection of the homes and the boys.

In his message to the legislature on Jan. 14, 1879, Gov. John P. St. John included a section on temperance. He said in part: "The subject of temperance, in its relation to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has occupied the attention of the people of Kansas to such an extent I feel it my duty to call your attention to some of its evils, and suggest, if possible, a remedy therefor. Much has been said of late years about

hard times and extravagant and useless expenditures of money, and in this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that here in Kansas, where our people are at least as sober and temperate as are found in any of the states in the West, the money spent annually for intoxicating liquors would defray the entire expenses of the state government, including the care and maintenance of all the charitable institutions, agricultural college, normal school, state university and penitentiary. . . . Could we but dry up this one great evil that consumes annually so much wealth, and destroys the physical, moral and mental usefulness of its victims, we would hardly need prisons, poor-houses, or police." (See St. John's Administration.)

Gov. St. John was an ardent and powerful champion of the temperance cause and through his influence, and that of other active and sympathetic temperance, workers, the legislature of 1879 passed and submitted to the people of Kansas a joint resolution providing an amendment to the constitution, by supplementing article 15 with a 10th section, as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." The amendment came before the people at the polls on Nov. 2, 1880, and out of a total vote of 176,606 it was carried by a majority of 7,998. At the next Republican state convention Mr. St. John was renominated for governor upon "a platform pledging the party to the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic," and made a fight on that issue before the people. He was reelected by a majority larger than that given him in 1878.

In his message to the legislature of 1881 he stated that "This amendment being now a part of the constitution of our state, it devolves upon you to enact such laws as are necessary for its rigid enforcement. There are but a few citizens today who will not admit that dramshops are a curse to any people. More crime, poverty, misery and degradation flow from them than from all other sources combined. The real difference of opinion existing in relation to them is not so much as to whether they are an evil or a blessing, but rather as to what course should be pursued toward them. Some have contended that they should be licensed; but it seems to me that if they are an evil, no government should give them the sanction of the law. They should be prohibited as we prohibit all other acknowledged evils. It has been urged as an argument in favor of licensing dramshops, that, under that system, a large revenue is derived. Granting this to be true, I insist we have no right to consider the question of revenue at a cost of the sacrifice of principles. All the revenue ever received from such a source will not compensate for a single tear of a heart-broken mother at the sight of her drunken son as he reels from the door of a licensed dramshop. . . . The people of Kansas have spoken upon the whole question in a language that cannot be misunderstood. By their verdict, the license system as it relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been blotted from the statute books of the state. We now look to the future, not forget-

ting that it was here on our soil where the first blow was given that finally resulted in the emancipation of a race from slavery. We have now determined upon a second emancipation, which shall free not only the body but the soul of man. Now, as in the past, the civilized world watches Kansas, and anxiously awaits the result. No step should be taken backward. Let it not be said that any evil exists in our midst, the power of which is greater than the people."

The legislature, representing the temperance element of the state, on Feb. 19, 1881, passed a long act of 24 sections, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and regulating the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes. Section 1 of this act was as follows: "Any person or persons who shall manufacture, sell or barter any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punished as hereinafter provided: "Provided, however, that such liquors may be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, as provided in this act." Section 2 provided that "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or barter for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes any malt, vinous, spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor, without first having procured a druggist's permit therefor from the probate judge of the county wherein such druggist may at the time be doing business."

In order to obtain a druggist's permit under this act, the applicant therefor was required to present to the probate judge of the county a petition, signed by at least 12 citizens of the township or county wherein such business was to be located, certifying that the applicant was of good moral character and lawfully engaged in the business of a druggist. He was also required to file with such petition, a good and sufficient bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned that such applicant would neither use, sell, barter nor give away any of the liquors mentioned in section 1 of the act in violation of any of its provisions, and on such violation, said bond shall thereby become forfeited.

Section 3 permitted any physician regularly employed in this profession to give any patient needing alcoholic stimulant a prescription for the same, accompanied by a sworn statement that it was to be used for actual sickness. Sections 5 and 6 prohibited the manufacture of liquor except for medical, mechanical or scientific purposes, and defined the conditions of manufacturing for those purposes. Sections 7, 8 and 9 had to do with the penalties required in violation of the law. A person convicted of selling without permit might be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than 30 nor more than 90 days. For a second offense, the fine should be not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and the imprisonment to be not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months, and for a third and every subsequent offense, the fine was to be not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and imprisonment not less than 6 months nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

For the persons unlawfully manufacturing intoxicants the law provided punishment. It defined the use of the term liquors and outlined the duties of the county officers in enforcing the laws. It provided protection of "every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person or in consequence of intoxication; such wife, child or parent having right to bring suit for damages sustained. Section 16 of this law provided punishment and penalty against "any person who shall directly or indirectly, keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall, in any manner, aid, assist or abet in keeping and maintaining any club room, or other place in which intoxicating liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter or sale as a beverage or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever."

It also made it unlawful to give away liquor, and for a person to become intoxicated, the fine was \$5 or imprisonment in county jail from one to ten days. The passage of this strict prohibition law started the propagation of the temperance idea, although its effect upon the liquor traffic was not immediately recognized. In different parts of the state vigorous prosecutions were instituted with ultimate good results. The prohibition policy had many enemies who believed the constitutional amendment a mistake. Among these was Gov. George W. Glick, who succeeded Gov. St. John in 1883. In his message to the legislature he dealt with the subject of prohibition and the operation of the law. (See Glick's Administration.) Mr. Glick seemed to think that whatever benefits might be derived from the prohibitory law could be obtained as easily under a local option law. Many reasons were given for the modification of the law passed by the preceding legislature, but his message fell upon the ears of thoughtful men and the law was not changed. The state legislatures of later years, 1885, 1887, 1901, 1909, amended and supplemented the original enactment. After the first few years the people of the state became accustomed to the absence of dramshops and the majority liked the freedom from open drinking enough to pursue the policy of the legislature of 1879.

In the early '90s the *Agora Magazine* conducted a symposium on the condition of prohibition in Kansas, which had at that time been in effect over 10 years. The consensus of opinion was that the public sentiment was constantly increasing in its contempt for liquor traffic. Many men who voted against prohibition in 1880, after viewing the results of the law only partially enforced, were heartily convinced in 1890 that Kansas was far better off without open saloons. The churches, the State Temperance Union, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union have done and continue doing a great deal toward helping the movement forward. The work of the last named has been almost entirely educational in its relation to the prohibition law, and is a potent force in that line of work. But the most effective work has been done since 1900 by the officers of the state. A movement toward enforcement of state laws be-

came a policy of many politicians seeking office, and not only in Kansas, but elsewhere, a tendency toward cleanliness in political and municipal affairs has been much in evidence during the past decade. The power of public opinion has done much for prohibition, and it may be said that Kansas has at last reached the place where every intelligent person admits that the liquor traffic in the main is outlawed and that public sentiment, except in a few localities, is against the sale of alcohol as a beverage.

The real enforcement of the prohibition law began in about 1907. Prior to that time the officials were somewhat lax in their duties and many drug stores were practically dramshops. The county attorneys and attorney-general planned to make Kansas thoroughly "dry" and systematically closed up the places selling liquor. In 1909 the laws were revised and strengthened, a most important change being made in the withdrawal of the druggist's permits to sell liquor for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, which was accomplished by repealing sections 2452 and 2454 of the statutes of 1901; also by curtailing the physicians' liberty of prescribing liquor by repealing section 2453.

The statutes of 1909 give the prohibition laws as amended and improved, which make the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor a misdemeanor, and fix the penalty of its unlawful sale a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 90. The law inflicts the same penalty for any person aiding or assisting in the manufacture of liquor and defines intoxicating liquors. It outlines the duties of the officials, the county attorneys and attorney-general, in making investigations and proceedings, and decrees that no person is excused from testifying for fear of incrimination. It makes it the duty of police officers to notify the county attorney of violations of this law; and gives compensation for taking charge of persons intoxicated. The law provides that any one injured by an intoxicated person have action for damages; a penalty for keeping and maintaining club rooms; and further provides for shifts and devices to evade law, and for fines and costs by liens of real estate, for fees of officers and witnesses, for punishment for drunkenness, for prosecution of such cases. It makes it unlawful to have liquor at the polls, or to sell or give liquor to inmates of soldiers' homes. All places in which intoxicants are manufactured or sold are declared to be nuisances, and decrees penalties for maintaining the same. It allows a search to be made of any place against which a complaint is made and liquors to be seized and confiscated if found; grants injunction to abate nuisances; declares void leases of buildings used as common nuisance, and makes an owner of a building liable for the lease if it is maintained as a nuisance. It permits cities to pass ordinances prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and regulates evidence in prosecutions for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor.

Another law passed by the legislature of 1909 was "an act to prevent the drinking of intoxicating liquors on passenger trains in the state, to

authorize conductors to make arrests therefor, and to provide penalties for the violation of this act."

The enforcement of these laws makes Kansas a clean, comfortable state in which to live and rear children. It makes it more prosperous and reduces the criminal class and poverty. The statistics of several of the larger towns show a most encouraging small per cent. of poverty resulting from liquor. It cannot be said that there is absolutely no liquor traffic. There is some "boot-legging" or underhand selling, but the efforts necessary to procure intoxicants as a beverage reduces the number using them and creates an atmosphere of abstinence that helps an unnumbered majority to forego the use of it.

Protection, an incorporated city of the third class in Comanche county, is located in the township of the same name on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles southwest of Coldwater, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Post), a mill, a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 390.

Protective Union.—When the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state was submitted to the people of Kansas, there were a number of citizens opposed to its adoption. On Jan. 21, 1880, a number of these opponents met at Topeka and formed the "People's Grand Protective Union," with the following officers: President, T. W. Cochran; vice-presidents, M. Hoffman, M. Marcus, R. W. Ludington, J. Walruff, A. Weigand and John Trump; recording secretary, L. W. Head; corresponding secretary, C. R. Jones; treasurer, C. Kreipe. The constitution adopted made the Grand Union the supreme authority in the state, with power to organize local unions and make laws for their government, and to levy assessments against such unions for the benefit of the organization. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, set forth: "That the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the State of Kansas, if adopted, would be a law, in its practical application, far beyond the public sentiment of the people, and would be inoperative; that its adoption would take the whole subject of temperance out of the power of the legislature, leaving the people without a remedy; laws so stringent that they cannot be enforced, and destructive of all good, because it teaches men not to respect the restraining power of law. The laws now upon the statutes of the state are as stringent as can be enforced, and may be amended or repealed, as public interest and public sentiment shall demand. The amendment, if adopted, would do what no constitution in any state of this Union does; it would legalize the manufacture and sale of liquor, unrestrained by law, and the liquor once purchased, and in the hands of the purchaser, its use cannot be controlled—thereby offering a premium to falsehood, perjury and intemperance."

In April an active canvass was commenced among the brewers and distillers in other states for funds to defeat the amendment, but the work was barren of results, the amendment was ratified by the people at the polls, and the Protective Union passed out of existence.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal church first arose in England as the result of the reformation movement and became the established church of state. The Episcopal church in America is the direct descendant of the Church of England. It has aimed to be the same in doctrine, discipline and worship as the mother church, and has departed no further than became necessary by the force of circumstances. The American church derived its orders, accepted the liturgy, creeds and articles of religion from the established church of Great Britain, and though of foreign origin is distinctly an American church, having developed a life essentially its own in this country.

It was a part of the English plan of colonization to plant the established church of England in America and the first charter for a colony in America provided that the laws should not "be against the true Christian faith and religion now professed in the Church of England." The colony established under this charter was at Jamestown, and Virginia became the early center of the Episcopal church. By 1720 there were 40 parishes in the colony, and when there was no resident rector in a parish the services were read by a lay reader. Maryland was founded as a palatinate and the Church of England established, but it was not established in New England, outside of Connecticut, until about the beginning of the 18th century.

The separation from England and the establishment of an Episcopal church for the United States started at a meeting of some clergymen at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1784, when resolutions were adopted that the American church should be independent "of all foreign authority, ecclesiastical and civil," owing to the changed conditions in the country. In 1785 the first authorized general convention met at Philadelphia, when thirteen states were represented and "The General Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Protestant Church in America" was completed.

The church had a national growth as the tide of emigration swept westward across the continent, and at the general convention of 1835 the first missionary bishop, Jackson Kemper, was elected. He became the apostle of all the great territory east of the Rocky mountains and labored heroically in establishing the church in the regions between the mountains and the Mississippi river.

Early in the territorial period, missionary work was started in Kansas, services being held by rectors from Weston, Mo., the best known being John McNary and two men by the name of Holmes and Irish. The first regular missionary to Kansas was Hiram Stone, who began services in Leavenworth in Nov., 1856, and on Dec. 10 he organized St. Paul's church. This was the first parish in Kansas, and the following year the first Episcopal church in the state was erected at Leavenworth and consecrated by Bishop Kemper. In July, 1857, Charles M. Calloway conducted the first services for St. Paul's church at Manhattan. The parish was organized in May, 1858, and N. O. Preston became the first rector. Bishop Kemper visited the parish in 1859 and during that year the church building was begun, but was not completed until 1867.

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It was consecrated on May 13, 1870. At Wyandotte (now Kansas City) the Episcopal church was started in the spring of 1857 by Rodney S. Nash, of Lexington, Mo., who organized St. Paul's Episcopal parish, one of the pioneer parishes of the territory. Mr. Nash went east after the parish was organized and spent the summer gathering funds to erect a church. Charles Calloway also established the pioneer Episcopal church of Douglas county at Lawrence in 1857. In 1858 Trinity parish was organized and a charter secured from the territorial legislature on Feb. 8, 1859. A small building was erected and consecrated in July. What is now known as Trinity church, Atchison, was organized in Oct., 1857, as St. Mary Magdalen's church, with only 5 members, under the leadership of L. R. Staudenmayer. Trinity church was incorporated on Feb. 27, 1860, and the vestry consisted of the organizers of St. Mary Magdalen, with one added member, but no church was built for ten years. In 1857 Charles Calloway began the Episcopal church at Topeka as a mission. In 1860 the parish was organized with 12 communicants under the name of Grace Episcopal parish. St. Andrew's Episcopal church of Fort Scott was partly organized in 1859 by three men, and a year later an organization was perfected under the superintendence of Charles Reynolds, of Lawrence. The first services were held in a government building. After the war J. M. Kedrick took charge of the parish as the first regular rector. The church at Junction City, Geary county, was organized in Dec., 1859, as the parish of St. John, but later became known as the Church of the Covenant. In 1860 a church building was erected, the first in the city, although it was not consecrated until May 10, 1870. During the year 1870, St. Mark's church was established at Emporia, Lyon county, but the name was subsequently changed to St. Andrew's. St. John's parish, of Girard, Crawford county, was organized on March 19, 1870, and the first sermon was preached on April 14 by A. Beattie. In April, 1870, the Episcopal church was established at Salina and the following year a house of worship was erected. On July 26, 1859, Bishop Kemper issued a call for the purpose of organizing the territory of Kansas into a diocese, and the first convention was held at St. Paul's church, Wyandotte, on Aug. 11 and 12. Shortly after the diocese was organized, Bishop Lee, of Iowa, took provisional charge and acted in that capacity for four years. In Dec., 1864, Thomas Hubbard Vail was consecrated bishop of Kansas and visited his new diocese in Jan., 1865.

According to the census of 1875 there were 36 Episcopal organizations in Kansas, with 22 church edifices and a total membership of 1,389. In 1886 the number of buildings had increased to 34 and the membership to 3,594. From this time there has been a gradual increase in both organizations and membership, and in 1906 the Episcopal church ranked ninth of all religious organizations with a membership of 6,459. With the great growth of organizations the state has been divided into two dioceses—Kansas and Salina. The cathedral city of the former is Topeka and of the latter Salina.

Provo, an inland hamlet in the eastern part of Greenwood county, receives its mail by rural route from Neal, which is the nearest railroad station.

Public Lands.—By the act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union, certain grants of the public domain were made to the new state for specific purposes. S. E. Hoffman, H. B. Denman and E. P. Bancroft were appointed commissioners to select the state lands, and in Aug., 1861, they made showing that the aggregate of the 16th and 36th sections in each Congressional township of the state would amount to 800,292 acres, which lands were set apart by the act of admission for school purposes. Other lands included in the report of the commission were 46,080 acres for the support of the state university; 6,400 acres to aid in the erection of public buildings; 46,080 acres with the 12 salt springs donated to the state by Congress; internal improvement lands, granted by the act of Sept. 4, 1841, aggregating 500,000 acres, and lands selected under the act of Feb. 26, 1859, authorizing settlers upon the school sections before surveys were made, to make up deficiencies where the section or township might be fractional, 60,988 acres. This report embraced in the aggregate 1,459,840 acres of land, to which the state was entitled under the provisions of the various acts of Congress relating to the subject. By the act of 1877 Congress granted the state 300,000 acres as an indemnity for school lands lost by Indian reservations.

The public lands might be divided into four classes: 1—Lands owned by the general government; 2—Lands granted to the higher institutions of learning; 3—Common school lands; 4—Grants made to railroad companies. There were three ways of acquiring title to lands owned by the general government, viz: under the homestead act, by preëmption, and by taking what was known as a timber claim. Under the homestead act the settler was required to live upon his claim and cultivate it for five years, at the end of which time he could receive a patent or title. By preëmption, the settler who lived upon and improved his claim for one year was given the privilege of purchasing the land at \$1.25 an acre. The settler who took a timber claim was required to plant 10 acres of timber, which should be done within four years, and only one timber claim was allowed in each section. In none of the three methods was the land taxable until the settler had complied with all the requirements of the law and secured his patent.

The grants of land for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads were made by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the lands to be subject to the disposal of the legislature of Kansas. On Feb. 9, 1864, the governor approved an act accepting the grants. One section of the Congressional act provided that "actual and bona fide settlers under the provisions of the preëmption and homestead laws of the United States, may, after due proof of settlement, improvement and cultivation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the minimum price."

A number of settlers had already located upon some of the lands em-

braced within the railroad land grants, and dissatisfaction arose among them when the railroad companies fixed the minimum price at double that asked by the government for public lands. This dissatisfaction was greatest with regard to the Cherokee Neutral Lands (See Neutral Lands) and the Osage ceded lands. The Osage ceded lands have been described as "covering Neosho and Labette counties, with a narrow strip surrounding them in Cherokee, Crawford, Bourbon, Wilson and Montgomery counties." By the treaty of 1825 the Osages ceded all their lands to the United States, except a strip 50 miles wide, the southern boundary of which coincided with the present southern boundary of Kansas. This, as well as subsequent treaties, was broken, and in Jan., 1867, the Indians ceded their lands to the United States, in trust, to be sold for cash to actual settlers. At the close of the Civil war there was a rush of settlers to the West, not much attention being paid to the land grants made to railroad companies by the act of March 3, 1863. The settlers refused to pay the railroad companies what they regarded as fancy prices, organized the Settlers' Protective Association (q. v.), and employed good lawyers to protect their interests. Suits were filed, and in Oct., 1875, the United States supreme court decided in favor of the settlers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of the state (Section 3, Article VI) provided that the 500,000 acres granted to the state by the act of 1841 should become a part of "a perpetual school fund," the legislature of 1866 gave the land to four railroad companies, the lands to be sold by an agent appointed by the governor. Prior to the passage of this act, W. W. H. Lawrence, secretary of state, in his report for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1864, gave a list of 495,551 acres of land which had been selected for the state under the provisions of the act of 1841. On Feb. 13, 1872, Atty.-Gen. A. W. Williams received notice that the general land office at Washington had patented to the state about 5,000 acres to supply the deficiency. Mr. Williams was requested to take part in the division of this 5,000 among the railroad companies. This he refused to do, and at the same time announced his intention of applying for an injunction to restrain the sale of any unsold portion of the 500,000 acres. He accordingly brought suit against R. D. Mobley, the state agent for the sale of the lands and obtained a temporary restraining order. The railroad companies declined to contest the case and the injunction was made perpetual. Thus a portion of the lands were regained for actual settlers under the preëmption and homestead laws, but it was a mere bagatelle when compared with the entire half million acres which rightfully belonged to the public school fund.

Peter McVicar, state superintendent of public instruction, instituted proceedings, before the action brought by Mr. Williams, to recover sections 16 and 36 for the school fund. In his report for 1870 he says the supreme court "declined to give any decision on the main point involved, on the ground of alleged informalities in the presentation of the case." On Jan. 20, 1874, the legislature adopted a resolution asking the attorney

ney-general for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law of Feb. 26, 1866, granting the 500,000 acres to the railroads. To the question Mr. Williams replied as follows: "I think the law of 1866 is unconstitutional, but have not time to enter into any elaborate argument to show why I think so. Nor is it necessary that I should, for I have already taken legal action in the matter." He then gives an account of the injunction proceedings against Mobley, and in answer to question as to whether the lands could be recovered, says: "If the law under which these lands were sold is unconstitutional, there has never been any valid sale, and the title is still in the state. Whether the state will ever assert its title against the innocent purchasers who bought under what they thought a valid law, and who hold the patent of the state therefor, is not for me to say; but certainly no such claim will ever be asserted or prosecuted by me. Neither can the state, in my judgment, recover from the railroads the proceeds of the sales heretofore made, because such an action would have to be based upon the supposition that the law under which the sales were made was valid, and to recognize its validity would of course admit that the roads were legally entitled to such proceeds."

Truly, a complicated state of affairs, but Mr. Williams' opinion was accepted as good law and the matter was allowed to pass quietly into history, the title of those who bought lands to the railroad companies being recognized as valid, even though the law under which the sales were made was unconstitutional. The state auditor's report for 1882 showed the sale of the state lands during the preceding 15 years to have been 450,763.88, for which was received \$1,805,389.05, or a little over \$4 an acre.

Public Libraries.—(See Libraries.)

Public School System.—Section 34 of the act organizing the territory of Kansas contains the following educational provision: "And be it further exacted, that when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to the schools in said territory and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same."

The first territorial legislature met in July, 1855, and passed the first body of laws for the government of Kansas. In chapter 144 of these statutes is found an act, section 1 of which reads: "That there shall be established a common school or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years, provided that persons over the age of twenty-one years may be admitted into such schools on such terms as the trustees of such district may direct."

Owing to the political situation little was done in the administration of the laws enacted by this legislature or those of 1857. The first free-state legislature, which convened in 1858, passed additional laws for

the organization, supervision, and maintenance of common schools. It created an office of territorial superintendent of common schools, and declared "that all school districts established under the authority of this act shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the age of five and twenty-one years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein."

On the day this act was approved, James Noteware was appointed territorial school superintendent. He served until Dec. 2, 1858, and was succeeded by Samuel W. Greer, who was in office until Jan. 7, 1861. From that time until April 10, 1861, John C. Douglas was superintendent. Supt. Greer made a report to the legislature on Jan. 4, 1860, which covered sixteen counties and 222 school districts. Douglas county led the



AN EARLY SOD SCHOOL HOUSE.

list with 36 organized school districts. There were 7,029 persons of school age; \$7,045.23 had been raised to build school houses; the amount of public money for schools was \$6,283.50.

Article 2, section 23, of the state constitution, provides that "The legislature in providing for the formation and regulation of schools, shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females," and article 6 is devoted to the subject of education. (See Constitution.)

The educational provisions of the act of admission were as follows: First, That sections numbered 16 and 36, in every township of public lands in said state, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said state for the use of schools. Second, That 72 sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university, to be selected by the governor of said state, subject to the approval of the commissioner of the land-office, and to be appropriated and applied in such a manner as the legislature of said state may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

The first state legislature of 1861 followed the example of the territorial assembly and enacted laws for the regulation and support of common schools. The act provided for and outlined the duties of a state superintendent of public instruction, and for a county superintendent of public instruction and outlined his duties. Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 76 of the laws of 1861 have to do with school districts, the officers, the school houses and its boundaries, tax districts, teachers and taxes. Section 7 provides for the foundation of graded schools by the union of two or more districts. Section 8 concerns the distribution of the income of the school fund, which declares that, "For the purpose of affording the advantages of a free education to the children of the state, the state annual school fund shall consist of the annual income derived from the interest and rents of the perpetual school funds, as provided in the constitution of the state, and such sum as will be produced by the annual levy and assessment of one mill upon the dollar valuation of the taxable property of the state and is hereby levied and assessed annually, the said one mill upon the dollar for the support of common schools in the state.

William R. Griffith was elected first state superintendent of public instruction, taking his office in Feb., 1861. His report for 1861 shows that 500,000 acres of land granted under the act of Congress of 1841, had been selected by commissioners appointed by the governor; also 46,080 acres granted for support of the state university. Twelve county superintendents had reported to him, but not all of these counties had been organized into districts. Mr. Griffith's successor was Simeon M. Thorp. His report for 1862 contains reports from 20 county superintendents, showing that 304 school districts had been organized. The school taxes for that year were \$19,289, and the number of school children 14,976. Isaac T. Goodnow was elected superintendent in 1863 and served until 1867. Mr. Goodnow's report for 1866 showed 54,000 school children, 871 school districts and 1,086 school teachers. He urged uniformity in school books, a revision of school laws, the compelling of school districts to use the text books officially recommended, the employment of a deputy state superintendent, the making of the office of county superintendent a salaried office, a change in the law for issuing bonds for building school houses, and a report of the law limiting taxes in school districts. Peter McVicar was superintendent from 1867 to 1871. His report embraces recommendations in respect to graded schools, conduct of primary schools, age of admission and courses of study. During the decade 1870 to 1880 the public schools developed and were improved by new laws, better organization and better conditions. Since then the state superintendents were Hugh De F. McCarty, 1871-75; John Fraser, 1875-76; Allen B. Lemmon, 1877-81; Henry C. Speer, 1881-85; Joseph H. Lawhead, 1885-89; George W. Winans, 1889-93; Henry N. Gaines, 1893-95; Edmund Stanley, 1895-97; William Stryker, 1897-99; Frank Nelson, 1899-1903; I. L. Dayhoff, 1903-07; Edward T. Fairchild, 1907—.

Elementary Schools.—In 1860 laws were passed for one kind of elementary school; today they are made for six, which are the public schools of the cities of the first, second and third class, district schools, kindergarten and union schools. Every city of more than 15,000 inhabitants is regarded as a city of first class and by virtue of its incorporation as such is regarded as a school district. Every city having a population of from 2,000 to 15,000 becomes a separate school district by virtue of its incorporation as a city of the second class. The schools of first and second class cities are conducted under the separate laws, but the boards of education of both, under certain conditions may attach adjacent property for school purposes. Cities of the third class are those which have a population of not less than 250 nor more than 2,000. These cities cannot be detached from the districts in which they are located and are governed by the laws for the district, graded or union schools. The ordinary school district is organized by the county superintendent of public instruction, whose duty it is to divide the county "into a convenient number of school districts," and to change such districts as the demands of the people require. No district shall be formed with less than 15 pupils. But by the law of 1907 the school board of any district in the state was given power to establish and maintain free kindergartens in connection with the public schools for the instruction of children between four and six years of age residing in said district. The union school is the consolidation of two, three or more weak small schools into a large central school.

Consolidation in its complete form implies the transportation of the pupils at the expense of the district in comfortably covered wagons, properly lighted and heated, large enough to hold from 16 to 24 pupils, driven by a driver under bond and contract as to regularity, habits, protection and control over the children. The first school of this type was established in this state in 1898. A special law was passed in 1897, and the schools of Green Garden township, Ellsworth county, consolidated in 1898. Since then the idea has popularized itself until 34 counties have consolidated schools, numbering in all 62 schools, with an enrollment of 5,362 pupils and 166 teachers. Thirty-two of these schools are maintaining high school departments.

The public schools are sustained as follows: First, by district taxes. In cities of the first class this levy is for the support of the schools of the city, including building and repairs of school buildings. In cities of 40,000 population or under the rate of levy shall not exceed 6 mills; for the support of schools in all cities having a population of over 40,000 the rate of levy shall not exceed 5 mills; for building purposes and repairs of school buildings in all cities having a population of over 40,000 the rate of levy shall not exceed 1 mill; in cities of the second class the maximum tax is 6 mills. In school districts the tax is limited to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills upon the dollar of all taxable property of any school district and no school is permitted to levy any greater tax than is reasonably necessary to maintain the school. Second, by the

county school fund. This fund arises from fines, forfeitures, proceeds from the sale of estrays, moneys paid by persons as equivalent for exemption from military duty, money directed by an order of the court to be distributed to heirs and remaining unclaimed for the space of one year, when it is apportioned to the various school districts in the ratio of their school population. Third, by the state annual school fund. This fund consists of the annual income derived from the interest and rents of the permanent school fund as provided in the constitution of the state.

The early superintendents of public instruction advised a compulsory law and in 1903 the legislature passed an act requiring that all children



CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT ROSE HILL.

between the ages of eight and fifteen attend school for a certain portion of each year. The law provides for a truant officer whose duty is to enforce the provisions of this act. The truant officer is under the supervision of the county superintendent. All the elementary schools of Kansas use the same text-books. The legislature of 1907 created a school text-book commission consisting of "eight members be appointed by the governor and with the consent of the senate." This commission is empowered and authorized to select and adopt a uniform series of school text-books for the use in the public schools.

For many years an effort has been made to install libraries in the various schools of the state, with the result that about half of the rural schools have libraries, with a total number of 274,793 volumes. School districts are permitted to vote a tax not to exceed 2 mills for district libraries.

High Schools.—The high schools of the state may be divided into three classes: the city high school, which constitutes the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades of the district school and is governed by its laws; the county high school, and the Barnes high school. The county high school was first established in 1886 by a law which read: "Each county having a population of 6,000 inhabitants or over, as shown in the last state or federal census, may establish a county high school on the conditions and in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the purpose of affording better educational facilities for pupils more advanced than those attending district schools and for persons who desire to fit themselves for the vocation of teaching." The first county high school was founded in 1889, five were established in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and sixteen more in the period 1900-1905. All county high schools are required by law to have "three courses of instruction,



A MODERN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

each requiring four years' study for completion," namely a general course, a normal course and a collegiate course. The 22 county high schools in Kansas have 109 teachers; buildings valued at \$400,294; libraries with books numbering 20,117. The Barnes law is an act providing that in all counties other than those maintaining county high schools, the people of the county may avail themselves of the provisions "that all high schools providing such a course of study as will fit its graduates for entrance to the state university, and in addition thereto provides a general course of study, shall be supported by a tax upon the county at large." Pupils may attend such high schools without tuition.

The introduction of industrial training into the schools was first permitted in 1903 when the legislature enacted a law permitting a tax levy for the equipment and maintenance of industrial-training schools or industrial-training departments of the public schools. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made for carrying out the provisions of the law. Regular courses in industrial training are maintained in certain county high schools, a few city high schools and some of the graded schools.

For patriotic instruction the legislature of 1907 declares: "It shall be the duty of school authorities of every public school in the several cities, towns, villages and school districts of this state to purchase a suitable United States flag, flagstaff and the necessary appliances therefor, and to display such flag upon, near or in the public school building during school hours and at such other times as such school authorities may direct." It shall be the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction of this state to prepare for the use of the public schools of the state a program providing for a salute to the flag at the opening of each day of school and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed by him to be expedient, under such regulations and instructions as may best meet the varied requirements of the different grades in such schools. It shall also be his duty to make specific provision for the observance by such public schools of Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial day (May 30), and Flag day (June 14) and such other legal holidays of like character as may be hereafter designated by law. The state superintendent of public instruction is also authorized and directed to procure and provide the necessary and appropriate instructions for developing and encouraging such patriotic exercises in the public schools, and the state printer is authorized and directed to do such printing and binding as may be necessary for the efficient and faithful carrying out of the purposes of this act.

Special Public Schools.—The special schools include the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; School for Feeble-minded Youth; School for Deaf and Dumb; Industrial School for Girls; Industrial School for Boys; and School for the Blind. (See each under its appropriate title.)

Purcell, one of the villages of Doniphan county, is located in Union township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 15 miles southwest of Troy, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150. It was founded about 1886. The following were some of the early settlers: Patrick Shaughnessy, John Whelan, Patrick Brady, John Purcell, David Whelan, Pater Heichenberger and Kasper Troll.

Pure Food Laws.—(See Health, State Board of.)

Putnam, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Harvey county, is located 6 miles south of Newton, the county seat, and about 3 miles north of Sedgwick, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 35.

Pythian Sisters.—(See Knights of Pythias.)

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Quakers.—(See Friends.)

Quantrill, William Clarke, the notorious guerrilla leader, was born at Canal Dover, Ohio, July 31, 1837, and was the oldest of a family of eight children. His parents were from Hagerstown, Md. Thomas H. Quantrill, his father, was a tinner by trade, and at one time was principal of the Canal Dover Union school. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Clarke. Young Quantrill is said to have enjoyed the advantages of good training and at the age of sixteen years taught a term of school in Ohio. He got into trouble and came to Kansas in 1857, working for Col. Torrey in Lykins (Miami) county. He next taught a term of school in Stanton, Miami county, then made a trip to Utah and returned with the suspicion of murder clinging to him. During his residence in Kansas, part of the time under the assumed name of Charley Hart, he acquired the reputation of a moral degenerate and was regarded by those who knew him as a petty thief. He narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of citizens of Independence and Jackson county, Mo., for the despicable part he played during the Morgan-Walker episode, in which he led an expedition into Missouri for the ostensible purpose of liberating slaves, killing one of his companions and betraying the others, all of whom were slain. He joined the southern sympathizers and during the Civil war was at the head of a band of guerrillas, all of whom were experts in the use of firearms and fought mercilessly under the black flag. On Aug. 23, 1863, at the head of his followers, he led an attack on Lawrence, burning the town and engaging in a butchery without a parallel in modern warfare. (See Quantrill's raid.) On Oct. 6 the same year he made an attack on the Federal forces at Baxter Springs and killed about 100 defenseless soldiers. During the latter part of the war he and his followers were driven east of the Mississippi river, and he was captured near Taylorsville, Ky., May 10, 1865, after a fight in which he was badly wounded. His death occurred at the military hospital in Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1865.

Quantrill's Raid.—At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 William C. Quantrill (q. v.) was living among the Cherokee Indians. He joined a company which entered the Confederate service, serving for a time with Gen. McCullough and later under Gen. Price. The discipline of an organized army was not to Quantrill's taste, however. He wanted more freedom of movement, especially in the privilege of pillaging the homes of those whom he vanquished. Gathering about him a number of kindred spirits he organized a gang of guerrillas and began operations in western Missouri. As his success became more marked he grew bolder and made several raids into Kansas, plundering the towns of Olathe, Shawnee, Spring Hill, Aubrey and a few others. Early in March, 1862, his gang had been declared outlaws by the Federal authorities, but Quantrill cared nothing for the declaration. None of his raids in 1862 extended into Kansas over 15 miles,

and the people of Lawrence, being about 40 miles from the border, felt little apprehension that the city would ever be attacked. True, some precautions were taken to guard against a surprise, but they were generally of a desultory character and were not continued. When Gen. Collamore became mayor he secured a small body of troops to patrol the city, but the military authorities concluded such action was unnecessary and the soldiers were ordered elsewhere.

On the night of Aug. 19, 1863, Quantrill assembled 294 men at Columbus, Mo., where they were organized into four companies and quietly the plans were made for an attack upon Lawrence. Two of Quantrill's companies were commanded by Bill Todd and Bill Anderson, "two of the most desperate and bloodthirsty of the border chieftains." Others who accompanied him were Dick Yeager and the James boys, who afterward became notorious. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th they crossed the state line into Kansas, within plain view of a camp of a small detachment of Union soldiers, but as the guerrillas outnumbered the troops five to one Capt. Pike, in command of the camp, offered no resistance, contenting himself with sending word of the movement to Kansas City. About 11 o'clock that night they passed Gardiner, where they burned a house or two and killed a man. At 3 o'clock in the morning they went through Hesper. The moon had gone down, and being ignorant of the way, they took a boy from a house and compelled him to lead them to Lawrence. The raiders entered Franklin 4 miles east of Lawrence at the first break of day, but were very quiet, so as not to arouse attention. Two miles east of Lawrence they passed the farm of Rev. S. S. Snyder and shot him in his barnyard. A mile further on they met young Hoffman Collamore, the son of Mayor Collamore, who replied indifferently to their queries about his destination and they fired upon him. Both he and his pony fell, as if dead, but the boy recovered.

Mr. Cordley narrates that when they drew near the town they seemed to hesitate and waver. "Coming from the east," says he, "the town appeared in its full proportions, as the first light of the morning sun shone on it. It is said some of them were disposed to turn back. But Quantrill said he was going in, and they might follow who would. Two horsemen were sent in advance of the troop to see that all was quiet. They rode through the main street without attracting attention. . . . They returned to the main body and reported the way clear. They now moved on quite rapidly but quietly and cautiously. When they came to the high ground facing Massachusetts street, not far from where the park now is, the command was given in clear tones, 'On to the town!' Instantly the whole body bounded forward with the yell of demons. They came first upon a camp of unarmed recruits for the Fourteenth Kansas regiment. They had just taken in their guards and were rising from their beds. On these the raiders fired as they passed, killing 17 of the 22. This diversion did not stop the speed of the general advance. A few turned aside to run down and shoot the fleeing soldiers, but the main body swept on down Rhode Island street. When

the head of the column came about to Henry street the command was heard all over that section, 'On to the hotel! On to the hotel!' At this they wheeled obliquely to the left and in a few moments were dashing down Massachusetts street toward the Eldridge house. In all the bloody scenes which followed nothing surpassed for wildness and terror that which now presented itself. The horsemanship of the guerrillas was perfect. They rode with that ease and abandon of men who had spent their lives in the saddle amid rough and desperate scenes. They were dressed in the traditional butternut and belted about with revolvers."

These horsemen sat with bodies erect and arms free, "some with a revolver in each hand, shooting at each house or person they passed, and yelling at every bound. On each side of the stream of fire were men falling dead and wounded, and women and children half-dressed, running and screaming, some trying to escape from danger, and others rushing to the side of their murdered friends."

When they reached the Eldridge hotel the raiders expected resistance and paused a moment in contemplation. Capt. A. R. Banks, provost marshal of the state, opened a window, displayed a white shirt, called for Quantrill and surrendered the house to him, stipulating the safety of the guests. The raiders ransacked the hotel, but Quantrill bade the guests to go to the City hotel, where they would be safe. The prisoners lost no time in obeying Quantrill, who, strange to relate, kept his word with them. As soon as the Eldridge house had surrendered, the raiders scattered all over the town in bands of 6 or 8, taking house by house and street by street. Says Cordley: "The events of the next three hours has no parallel outside the annals of savage warfare. History furnishes no other instance of so large a number of such desperate men, so heavily armed, were let perfectly loose upon an unsuspecting and helpless community." Instead of growing weary of their work as the morning advanced, they secured liquor that made them more lawless, reckless, brutal and barbarous than when they came. They said they had orders "to kill every man and burn every house," and while they did not fulfill their commands they set about their task as if that were their intention. They were a rough, coarse, brutal, desperate lot of men, each of whom carried from two to six revolvers, while many also carried carbines. The attack had been perfectly planned. Every man seemed to know his place and what he was to do. So quietly were detachments made, every section of the town was occupied before the citizens comprehended what was happening. With a very few exceptions the raiders had their own way. For some four hours the town was at their mercy—and no mercy was shown. Along the business street they did the most thorough work, robbing buildings and shooting the occupants. Then the torch was applied and throughout the town a reign of terror prevailed. Every house had its story of incredible brutality or a remarkable escape. Many were saved by their own quick wit and the bravery of the women.

Quantrill did not return the way he came, for he had information that Maj. Plumb was approaching from the east with a body of troops. After four hours' horrible work all ceased their work of plundering and assembled for departure. To avoid Maj. Plumb they went south, crossing the Wakarusa at Blanton's bridge. They kept up their work of destruction as they went away, burning nearly all of the farm houses they passed. Gen. James H. Lane with a few followers pursued them, as did the regular troops, but the raiders finally escaped to their hiding places along the border. Lawrence spent the following week burying its dead, of which there were 142, as nearly as an estimate could be made. For some time the intense gloom and grief forbade any thought of the future, but the day came when they rallied their spirits and rebuilt their town and homes.

In 1875 the legislature of Kansas appointed a commission "to examine and certify the amount of losses of citizens of the State of Kansas by the invasion of guerrillas and marauders during the years 1861 to 1865. The towns molested had been Lawrence, Olathe, Humboldt, Altoona, Paola and Fort Scott. In 1887 the legislature enacted a law providing for its assumption and payment of these claims for losses. (See Claims.)

Quenemo.—According to a tradition of the Sauk Indians, some of the northern tribes, at some period far back in the past, raided their country and carried seven Sauk women into captivity. After carrying the prisoners far to the northward they liberated them to find their way back as best they could through the trackless forests and inhospitable snows. One by one they perished, the survivors subsisting upon the flesh of their dead sisters, until but one woman was left. That one gave birth to a male child, and in her anguish exclaimed, "Quen-e-mo!" the nearest English equivalent of which is, "Oh, my God!" Other translations are "Something hoped for," and "I am lonely."

The expression was adopted by the tribe as a name for one of the leading chiefs. The first to bear this name was born at Milan, Ohio. Altogether there have been six chiefs of this name, two of whom lived in Osage county, Kan., but there has never been but one Quenemo at a time. A town in Osage county bears this name. (See Quenemo.)

Quenemo, one of the incorporated towns of Osage county, is located near the eastern line at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. The latter diverges at this point, one branch going to Osage City and the other to Emporia. Quenemo is also on the Marais des Cygnes river, in Agency township, 11 miles east of Lyndon, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the News), 2 banks, all lines of mercantile enterprise, good schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. Quenemo is an important shipping point for live stock, grain and farm produce. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 556.

For more than ten years before the founding of the town the Sac and Fox Indian agency was at this place, and the name Quenemo was the name of a celebrated Indian chief of those times. George Logan, the first white man at the agency, came in 1858. He was followed by William Whistler. The first building was erected by the government in 1860. It was located on what is now Third street and was used as a trading post, in which Perry Fuller did a profitable business. The next two buildings, which were residences, were built the same year and are still standing. In 1862 some 4,000 Indians, belonging to the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Kickapoos, who were driven out of the Indian territory on account of their loyalty to the government, joined the Sacs and Foxes at the agency. This made trade brisk for the few merchants there. E. Olcott was at that time bookkeeper; Gov. Anderson, gunsmith; H. Huggins, government blacksmith; E. B. Fenn, physician; N. S. Brian, superintendent of the boarding house; Mrs. Craig was school teacher, and Rev. R. P. Duvall the missionary. In 1869 the lands were opened for settlement and a large number of claims were taken. New stores were opened by John Whistler, John C. and Alexander Rankin. Rev. Jesse Watkins organized a Methodist church. The next year the agency lands were laid off into lots and a town started. Among the promoters were Dr. Alfred Wiley, Warner Craig, John C. Rankin and William Whistler. They tried to secure a railroad, but the project fell through and the town was without shipping facilities until 1884, when train service was begun on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe between Kansas City and Emporia. A depression followed the failure to secure a railroad, many people moved away and business houses failed. In 1878 a fire swept away nearly all that remained. Growth began again with the establishment of railroad connections and today Quenemo is a prosperous little town. The first newspaper, the "Quenemo Observer," was started in 1883 by George Rodgers. The first school was opened in 1871 in a fine brick school house and was taught by Miss Saylor.

Quickville, a hamlet in Thomas county, is located in Barrett township, 15 miles northwest of Colby, the county seat and usual shipping point, and about the same distance from Brewster, the place from which it receives mail.

Quincy, a little town of Greenwood county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and is located on the Verdigris river in Quincy township, 20 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. It has banking facilities, all the main lines of mercantile enterprise, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. All the leading religious denominations are represented and have houses of worship, and the public schools are unexcelled. The population in 1910, according to the census report, was 250.

Quindaro, one of the old, historic towns of Wyandotte county, is situated on the south bank of the Missouri river 6 miles above Kansas City. In 1856, when Atchison, Leavenworth and Delaware City

were practically closed to free-state settlers, several fugitives from these towns were assisted down the river to safety from this point by Mr. Guthrie, who owned much of the land in the vicinity. The place was then selected by a number of free-state men as a location for a town. Mrs. Guthrie was a Wyandot Indian, and through her influence land was purchased from members of that tribe. In Dec., 1856, the town was surveyed by O. A. Bassett, and named in honor of Mrs. Guthrie, whose first name was Quindaro. The town company was organized by electing Joel Walker, president; Abelard Guthrie, vice-president; Charles Robinson, treasurer; and S. M. Simpson, secretary. The first ground on the town site was broken on Jan. 1, 1857, but little building was done until spring opened. Three or four buildings were completed by April 1, among them the Quindaro House, the second largest hotel in the territory, which was opened in Feb., 1857. In May a large force of men began to grade the ground near the levee and Kansas avenue, also the main street running south from the river. The first newspaper, the *Chin-do-wan*, appeared on May 13, and at once began to advertise the new town. Professional men came in and real estate agents did a good business. F. Johnson and George Veale opened a general merchandise store, and were followed by other firms in the same line. Simpson, Macaulay & Smith, forwarding and commission merchants, opened a store. Charles B. Ellis, a civil engineer and surveyor, opened an office, and Quindaro soon gave promise of becoming one of the largest towns on the river. A large steam ferry was put in operation that summer, one of the largest sawmills in the territory was erected and in operation by fall, and the Methodist church was built.

Shares of the town company had risen to an exorbitant price, money was plentiful, every one was hopeful, and the town seemed well started on the highway to assured prosperity. All the citizens were cordial and friendly and the name of the town and that of the newspaper which, when translated, mean "in union there is strength," seemed about to be realized. A stage line was put in operation between Quindaro and Lawrence, building continued and by 1858 the town boasted 100 business houses and dwellings. A second newspaper, the *Kansas Tribune*, was issued in the fall of 1858 for the benefit of the town company. But Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth were rapidly becoming centers of population and trade, and as they were the natural gateways of the territory, Quindaro began to decline. Business houses moved to the more prosperous settlements, the population gradually dwindled and in 1861, at the opening of the war, when the troops under Col. Davis handled the town so roughly, most of the remaining citizens left, so that by 1870 only a few buildings and the station were used. Subsequently the town began to pick up, the Freeman's University (now Western University), an industrial school for negroes, was established there, general stores, mercantile establishments and a drug stores were opened, schools and churches were again started,

and Quindaro awoke to a ghost of its former life. It is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., a sub-station of the Kansas City postoffice, has telegraph, express and telephone facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 500.

Quinter, an incorporated city of the third class in Gove county, is located in Baker township on the Union Pacific R. R. 17 miles northeast of Gove, the county seat. It is the largest town in the county, has a bank, a hotel, a number of mercantile establishments, good public school, churches, a weekly newspaper (the Gove County Advocate), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 450. The town was platted in 1885 under the name of FAMILTON, by the FAMILTON Town company, which built a hotel. The first house was built by R. W. Cook, the first store was opened by John K. Wickizer, and the first hotel was kept by J. H. Baker. The first newspaper (the Settler's Guide), was established in 1886.

Quinton Heights, a suburb of Topeka reached by street railway. (See Topeka.)

Quivira.—As early as 1530 the Spanish authorities in Mexico heard reports of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," which were reputed to be exceedingly opulent, but it was not until ten years later that any systematic attempt was made to find them and exploit their wealth. The Coronado expedition (q. v.) was sent out from New Spain for that purpose in 1540, and while in winter quarters near the present city of Albuquerque, N. M., Coronado learned from an Indian slave of a province teeming with wealth somewhere in the interior. This province subsequently became known as Quivira. There is some question as to whether the name "Quivira" is of Indian origin. Shea suggests that the original name might have been "Quebira," from the Arabic word "quebir"—meaning great—and that it was probably first used by the survivors of the Narvaez expedition who found their way to Mexico in the spring of 1536.

The province of Quivira has been claimed by nearly every state in the Missouri valley, and it is only within the last twenty-five years that it has been given anything like a definite location by archaeologists. Acting upon the information received from the Indian, Coronado set out in April, 1541, for the province, which he finally reached after wandering over the plains for more than two months. As the season began to wane he returned to his quarters of the preceding winter, where on Oct. 20 he wrote to the king of Spain a letter, in which he said:

"The province of Quivira is 950 leagues from Mexico. Where I reached it is in the 40th degree. The country itself is the best I have ever seen for producing all the products of Spain, for besides the land itself being very fat and black and being well watered by the rivulets and springs and rivers, I found prunes like those of Spain, and nuts, and very good sweet grapes and mulberries. . . . I had been told

that the houses were made of stone and were several storied; they are only of straw, and the inhabitants are as savage as any that I have seen. They have no clothes, nor cotton to make them of; they simply tan the hides of the cows which they hunt, and which pasture around their village and in the neighborhood of a large river. They eat their meat raw like the Querechos and Tejas, and are enemies to one another and war among one another. All these men look alike. The inhabitants of Quivira are the best of hunters and they plant maize."

Jaramillo's account confirms the description given by Coronado and says the only metal found in Quivira consisted of some iron pyrites and a few pieces of copper. As the main object of the visit was to find gold and silver, the disappointment of the Spaniards can be readily imagined.

The "prunes" mentioned by Coronado were no doubt the wild plums that abound along the streams in central and western Kansas; the "fat," black and well watered land answers the description of the soil about the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers; and the statement that Quivira was in the 40th degree bears out the belief that the ancient province was somewhere in central or northeastern Kansas, as the northern boundary of the state is the 40th parallel of north latitude. Castaneda, the historian of the expedition, bears out the description of the houses given by Coronado. He says: "The houses are round, without a wall, and they have one story like a loft, under the roof, where they sleep and keep their belongings. The roofs are of straw."

From the fact that the people lived in straw houses, or at least in huts with roofs of straw, Hodge identifies the inhabitants of Quivira as the Wichita Indians, which tribe, of all the plains Indians, were accustomed to thatch their huts with straw.

Bandelier, in his "Gilded Man," after a careful analysis of the various accounts of Quivira, sums up the results of his research as follows: "I have shown that Quivira was in central Kansas, in the region of Great Bend and Newton, and a little north of there. It is also clear that the name appertained to a roving Indian tribe, and not to a geographical district. Hence, when I say that Coronado's Quivira was there, the identification is good for the year 1541, and not for a later time. The tribe wandered with the bison, and with the tribe the name also went hither and thither."

If Bandelier is correct in his deductions, as he probably is, the fact that the name wandered with the tribe may account for the various locations of the province of Quivira, though, as he shows, the Quivira visited by Coronado in 1541 was unquestionably somewhere within the present limits of the State of Kansas. Bandelier also says: "With the return to Mexico of the little army that Coronado commanded, the name of Cibola lost its fascination. But Quivira continued to exercise an unperceived influence on the imagination of men. Notwithstanding, or perhaps because Coronado had told the unadorned truth concern-

ing the situation and conditions of the place, the world presumed that he was mistaken, and insisted on continuing the search for it."

Although many of the Spaniards in Mexico held to the view that vast wealth was to be found in Quivira, no attempt was made to visit the province for more than half a century after the expedition of Coronado. Then came the expedition of Bonilla in 1595 and Oñate in 1601 (q. v.), but both these were undertaken without adequate preparations and conducted in such a lax and desultory manner that nothing was accomplished.

After the insurrection of 1680 and the reconquest of New Mexico by Diego de Vargas in 1692-94 the name Quivira, as applied to an interior province or the tribe inhabiting it, seems to have been lost. But the recollection of the golden stories was not allowed to perish, and the myth was transferred to some ruins in what is now Socorro county, N. M., about 150 miles south of Santa Fe, which ruins became popularly known as "La Gran Quivira." To quote again from Bandelier: "The treasure city had lain in ruins since the insurrection of 1680; but its treasures were supposed to be buried in the neighborhood, for it was said there had once been a wealthy mission there, and the priests had buried and hidden the vessels of the church. Thus the Indian kingdom of Quivira of 'the Turk' was metamorphosed in the course of two centuries into an opulent Indian mission, and its vessels of gold and silver into a church service. But where Quivira should be looked for was forgotten."

As previously stated it is only within comparative recent years that efforts have been made to ascertain the location of the lost Quivira. The translation of Castaneda's narrative of the Coronado expedition by Winship; the work of the Hemenway archæological expedition; the investigations and researches of Simpson, Hodge and others, who have studied and carefully compared the directions and distances given in the relations concerning the movements of Coronado, all point to the region between the Arkansas and Kansas rivers as the site of the ancient Indian province.

Jacob V. Brower, an archæologist of St. Paul, Minn., made three trips to Kansas for the purpose of determining if possible the location of the original Quivira. The first of these trips was made in Nov., 1896, the second in March, 1897, and the third in March, 1898. Mr. Brower explored the valleys of the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers from the mouth of Mill creek in Wabaunsee county to Lyon creek in Dickinson county, and also the valleys of the Arkansas in the vicinity of Great Bend. Through the testimony of stone implements—a method that has been criticised as untrustworthy—he determined the location of 65 ancient villages. Of these 11 were in Pottawatomie county, 10 in Wabaunsee, 11 in Riley, 20 in Geary, 4 in Dickinson, 6 in McPherson, and 1 each in Marion, Rice and Barton. On Oct. 29, 1901, the Quivira Historical society was organized at Alma, the county seat of Wabaunsee county, with the following officers: President, Jacob V. Brower of

St. Paul, Minn.; vice-president, Elmer E. Blackman of Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Edward A. Kilian of Alma; chairman of the executive committee, John T. Keagy of Alma. One of the principal objects of the society was to erect monuments marking certain historical sites, and on Aug. 12, 1902, the first of these monuments was unveiled at Logan Grove, near Junction City. The monument was in the form of an obelisk, some 17 feet in height, and bore the inscription: "Quivira and Harahey, discovered by Coronado 1541, Jaramillo, Padilla, Tatarax. Rediscovered by J. V. Brower 1896. Erected for Quivira Historical Society by Robert Henderson 1902. John T. Keagy, Chairman, Edward A. Kilian, Secretary. Kansas, U. S. A." The unveiling was attended by appropriate ceremonies, the Sixth field battery, K. N. G., firing a salute, and the Ninth artillery band furnishing the music. Monuments have also been erected in Dickinson, Riley and Wabaunsee counties.

R

Rago, one of the thriving little villages of Kingman county, is located in Valley township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 17 miles southwest of Kingman, the county seat. It has a local retail trade, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 125.

Railroad Commission.—Several years before a railroad commission was established in Kansas, attempts had been made at state control of railroads and considerable progress had been made along that line. Gov. Anthony was the first executive to recognize the importance of state legislation and control of the roads, and in his message to the legislature in 1877 recommended the passage of a law to protect the rights of the people in the matter of railroad rates, etc. Several bills were introduced, but nothing came of them and the matter rested until 1878 when railroad legislation was made an issue of the campaign. Gov. St. John reopened the question in his message and the railroad war was on. The champion of legislation looking toward state control was Samuel A. Riggs, who introduced a bill entitled "An act to establish a board of railroad commissioners, to prescribe their powers and duties, and to prevent and punish extortion and unjust discrimination by railroads in the transportation of passengers, freights and freight cars." It was nearly identical with the Illinois law, and its operation might have resulted in advantages to both the railroads and the people, but the bill failed to pass. In 1881 the Riggs bill was introduced in the senate, read the first time and reported back with the recommendation that it be rejected. Another bill on railroad legislation was introduced in the house and passed by that body, but was killed in the senate. Gov. Glick, who had introduced the bill in the house, when elected governor of the state devoted a large amount of his message to the matter of state control of railroads, with the result that eleven bills were introduced into the house, but the committee reported

adversely upon all of them and recommended a substitute of its own, which, after modification in the senate, was passed and signed on March 8, 1883.

This law provided for a commission of three men, not more than two of whom should be of the same political party, to be appointed by the executive council before April 1, 1883, and to have general supervisory powers over the railway, express and sleeping-car companies doing business in the state. The commission was authorized to examine the physical condition of the roads at least once each year, in order to suggest changes with regard to stations, yards, improvement in service and other matters necessary to have the roads fulfill all their obligations to the public, as common carriers of the state. It was also given power to revise and establish rates, adjust disputes and perform the functions of arbitrators between the roads and their patrons. The railroads hailed the passing of the law as a victory for them and many conceded it as such, but time and the working of the commission have since changed that idea. The first commission was appointed in April, 1883, and consisted of the following members: James Humphrey, L. L. Turner and Henry Hopkins, who died on Dec. 18 of that year. According to the provision of the law "no person owning any bonds, stock or property in any railway company, or who is in the employment or who is in any way or manner interested in any railroad," can be eligible to the office of commissioner or any other officer of the board.

When the board came into existence there were 29 lines operating in the state. Within six months after assuming the duties of office the commissioners had inaugurated such a vigorous policy that public sentiment regarding the efficiency of the law had radically changed, the railroads discovered that they were confronted by unexpected conditions and made an attempt to break down the law, but signally failed. This was the first and last attempt of the kind made by the railroads, and the rulings and decisions of the board in thousands of cases that have been brought before it have been accepted by the railroads of the state the same as though they were decisions of the court. These decisions deal with every form and kind of complaint, and an idea of the vast amount of business carried on by the commission may be estimated from the fact that in 1908 alone over 730 cases were tried and decisions rendered. Some cases are trivial, others of vast importance to the interests of the entire state, but the most important have been those with regard to the reduction of freight and passenger rates. It is doubtless true that, with an increase in the volume of business, rates would naturally have fallen, but it is doubtful whether they would have been reduced 50 per cent. during the first eight years had there been no commission. Gov. Martin said in 1886: "The saving to the people of the state by the reductions in freight rates, secured chiefly by the board of railroad commissioners, aggregates for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1885, over \$200,000."

In 1889 and 1901 acts were passed relating to railroads and in 1905 the general railroad law was amended so that the members of the board of railroad commissioners were elected at each general biennial election "in the same manner as the other state officers," but in case of a vacancy the governor was given the power to appoint a man to fill the unexpired term. The commissioners were not allowed to hold any other office in the state or under the general government and could not engage in business which would interfere with their duties as commissioners.

Through the efforts of the commission the freight rates on the natural resources of the state have been reduced, and thus the mining and manufacturing interests have been stimulated. This applies especially to the salt and coal producing cities of Kansas, and in a marked degree to the cities of large milling industries. Another advantage of the commission which has greatly benefited the public, is the quick settlement of complaints made against the companies. Months and even years of delay occurred before the creation of the commission. In cases where claims of damages could not be properly brought before the commission they were adjusted through its members, as individuals, and were generally satisfactory to both parties concerned. As a result of the action taken from the start the commission has enjoyed the confidence of both the people and the railway companies. The greatest usefulness of the commission lies in its power to supervise the rates, which are flexible, and adjusted to the constantly changing conditions. Statutory regulation of rates would never prove satisfactory, for in many cases by the time the law became effective the conditions under which it was enacted would have changed or ceased to exist, and thus injury would result to road or patrons. Not only did the board regulate rates within the boundaries of the state, but it could also control an undue multiplication of roads and the extension of those already in existence. From the first Kansas avoided ultra measures and the conservative policy introduced by the commissioners has been adhered to and has led to increased confidence of the people, and a more friendly feeling between the railroads and their patrons. In 1911 the railroad commission was converted into the "Board of Public Utilities" by an act of the legislature. (See Stubbs' Administration.)

Railroads.—At the time Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854 the means of transportation west of the Mississippi river were extremely limited. Immigrants came by water from St. Louis to what is now Kansas City, from which point the trip westward toward the interior of the state had to be made with wagons, over a country where even wagon roads had not yet been established. Under these conditions the question of better transportation facilities was one which early engaged the attention of the Kansas pioneers.

In 1834, twenty years before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Dr. Samuel K. Barlow of Massachusetts advocated the building of a railroad through the western country which he had just visited.

Three years later Dr. Hartwell Carver, in a communication to the New York Courier and Inquirer, suggested a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, if possible, and at any rate to the head of navigation on the Columbia river. But the public was not yet ready to accept the scheme as feasible and laughed at the idea of a railroad across the continent. In fact, many people looked upon steam railroads as impracticable and an innovation unworthy of adoption by any civilized community. In 1828, only nine years before Carver wrote the article mentioned, the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, replied as follows to some young men who asked for the use of the school house in which they desired to debate the railroad problem:

"You are welcome to the use of the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour, by steam, He would clearly have foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Notwithstanding the attitude of opposition, Dr. Carver went to Washington to try to interest Congress in the subject of a trans-continental railway. There he met Asa Whitney, a New York merchant who had a large trade with China, and who was desirous of finding a shorter route to the Orient. But Congress was not yet ready to act on a proposition of such magnitude. Again in 1845 Whitney presented a memorial to Congress asking for a donation of a tract of land 60 miles wide from the west shore of Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean, through the corner of which he and his associates would build a railroad and remunerate themselves through the sale of the lands on either side. Whitney was regarded as a speculator, but he continued his efforts to awaken the people to the importance of his project, and even influenced the legislatures of twenty states to indorse his plans. From 1853 to 1861 exploring surveys were made under the direction of Gen. G. M. Dodge, who says in his report:

"The first private survey and exploration of the Pacific railroad was caused by the failure of the Mississippi & Missouri (now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific) to complete its project. The men who put their money into that enterprise conceived the idea of working up a scheme west of Iowa that would be an inducement to capital to invest in carrying their project across Iowa to the Missouri river. They also wished to determine at what point on the Missouri the Pacific railroad would start, so as to terminate their road at that point. The explorers adopted Council Bluffs, Iowa, as that point."

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln signed the bill authorizing the construction of a Pacific railroad. One feature of the bill was that it empowered the president to designate the eastern terminus of the road, and after consultation with Gen. Dodge Mr. Lincoln named Council Bluffs. While this bill did not directly affect Kansas, it marked the

beginning of a great railroad system that now operates over 1,000 miles within the state. The Union Pacific company was organized at Chicago on Sept. 2, 1862, and by the act of March 3, 1863, the government granted to the company alternate sections of land for 10 miles on each side of the road—about 3,000,000 acres in all—and authorized an issue of bonds payable in 30 years to the amount of \$16,000 per mile to aid in the construction of the road.

As late as 1857 there was but one line of railroad west of the Mississippi river, extending from St. Louis to Jefferson City, Mo., a distance of 125 miles. In the meantime, however, the territorial authorities of Kansas had not been idle in their efforts to secure the building of railroad lines in the territory. The first legislature (1855) granted charters to five railroad companies, to-wit: The Kansas Central, the Southern Kansas, the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western, the Leavenworth & Lecompton, and the Kansas Valley. Among the incorporators of the Kansas Central were John Calhoun, S. D. Lecompte, A. S. White and John Duff. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$1,000,000, and it was authorized to build a road "from any point on the Missouri to any point on the western boundary." The capital stock of the Southern Kansas was fixed at \$3,000,000; and the company was given a franchise to build a road "from the Missouri state line due west of Springfield to the west line of Kansas Territory." A. J. Dorn, William J. Godfroy, James M. Linn, Joseph C. Anderson and others were named as the incorporators, and the act stipulated that work was to begin on the road within nine years. Some of the leading projectors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western were W. H. Russell, J. M. Alexander, S. D. Lecompte, E. H. Dennis and C. H. Grover. The authorized capital stock of the company was \$5,000,000, and the road was to run "from the west bank of the Missouri river in Leavenworth to the town of Pawnee, or to some point feasible and next to the government reservation for Fort Riley, with the privilege of extending the same to the western boundary of the territory." H. D. McMeekin, John A. Halderman, R. R. Russell, Daniel Woodson, S. D. Lecompte and C. H. Grover were among the incorporators of the Leavenworth & Lecompton road, which was to run between the points named. The capital stock was \$3,000,000 and the company was authorized to take stock in the Lecompton Bridge company in order to assure an entrance to the territorial capital. Work was to begin on the road within five years. The first board of directors of the Kansas Valley company were Thomas Johnson, H. J. Strickler, A. J. Isaacs, Rush Elmore, John P. Wood, Johnston Lykins, Andrew McDonald, Thomas N. Stinson and Cyprian Chouteau. The capital stock was fixed at \$5,000,000 and the charter provided for the construction of a line of railroad "from the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, on the south side of the Kansas or Kaw river, commencing at the western terminus of the Pacific railroad, near the mouth of the Kansas river, running up the valley of said river on the

south bank thereof, by way of Lawrence, Benicia, Douglass, Lecompton, Tecumseh, and terminating at or near the town of Pawnee."

Sixteen charters were granted to railroad companies by the legislature of 1857—the second legislative session to be held in the territory. Gov. John W. Geary, Samuel J. Jones, John Calhoun, J. A. Halderman, P. T. Abell, and a number of others incorporated the Grand Central Gulf company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 and authority to build a road from the northern to the southern boundary of the territory, to connect and cooperate with roads in Nebraska on the north and Texas on the south, thus forming a line from the interior to the coast.

The act incorporating the Marysville or Palmetto & Roseport railroad named 13 directors, fixed the capital stock at \$5,000,000, and granted the company a franchise to build a road from Marysville to Roseport in Kansas "so as to connect with the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad."

P. T. Abell and J. H. Stringfellow were the chief promoters of the Atchison & Fort Riley company, which was granted a charter to build a road between the points named, work to begin within five years. The capital stock of this company was \$1,000,000.

The Missouri River & Rocky Mountain company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, was authorized to build a road from any point on the Missouri river between Leavenworth and Delaware City to any point on the western boundary of the territory. John Calhoun and D. A. N. Grover were at the head of this company.

The Delaware & Lecompton was incorporated by amending the act of the previous session relating to the Kansas Central, the powers, rights and privileges of the latter being transferred to the Delaware & Lecompton company, with the original incorporators and capital stock.

The Mine Hill Railroad and Mining company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and a franchise to begin mining or the construction of a railway within five years, but the terminals of the railroad were not definitely fixed by the act of incorporation.

A charter for the Atchison & Palmetto authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in capital stock for the purpose of building a railroad from Atchison to Palmetto "on the Big Blue river."

An amendment was made to the charter of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western company, giving it the power to build a branch "beginning at some favorable point on the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western and follow the most practicable route southwardly, to terminate on the southern boundary of Kansas at some point where easy connection may be had with a line of railroad extending through the Indian Territory and the State of Texas to the Gulf of Mexico."

Thomas Johnson, Johnston Lykins, John C. McCoy, David Lykins and A. M. Coffey secured a charter for a company to be known as the Eastern Kansas & Gulf Railroad company, with a capital stock of

\$5,000,000 and the right to build a road from the western boundary of the State of Missouri, on the south side of the Kansas river, so as to connect at its western terminus with the Pacific railroad.

The Palermo & Lecompton, the Atchison & Lecompton, and the Prairie City & Missouri State Line companies were chartered to build lines between the points named in the respective acts of incorporation, and the last named company was also authorized to build "two branches to any point in the territory."

The Central Railroad company of Kansas received a charter at the session of 1857, to build a road from Roseport, opposite St. Joseph, Mo., southward via the Neosho valley to Galveston bay. The authorized capital stock of this company was \$5,000,000, and among the incorporators were Aristides Rodrigue, Daniel Woodson, W. P. Richardson and John W. Forman.

Wilson Shannon, John Calhoun, R. R. Rees, L. J. Eastin and their associates secured a charter for the Missouri River & Nemaha Valley railroad, to run from the Missouri river in Doniphan county toward Fort Kearny, etc. The capital stock of this company was \$5,000,000.

The St. Joseph & St. George company, composed mostly of citizens of Hannibal, Mo., was given a franchise to construct a road from St. Joseph to St. George on the Kansas river in Pottawatomie county, and the St. Joseph & Topeka, with a capital of \$1,500,000, was authorized to construct a road "with one or more tracks," from a point on the Missouri river opposite St. Joseph to Topeka.

A writer in the Kansas Historical Collections (vol. ix, p. 468) says: "The volumes of territorial laws are full of charters granted to build railroads. Every town and village and scores of paper towns had railroads projected to run from them as initial points, while the other end of the line was located, in the imagination of the projector, at a point on the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific ocean."

A glance at the charters above mentioned shows that the principal promoters of proposed railroads during the first three years of the territorial existence of Kansas were prominent pro-slavery men—Calhoun, Woodson, Lecompte, etc.—but after the free-state party carried the election for members of the legislature in the fall of 1857 a new set of railroad projectors came to the front. The legislature of 1858—the first one controlled by free-state men—granted charters to a number of railroad companies, and in every instance the incorporators were members of that party.

In the act incorporating the Delaware & Lawrence company, S. B. Prentiss, C. K. Holliday, James Blood, O. E. Learnard, John Hutchinson, E. B. Whitman, J. S. Emery, S. C. Harrington, J. W. Pennoyer, George Q. Twombly, J. A. Finley and William Hutchinson were named as the first board of directors. The capital stock of the company was placed at \$1,500,000, work was to be commenced within six years and the road was to be completed within ten years from the date of the charter.

Among the incorporators of the Kansas Central, which was also chartered by the legislature of 1858, were Charles Robinson, J. P. Root, W. Y. Roberts and Henry J. Adams, all free-state leaders. This company, the capital stock of which was \$3,000,000, was authorized to build a railroad from the Missouri river "at or near the mouth of the Kansas to a point at or near Fort Riley."

The act incorporating the Elwood, Palermo & Fort Riley railroad named 40 incorporators, among whom were C. K. Holliday, Thomas Ewing, Jr., J. H. Lane, H. Miles Moore, J. P. Root and A. L. Lee. The capital stock of this company was \$3,000,000. Work was to be commenced on a road between the terminals named within five years and the road was to be completed within twenty years.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson (also called the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas) railroad received its charter on Feb. 12, 1858, authorizing the construction of a road from Leavenworth to the southern boundary, and from Lawrence to Emporia. Several years were spent in efforts to secure land grants and subsidies to aid in building the road. By the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the state was given alternate sections for a distance of 10 miles on either side of a road from Leavenworth toward Galveston bay, and the legislature of Kansas on Feb. 9, 1864, turned over this grant to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson company. In 1867 Douglas county voted bonds for \$300,000 and Franklin county for \$200,000 for the construction of the road. Work was commenced at Lawrence soon after these bonds were authorized, and on Jan. 1, 1868, the road was completed to Ottawa. In 1871 it was finished to Coffeyville. The line is now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. The original stock of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson company was \$2,000,000, and among the incorporators were H. J. Adams, R. B. Mitchell, G. W. Deitzler and John Speer.

Another company chartered by the legislature of 1858, and one with a high-sounding name, was the Leavenworth City, Delaware City & City of Lawrence Railroad company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The act named 25 incorporators, including Gaius Jenkins, M. J. Parrott, George W. Smith, George W. Deitzler and H. Miles Moore.

The charter of the Missouri River & Rocky Mountain road was amended at this session. In the list of names of the 27 incorporators of the Leavenworth, Hanlin & Nebraska railroad appear the names of H. M. Moore, J. H. Lane, Gaius Jenkins, W. Y. Roberts, J. P. Root and E. N. Morrill. The capital stock of this company was \$2,000,000.

Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, M. J. Parrott, J. P. Root and their associates asked for and received a charter for a company to be known as the Missouri River Railroad company, which was authorized to build a road from the Missouri river near the mouth of the Kansas to the line between Kansas and Nebraska near Roy's ferry, via Leavenworth and Palermo. The capital stock authorized by the charter was \$500,000.

The act of 1857 chartering the St. Joseph & Topeka company was

amended so that the company might increase its capital stock to \$5,000,000 and extend its line from Topeka "to such point on the southern or western boundary of said territory, in the direction of Santa Fe, New Mex., as may be most suitable and convenient for the construction of said railroad." Authority was also granted by the supplemental act to construct a branch of said road to any point on the southern boundary of Kansas in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico.

Charles Robinson, M. J. Parrott and Robert Crozier were the incorporators of the St. Joseph, Sumner & Lawrence Railroad company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and Parrott, Crozier and George S. Hillyer received a charter to build the Sumner, Manhattan & Fort Riley railroad, with the same rights and privileges as the St. Joseph, Sumner & Lawrence company.

C. K. Holliday, W. F. M. Army, R. B. Mitchell, George W. Deitzler and W. A. Phillips obtained a charter to build the Topeka & Emporia railroad. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$3,000,000, and the right of way was designated as a strip of land 200 feet in width.

The Wyandotte, Minneola & Council Grove railroad was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, to build a road from Quindaro via Wyandotte, Olathe and Minneola to Council Grove, with the privilege of extending the line to the western boundary of the territory. The incorporators included Alfred Gray, George S. Park, J. P. Root and James M. Winchell.

Only four railroad companies were chartered by the legislature of 1859—the Atchison & Pike's Peak, the Lawrence & Fort Union, the Wyandotte & Osawatomie, and the Atchison & Topeka. The last named deserves more than passing mention, because it was the forerunner of the present great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system. Its incorporators were C. K. Holliday, S. C. Pomeroy, P. T. Abell, L. C. Challis, M. C. Dickey, Asaph Allen, Samuel Dickson, N. L. Gordon, George S. Hillyer, L. D. Bird, Jeremiah Murphy, George H. Fairchild and R. L. Crane. The original capital stock was \$1,500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same from time to time, provided the increase should never exceed the amount already expended in the construction of a railroad from Atchison to Topeka, "and to the southern or western boundary in the direction of Santa Fe."

Ten railroad companies were incorporated by the territorial legislature of 1860. Some of the preceding legislatures had created a larger number of these corporations, but none had been quite as liberal in the matter of capital stock. Following is a list of the companies chartered by this session, with the capital stock of each: Fort Scott, Neosho & Santa Fe, \$10,000,000; Iowa Point & Denver City, \$2,000,000; Leavenworth City & San Francisco, \$100,000,000; Marysville & Denver, \$5,000,000; Missouri River (from Wyandotte to White Cloud via Iowa Point), \$2,000,000; Olathe & Southern Kansas, \$3,000,000; Southern Kansas Pacific, \$5,000,000; State Line, Osawatomie & Fort Union, \$5,000,000; Troy & Iowa Point, \$1,000,000; Topeka & Southern Kansas, amount of

stock not fixed by the act of incorporation. This legislature also passed acts amending the charters of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson, and the Wyandotte & Osawatomic roads.

Some of the incorporators of railroad companies during the territorial era were earnest in their efforts and sincere in their desires to secure railroads for Kansas. Others, and probably the majority, were actuated by motives of speculation. Recognizing the future possibilities of railroad building in the development of the West, they hurried to acquire charter rights through legislative enactments in the hope that, in the event they were unable to finance and construct the roads themselves, they could sell their franchises for handsome profits to companies financially able to carry out the original purposes of the charters. Nor was this condition peculiar to Kansas. During the quarter of a century prior to the Civil war, as civilization and settlement extended westward, practically every state west of New York was at some time afflicted with the craze for chartering railroad companies.

Cutler's History of Kansas (p. 241) says: "On March 20, 1860, the first iron rail on Kansas soil was laid at Elwood, Doniphan county, opposite St. Joseph. This rail was laid on the Elwood & Marysville railroad," etc. This was nearly five years after the first charters had been granted by the legislature, and the people were becoming anxious to see some tangible results of railroad legislation. Under these conditions Edmund G. Ross, editor of the Topeka Record, suggested in his paper the advisability of calling a railroad convention. The suggestion was seconded by John A. Martin of the Atchison Champion, with the result that a call for such a convention was prepared and circulated by Cyrus K. Holliday. In this movement, perhaps for the first time, the free-state and pro-slavery men acted in harmony. The call was signed by C. K. Holliday, E. G. and W. W. Ross, Wilson Shannon, P. T. Abell, B. F. Stringfellow, S. C. Pomeroy, F. G. Adams, R. M. Ruggles, C. B. Lines, Joseph A. Bartels, D. R. Anthony, C. F. de Vivaldi, J. W. Robinson, Charles Robinson, M. F. Conway, J. H. Lane, J. M. Giffin, T. S. Huffaker, P. B. Plumb, John A. Martin, and a number of others.

The convention met at Topeka on Oct. 17, with about 125 delegates present, representing 20 counties of the territory. W. Y. Roberts was elected to preside. Among the vice-presidents were Charles Robinson, Samuel Medary, Thomas Ewing, Jr., P. T. Abell and W. F. M. Army, and the secretaries were John A. Martin, J. F. Cummings and C. F. de Vivaldi. The principal work of the convention was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that a memorial be presented to Congress asking an appropriation of public lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas as follows: 1—A railroad from the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas railroad terminates, westwardly via Emporia, Fremont and Council Grove, to the Fort Riley military reservation. 2—A railroad from the city of Wyandotte (connecting with the Pacific railroad) up the Kansas valley via Lawrence, Leecompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Manhattan and the Fort Riley military reservation to the western boundary of the territory.

3—A railroad from Lawrence to the southern boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Fort Gibson and Galveston bay. 4—A railroad from Atchison, via Topeka, through the territory in the direction of Santa Fe. 5—A railroad from Atchison to the western boundary of Kansas.

The memorial authorized by the resolution was prepared by B. F. Stringfellow and forwarded to Congress. It no doubt wielded some influence on the national legislation which followed during the next few years. In February succeeding the railroad convention, the Kansas state government was established, and the first state legislature passed an act giving to all railroad companies whose charters had not been declared forfeited the legal right "to hold by grant or otherwise any personal or real estate," and the companies were also given two years in which to begin work upon the roads as defined in their respective charters. This legislation was intended to act as a stimulus to railroad construction, but soon after the law was passed the Civil war began and the preservation of the Union became the all-absorbing question. Even while the war was in progress, however, Congress passed the acts of July 1, 1862, March 3, 1863, and July 1 and 2, 1864, granting large tracts of lands in the West to railroad companies, and authorizing bond issues to aid in building the roads.

In Feb., 1859, the city of St. Joseph celebrated the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, which was the first line to reach the Kansas border. Just a year later ground was broken at Wyandotte for the Kansas Central. Mention has already been made of the first track laid in Kansas, which was on the Elwood & Marysville road on March 20, 1860. Within a month several miles of track were laid and on April 23 the old locomotive "Albany" arrived. This engine had been used in the construction of railroads all the way from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri river as the "Star of Empire" pursued its westward course. On the 24th a number of invited guests assembled to celebrate the opening of the first section of the great Pacific railway. Charles S. Gleed, in one of the Kansas Historical Collections, says: "The cars which followed the 'Albany' that day were all flat cars, well calculated to carry the festive party, composed about equally of men and barrels. The cars were decorated with green boughs to cover their native ugliness, and seats were constructed of planks set crosswise of the cars. The engine was gaudy with the colors of the rainbow and some that the rainbow never yet developed. The engineer was conscious of the importance of his task, and did his best to prove his engine as fast as the load she was pulling. The track was rough, of course, and crooked, but it held together, and the trip was duly accomplished."

M. Jeff Thompson, afterward an officer in the Confederate army, was president of the company that thus opened the first railroad in the State of Kansas. During the war railroad building was practically at a stand still all over the country, but immediately after the restoration of peace it was taken up with renewed vigor. In July, 1866, Congress passed several acts granting large tracts of land, in alternate sections on either

side of the line for a distance of 10 miles, to railroad companies. In his message to the legislature of 1867 Gov. Crawford announced that there were then 300 miles of railroad in operation in the state, and that work on the eastern division of the Union Pacific was being prosecuted with energy and success. "The road," said he, "was completed from Wyandotte to Lawrence in 1864, a distance of 40 miles; from Lawrence to Topeka in 1865, a distance of 27 miles; and during the year 1866, from Topeka westward nearly 100 miles, and grading mostly completed for 50 or 60 miles further; also the branch road from Leavenworth to Lawrence, a distance of 33 miles, making for the year 1866 about 133 miles of road, or one-half mile for each working day."

He also stated that work was being pushed on the Central Branch from Atchison westward; that 15 miles of the St. Joseph & Denver had been completed; that the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston directors had transferred the franchise of that company to a new corporation that promised to complete the road to the southern boundary of the state within two years, and that the Union Pacific company expected to complete 200 miles of the eastern division during the ensuing year. This expectation was evidently realized, as in his message to the legislature of 1869 the governor announced that the road was completed to within 35 miles of the western boundary of the state. In the same year the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston was completed to Ottawa, the Missouri River railroad was put in operation between Wyandotte and Leavenworth, and 90 miles of the Central Branch were finished.

By the treaty of April 19, 1862, the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad company was given the refusal of buying a certain portion of the Pottawatomie lands. When the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific was organized in 1863, the new company purchased the rights of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western, with power to build a road through Kansas to a point 50 miles west of Denver. On May 31, 1868, the name of the Eastern Division was changed to the Kansas Pacific, and on Jan. 24, 1880, the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific were consolidated into the present Union Pacific. According to the report of the Kansas railroad commission for 1910, the Union Pacific company was reorganized on July 1, 1897, under an act of the Utah legislature of the preceding January, and operates 1,165 miles of road in Kansas.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad had its beginning in the charter granted to the Atchison & Topeka Railroad company by the territorial legislature in 1859. The Atchison & Topeka company was organized on Feb. 11 of that year, and on Nov. 24, 1863, the name was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. In 1864 Congress made a large grant of land for the benefit of the road, and counties through which it was to run voted bonds to aid in its construction. Work was commenced at Topeka in the fall of 1868 and the following year was finished to Burlingame, a distance of 27 miles. When the track was completed to Wakarusa, 13 miles from Topeka, an excursion was run

to that place from Topeka to celebrate the event. Cyrus K. Holliday, the projector of the enterprise and first president of the company, in a speech on that excursion, predicted that one day the western terminus of the road would be at some point on the Pacific coast. It is said that when the prophecy was uttered, one incredulous individual, unable to control his mirth at the thought of that little crooked road becoming a



SANTA FE LOCOMOTIVES, 1869 AND 1911.

great trans-continental thoroughfare, threw himself on the grass and exclaimed, "Oh, the old fool!" Yet the prediction has been verified. In 1869 was erected the first general office building of the company in the city of Topeka. This building also served as passenger station and freight depot. In Jan., 1872, the division between Atchison and Topeka was graded, but the track was not laid until later, and in 1873 the main line of the road was completed to the western boundary of the state. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system now comprises nearly 10,000 miles of road, of which, according to the railroad commissioner's report already alluded to, 2,659 miles are in Kansas, and the company has expended over \$3,000,000 in shops and office buildings in the city of Topeka.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, first known as the southern branch of the Union Pacific, was organized at Emporia in 1867. Work was commenced on the road at Junction City in the summer of 1869, and in November the line was completed to Council Grove, a distance of 37 miles; in December it was finished to Emporia, 24 miles farther; in Feb., 1870, it was completed to Burlington, 30 miles farther down the Neosho valley; in April another 30 miles took the road to Humboldt, and on June 6 the line entered the Indian Territory, thus securing the sole right of way, with land grant, through that territory. A writer in one of the Kansas Historical Collections says: "The race for the Indian Territory, between the competing lines, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf roads, will ever be a memorable event in the history of railway construction."

The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf started from Kansas City and ran to the southern boundary of the state, a distance of 161 miles. It received a grant of 125,000 acres of land from the state; some 1,500 acres from individuals and town companies, and subsidies amounting to \$750,000 in county and city bonds. This road and the Leavenworth,

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Lawrence & Galveston were known as the "Joy roads," for the reason that James F. Joy purchased the Cherokee Neutral Lands, of which about 3,000,000 acres were sold at an average price of \$6.50 an acre for the benefit of the road.

In 1870 there were in Kansas 1,283 miles of railroad, the greater portion of which had been constructed during the three years immediately preceding. Ten years later the mileage reached 3,104, the year 1879 being the greatest railroad year in the history of the state. The Kansas Monthly for November of that year gives the following lines, either finished or almost finished, that were built during the year: Kansas Pacific branches from Salina to Lindsborg, Junction City to Concordia, and from Minneapolis to Beloit; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe branches from Emporia to Eureka, Florence to McPherson, and Wichita to Arkansas City; the Union Pacific extended the main line to Kirwin, Phillips county; and built branches to Osborne City and Jewell Center, and a line from Concordia to Scandia; the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf extended its line from Baxter Springs to Joplin, Mo., via Empire City; the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern constructed its line from Independence to Winfield; the St. Louis & San Francisco extended its line from Wichita via Cherryvale and Fredonia; the road from Holden, Mo., to Paola was extended beyond Garnett; and a line was built from Osawatimie to Ottawa; the Lawrence & Southwestern was engaged in running a line from Lawrence to Carbondale; a narrow gauge road was built from Parsons to Weir City, and surveys were under way for other roads. Altogether, 498 miles of track were laid in Kansas during the year, giving the state the first place in railroad construction, Minnesota standing second with 349 miles. Another piece of railroad, not included in the magazine article quoted, was the completion of the Central Branch to Cawker City.

Of the Missouri Pacific railroad system, which next to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe operates the greatest number of miles in Kansas, the railroad commissioners' report for 1910 says: "The Missouri Pacific Railway company was organized by articles of agreement and consolidation dated May 29, 1909, filed in the office of the secretaries of the states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, Aug. 9, 1909. It was organized under the general railroad laws of the states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska." The report then goes on to give a list of the constituent companies forming the consolidation, some twenty-five in number. This company operates in Kansas 2,379 miles of road.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system, which operates 1,166 miles in Kansas, had its origin in the old Mississippi & Missouri railroad, which was incorporated under the laws of Iowa on Jan. 1, 1853. The present Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company was organized on June 2, 1880, under the laws of Illinois and Iowa. Its lines extend over the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its statistical report for the

fiscal year ending on June 30, 1909, gives the railroad mileage for Kansas as 8,947.09 miles. Since that report was issued a few miles have been constructed and placed in operation. The state railroad commission in its biennial report for 1909-10 reported 11,272 miles, which included both main lines and side tracks. Of the mileage reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission the four great systems—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific—operate 7,370 miles, leaving less than 2,000 miles of main line to be operated by the smaller railway companies. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system has 260 miles within the state; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 441 miles; the St. Louis & San Francisco, 370 miles; the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, 259 miles; the St. Joseph & Grand Island, 145 miles; and the remaining mileage is under the control of a few independent and terminal companies.

Concerning government aid extended to Kansas railroads, Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1873 gives the following acreage of the land grants made to seven of the leading companies: Kansas Pacific, 6,000,000; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 3,000,000; Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, 2,350,000; St. Joseph & Denver, 1,700,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 1,520,000; Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, 800,000; Union Pacific (Southern Branch), 500,000; Union Pacific (Central Branch), 245,166, making a total of 16,115,166 acres. The Kansas legislature in 1866 gave to certain railroad companies 500,000 acres of land granted to the state under the act of Sept. 4, 1841. These companies were the Northern Kansas (Elwood to Marysville), Kansas & Neosho Valley, Southern Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson.

In addition to these grants, large tracts of land were purchased by railroad companies at low prices. In Oct., 1867, the Cherokee Neutral Lands were sold to James F. Joy for \$1.00 an acre. When the Atchison & Pike's Peak railroad reached Waterville in Jan., 1868, the company received a grant of 187,608 acres of land and bonds amounting to \$16,000 a mile, and the same company purchased 24,000 acres of the Kickapoo lands at \$1.25 an acre. In May, 1868, the Osage Indians sold 8,000,000 acres of their lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston company at 20 cents an acre, and in August of the same year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe bought 338,766 acres of the Pottawatomie lands. Wilder's Annals of Kansas (p. 937) says the railroad land grants in Kansas equaled 8,223,380 acres. This does not agree with Poor's figures, and it may be possible that the latter included in his estimate some of the low-priced purchases above mentioned.

The Kansas Pacific received in bonds from the national government the sum of \$6,303,000, and the Central Branch received \$1,600,000. Immediately after the war, when railroad building was making rapid strides in the West, the Federal government guaranteed bonds for railroad companies amounting to \$27,806,000, a large part of which was for the benefit

of Kansas lines. In addition to this national assistance, counties, cities, townships and towns voted bonds in large amounts to aid in the construction of the roads.

Many of the railroad companies did not perfect the title to their lands as required by the terms of the grant, and in 1882 a convention at Salina, Kan., demanded of Congress speedy legislation to compel the Kansas Pacific to complete its title. On March 6, 1883, the state legislature passed an act authorizing the state agent (ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford) to investigate and secure a proper adjustment of certain railroad land grants. Two days later Col. Crawford filed a brief and petition for the restoration to the state of lands wrongfully withheld. In April, John A. Anderson, then a representative in Congress from Kansas, made a report from the committee on public lands, in which he estimated the number of acres of Kansas lands granted to railroad companies at 9,407,066, of which only 5,412,411 acres had been patented on June 30, 1883. Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to compel the railroad companies to perfect their title to the lands, and many of them hastened to do so, but in his report to the governor in 1890 Col. Crawford announced that he had recovered a large portion of the original land grants, the largest being from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—833,900 acres from near Kinsley to the west line of the state.

(Works consulted: Poor's Manual of Railroads, Federal Statutes, Territorial and State Laws of Kansas, Reports of Railroad Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, Kansas Historical Collections, Wilder's Annals of Kansas, Prentiss' and Hazelrigg's Histories of Kansas, Newspaper Files, Magazines, etc.)

Ramona, a village of Marion county, is located in Colfax township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 19 miles northwest of Marion, the county seat. It is the shipping and receiving point for a prosperous agricultural and stock raising district, has a bank, telegraph and express offices, a large local trade, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 175.

Randall, an incorporated town of Jewell county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 15 miles southeast of Mankato, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the News), express and telegraph offices, and a postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 325.

Randolph, an incorporated town in Riley county, is located in Jackson township on the Union Pacific R. R., and on the Big Blue river, 22 miles northwest of Manhattan. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 575.

When the town was first laid out, in 1856, it was called Waterville. J. R. Whitson was the promoter. The first inhabitant, G. L. Ruthstreno, established a store. The postoffice was first kept at the house of Gardi-

ner Randolph, but was moved to the town site, the town taking the name of the postoffice.

Randolph, Asa M. F., jurist, was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1829. He was educated in the common schools, Alfred Academy and Allegheny College in Pennsylvania, graduating at that institution in 1851 and receiving the master's degree in 1856. He was an instructor in the high school at Covington, Ky., during which time he also studied law and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1859. He enlisted in the Union army in the Forty-first Kentucky regiment; came to Kansas in 1868, locating at Burlington; was county attorney of Coffey county, and in 1874 was elected attorney-general of Kansas; was elected to the legislature in 1878; became supreme court reporter in 1879, in which capacity he served for 18 years. In 1893 his "Trial of Sir John Falstaff" was published. He died at Topeka in Sept., 1899.

Ransom, an incorporated city of Ness county, is located in Nevada township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 12 miles north of Ness City, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of retail stores, a hotel, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 204. It was incorporated as a city of the third class by the act of March 3, 1905.

Ransomville, in the southwestern part of Franklin county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 14 miles from Ottawa, the county seat. It was named after J. H. Ransom, who prospected for coal in this locality and sunk the first shaft in 1880. He subsequently purchased 320 acres of land and opened the first store, around which the town grew up. The postoffice was established in 1882 with Mr. Ransom as the first postmaster. Ransomville has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, public school, etc., and in 1910 had a population of 125.

Rantoul, one of the larger towns of Franklin county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 11 miles southeast of Ottawa, the county seat. It has several general stores, a public school, churches, hardware and implement houses, lumber yard, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 275. It is the supply and shipping point for a rich agricultural district.

Ravanna, a country postoffice in Finney county, is located on the Pawnee river, 28 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat, and 22 miles north of Cimarron, the nearest shipping point. It has a daily stage to Garden City.

Rawlins County, one of the northern tier, is the 2d county east from the Colorado line. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Decatur county; on the south by Thomas, and on the west by Cheyenne. This was one of the counties created by the legislature of 1873, and it was named in honor of Gen. John A. Rawlins, the United States secretary of war. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 31 west crosses the 40th degree of north latitude; thence south with range line to the 1st

office with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 289. Reading is a trading point for a large and prosperous farming community. The tract of land which forms the town site was originally owned by McMann & Co., of Reading, Pa. At the time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. was built a town company was formed consisting of James Fagan, T. J. Peter and M. S. Sargent. A depot was built and the postoffice was established in 1870. A number of business enterprises were projected, among which was a store opened by Bothel & Buns, and a tin shop by a Mr. Coleman. The first carpenter was D. L. Pettinger, who built all the first buildings.

Realf, Richard, poet and patriot, was born in Framfield, Sussex county, England, June 14, 1834. His father was a rural policeman, enrolled in the West Sussex constabulary, a man of more than average intelligence, and his mother was a woman of superior ability. She was his first teacher, after which he was sent to school, and before he was nine years old he wrote a few lines of poetry. He then began working for a physician at Brighton, during the hours he was not in school. Mr. Realf thus describes himself at Brighton: "At the age of fifteen or thereabouts I began to write verses—'lispings in numbers, for the numbers came.'" He was encouraged in writing poetry, became dissatisfied with his surroundings, and in 1853 applied to Lady Brown to assist him to find more congenial employment. He went to Leicestershire as steward's assistant, but had trouble and determined to make a place for himself in the New World. He landed in New York in April, 1855, and became assistant at the Five Points house of industry. In Oct., 1856, he came to Kansas with a northern emigrant train, among whose members were S. C. Pomeroy, Thaddeus Hyatt, and other notable free-state men. Mr. Realf soon became recognized as one of the heroic spirits and intellectual young men on the free-state side. He took an active part in the border war; was associated with John Brown at Osawatomie, and was a staunch champion of James H. Lane. He remained in the territory until he joined Brown in Iowa. While in Kansas he wrote some twenty-five lyrics. He returned to England on a visit, and while in Europe went to Paris. He returned to the United States on a cotton ship bound for New Orleans. After landing he worked for some time on the New Orleans Bee and later entered the Jesuit college near Mobile. He was charged with treason in connection with the Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, but was discharged by the United States senate investigating committee. In 1860 he was in Ohio, then disappeared from view until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Illinois infantry, and was in all the engagements of the Fourth army corps. After being mustered out of the service he went to South Carolina, where he took an active part during the reconstruction period as a writer for the Republican state papers. He became a prominent Republican speaker, at no small danger to himself. Subsequently he was a member of the staff of the Pittsburg Commercial. At this time he wrote one of his strongest lyrics, entitled, "Rally." He remained with the Commercial until 1876 when

the paper was consolidated with another and in 1877 Mr. Realf started as a lecturer. He became popular and well known in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but again failed financially and with the assistance of friends went to the Pacific coast, reaching San Francisco in July, 1878. He died by his own hand at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 28, 1878. One of his most beautiful poems is the last he wrote. It was found after his death, bore no title and may be called his "Swan Song."

Reamsville, one of the villages of Smith county, is located in Martin township, 19 miles north of Smith Center, the county seat, which is also the nearest railroad station. It has two churches, several business establishments, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 100.

Red Bluff, a country hamlet in Meade county, is located about 12 miles south of Meade, the county seat, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Redbud, a country postoffice in Maple township, Cowley county, is 15 miles northwest of Winfield, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Udall, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 10.

Redfield, a money order post-village of Bourbon county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles west of Fort Scott, the county seat. It is the supply and shipping point for a considerable district, has several general stores, express and telegraph offices and in 1910 had a population of 225.

Red Legs.—During the early part of the Civil war western Missouri was infested with bands of guerrillas, and it was no uncommon occurrence for some of these lawless gangs to cross the border and commit depredations in Kansas. To guard against these incursions, and otherwise to aid the Union cause, a company of border scouts was formed sometime in the year 1862. As it was an independent organization, never regularly mustered into the United States service, no official record of it has been preserved. The men composing the company became known as "Red Legs," from the fact that they wore leggings of red or tan-colored leather. Wilder, in his *Annals of Kansas* (p. 956), says it was a secret Union military society, that it was organized in June, 1862, and numbered 163 men, with George H. Hoyt as commander. John M. Dean, who was a member of the company, says it was organized in Oct., 1862. Connelley, in his *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, says it was organized by Gens. Ewing and Blunt for desperate service along the border, and George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, in Volume XI of the *Kansas Historical Collections* (p. 279), says the Red Legs were organized in Dec., 1862, or Jan., 1863, and that there were never less than 50 nor more than 100 of them.

The qualifications for membership in the company were unquestioned loyalty to the Union cause, undaunted courage and the skillful use of the rifle or revolver. Their headquarters were at the "Six-mile House," so called because it was six miles from Wyandotte on the Leavenworth road. This house was erected in the winter of 1860-61 by Joseph A.

Bartels, whose son, Theodore, one of the best pistol shots on the border, was a member of the Red Legs. The company was commanded by Capt. George H. Hoyt, the lawyer who defended John Brown at Charleston, Va. Other members were Jack Harvey, a brother of Fred Harvey, of Santa Fe eating house fame; William Hickok, who later became known as "Wild Bill"; Joseph B. Swain, nicknamed "Jeff Davis," afterward captain of Company K, Fifteenth Kansas; "Red" Clark, of Emporia, whom Gen. Ewing said was the best spy he ever had; John M. Dean, who has already been mentioned as one of the organizers; and W. S. Tough, for many years proprietor of the horse market at the Kansas City stock yards. Still others, of less note, were Harry Lee, Newt Morrison, Jack Hays, James Flood, Jerry Malcolm, and Charles Blunt, often called "One-eyed Blunt."

William W. Denison, assistant adjutant-general of Kansas some years after the war, was a private soldier in the Eleventh Kansas, and was one of the detail to enforce Gen. Ewing's General Order No. 11 (q. v.). On that occasion he wore the red leggings of the organization, which came to be recognized as "a badge of desperate service in the Union army." Ewing and Blunt, generals, usually had several of the Red Legs on their pay rolls, where they received often as much as \$7 per day on account of the hazardous service they were required to render.

In course of time the term "Red Leg" became general along the border. Connelley says: "Every thief who wanted to steal from the Missouri people counterfeited the uniform of the Red Legs and went forth to pillage. This gave the organization a bad name, and much of the plundering done along the border was attributed to them, when, in fact, they did little in that line themselves. There were some bad characters among them—very bad. But they were generally honest and patriotic men. They finally hunted down the men who falsely represented themselves to be Red Legs, and they killed every man found wearing the uniform without authority."

Albert R. Greene, a member of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, was personally acquainted with many of the Red Legs and was also well acquainted with the nature of their service. Concerning them and their work he says: "There was not one of them but performed valuable service for the Union cause, and, so far as I know and believe, always within the rules of civilized warfare. That the organization was disbanded before the close of the war was owing more to the fact that the necessity for its existence had ceased than because a few of its members had thrown off the restraints of discipline. . . . It is enough to say for the propriety and wisdom of such an organization as the Red Legs, that it did more to protect the homes of Kansas than any regiment in the service, and was the organization of all others most dreaded by Quantrill."

Such was the character of the Red Legs—men who knew not the meaning of the word cowardice, and who left their fields and firesides to defend their homes against the irregular and predatory warfare of

the guerrilla and the bushwhacker. Like the "Minute Men" of Concord and Lexington, they never hesitated to meet the invader, and when the trying conditions that called the organization into existence had passed most of the members returned to peaceful occupations and became again law-abiding citizens. It is to be regretted that, not being regularly enlisted soldiers, the complete and authentic history of the Red Legs and their deeds of heroism and daring cannot be obtained at this late day.

Redwing, a hamlet in Barton county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 15 miles northeast of Great Bend, the county seat. It has a flour mill, a number of general stores, a blacksmith shop and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 60.

Reece, a village of Greenwood county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Spring Creek township, 10 miles west of Eureka, the county seat. There are churches and schools, mercantile establishments, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the 1910 census, was 100.

Reeder, Andrew Horatio, the first governor of the Territory of Kansas, was born at Easton, Pa., July 12, 1807. He received an academic education at Lawrenceville, N. J., after which he studied law and began practice in his native town. He quickly won distinction as a lawyer, in a district noted for its eminent members of the bar, and at an early age became an active participant in political affairs. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1824, and from that time until his death he affiliated with the Democratic party, though not always in harmony with its leaders. Mr. Reeder was never an office seeker, and when appointed governor of Kansas by President Pierce, in June, 1854, was not an applicant for the position. His appointment was confirmed by the United States senate on June 30, 1854; he took the oath of office before Justice Daniel of the United States supreme court on July 7; arrived at Leavenworth on Oct. 7, and there established temporarily the executive office. A week later, in company with two of the territorial judges—Johnston and Elmore—he started on a tour through the territory, which occupied his time until Nov. 7. Upon the slavery question, Gov. Reeder was in sympathy with Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Illinois. No doubt he would have been willing to see slavery legally introduced into Kansas, even though his private opinion might have made him favorable to the admission of Kansas as a free state. Holloway, in his *History of Kansas* (p. 144), says: "Gov. Reeder came into the territory, a lifelong Democrat, and it appears to have been assumed that he would allow himself to be manipulated by the slave-owners and their tools. It is not certain that President Pierce entertained such an idea, but it is known that when complaints were made by the slaveowners and their friends against Gov. Reeder, the chief executive made very little delay in decapitating the offender."

The order removing Gov. Reeder from office was issued in the latter part of July, 1855, but he did not receive official notice of his removal

until the 15th of August. He remained in the territory, however, and took an active part in shaping the destinies of the new commonwealth. In Oct., 1855, he was the free-state candidate for delegate to Congress, and received 2,849 votes, to 2,721 cast for John W. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate. When Congress assembled in December, Mr. Reeder went to Washington and began a contest for the seat. The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of William A. Howard, of Michigan; John Sherman, of Ohio, and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, which finally decided that neither Whitfield nor Reeder was entitled to recognition as delegate, and on Aug. 1, 1856, the seat was declared vacant. While this committee was hearing witnesses at Tecumseh, Kan., in the spring of 1856, a pro-slavery grand jury summoned Mr. Reeder to appear as a witness, the subpoena being served in the presence of the Congressional committee. He ignored the summons, and the grand jury then found indictments for treason against Mr. Reeder, Dr. Charles Robinson, and others who had aided in the organization of the free-state government. Again he disregarded the action of the grand jury and defied the officers when they came to place him under arrest. According to a diary kept by Mr. Reeder, he remained concealed with a friend near Lawrence until the evening of May 11, 1856, when he started for Kansas City, where he arrived about two o'clock the next morning. He then remained in hiding at Kansas City until the 23d, when he embarked in small skiff with D. E. Adams and was rowed down the river to be taken on board the steamer *Converse*. Disguised as a woodchopper, with a bundle of clothing and an ax, he caught the steamer at Randolph landing on the 24th, and three days later reached the State of Illinois. As he continued his journey eastward he was given an ovation in each of the principal towns through which he passed, the people assembling in large numbers to welcome him and assure him protection in case an attempt was made to arrest him. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed a brigadier-general by President Lincoln, but owing to his advanced age he did not enter the army. Three of his sons, however, took up arms in defense of the Union. In 1831 Mr. Reeder was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Hutter, of Easton, Pa., and to this marriage were born eight children, five of whom, with the mother, survived Gov. Reeder, who died at Easton on July 5, 1864. Connelley says: "In a high place in Kansas history must we place Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor. He lives in the hearts of the grateful people who enjoy the liberty he helped to establish."

Reeder's Administration—On May 30, 1854, President Pierce signed the bill for the organization of Kansas Territory, and before the adjournment of the Congress then in session he announced the appointment of the following territorial officers: Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania; secretary, Daniel Woodson, of Virginia; chief justice, Madison Brown, of Maryland; associate justices, Saunders W. Johnston, of Ohio, and Rush Elmore, of Alabama; marshal, Israel B. Donalson, of Illinois; district attorney, Andrew J. Isaacs, of Louisiana; surveyor-

general, John Calhoun, of Illinois. Madison Brown declined the appointment as chief justice and the president appointed Samuel D. Lecompte, of the same state. Thomas J. B. Cramer was appointed treasurer, and John Donaldson, auditor of accounts.

As stated in the preceding article, Gov. Reeder arrived on Oct. 7, 1854, at Fort Leavenworth, where he was greeted by the officers of the fort with the national salute, and at 3 p. m. a large number of citizens assembled to welcome him to the territory. Dr. Charles Leib, in an appropriate address, extended to the new executive the hospitality and support of the people of Kansas. In his reply Gov. Reeder dealt chiefly with generalities, and gave no intimation of the policy he intended to pursue with regard to the question of slavery, which was just then uppermost in the public mind. This was a disappointment to the slaveholders and their friends, who confidently expected Gov. Reeder to become an active supporter of the slave power, not dreaming that any appointee of the national administration could be otherwise. This disappointment was heightened when a few days later the governor declined to be a guest at a public dinner given by certain slave owners at a hotel in Weston, Mo. The pro-slavery men construed the governor's action in this instance as hostile, and branded him at once as an "Abolitionist."

The situation became more strained when the pro-slavery men urged an election for members of a territorial legislature and the governor reminded them that the organic act required a census of the territory to be taken before members of a legislature could be chosen, and announced his determination to carry out the provisions of the law. Free-state immigrants were constantly coming into Kansas, which was the cause of the anxiety on the part of the pro-slavery men, who wanted to get control of the legislative department of the territorial government before they should be outnumbered by this tide of immigration from the free states.

Secretary Woodson arrived at Leavenworth on Oct. 18, and the same day Gov. Reeder, Marshal Donalson, and Judges Johnston and Elmore started on a tour through the territory "to examine the same." Upon their return to Leavenworth on Nov. 7, the territory was divided into sixteen election districts, and on the 10th Gov. Reeder issued his proclamation ordering an election for delegate to Congress on the 29th of the same month. As designated in the proclamation, the voting places in the several districts were as follows: 1st—Dr. Robinson's office, Lawrence; 2d—Paris Ellison's house, Douglas City; 3d—Thomas Stinson's house, Tecumseh; 4th—Dr. Chapman's house; 5th—Hy Sherman's house on Pottawatomie creek; 6th—H. T. Wilson's house, Fort Scott; 7th—Fry McGee's house on 110 mile creek and the Santa Fe trail; 8th—Ingraham Baker's house; 9th—Reynolds' house at the crossing of Seven-mile creek; 10th—S. D. Dyer's house at the crossing of Big Blue river; 11th—the trading house of Marshall & Woodward, Marysville; 12th—R. C. Miller's residence; 13th—G. M. Dyer's house, Ozawkee;

14th—Harding's house (not given in the proclamation, but fixed later); 15th—Paschal Pensineau's house on the Fort Leavenworth and Oregon road; 16th—Keller & Kyle's place in the city of Leavenworth. Subsequently the 17th district was created with the voting place at the Shawnee agency.

In his proclamation the governor gave the oath of the judges of election, in which was the following: "We will poll no ticket from any person who is not an actual bona fide resident and inhabitant of said territory on the day of the election, and whom we shall not honestly believe to be a qualified voter according to the provisions of the act of Congress organizing said territory, that we will reject the votes of all and every non-resident who we believe has come into the territory for the mere purpose of voting."

This did not please the pro-slavery men, whose policy had been outlined by Gen. David R. Atchison, in a speech early in November in Platte county, Mo., in which he said: "The people of Kansas, in their first elections, will decide the question whether or not the slaveholder is to be excluded, and it depends upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues a thousand miles off can afford to advance money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal interest, what is your duty? When you reside in one day's journey of the territory, and when your peace, your quiet, and your property depend on your action, you can, without an exertion, send five hundred of your young men who will vote in favor of your institutions. Should each county in the State of Missouri only do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and peaceably at the ballot-box."

Here was a plain statement of the methods to be pursued by the slave power. The purity of the ballot and observance of the laws were not to be permitted to stand in the way of making Kansas a slave state. On Nov. 15, some 300 Missourians crossed over to Leavenworth, where they held a convention, denounced Gov. Reeder for not ordering an election for members of the legislature, and appointed a committee to call upon him and urge him to do so. The governor refused to reply to the committee until they showed him the proceedings of the convention. "The meeting," said he, "was not of the 'citizens of Kansas,' as your proceedings will show, if you will produce them. It was a meeting composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, and a few citizens of Kansas. . . . The gentlemen principally composing your meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to town, on horseback, and in wagons, in numbers variously estimated at from 200 to 300; and after the meeting was over they returned to their homes in the State of Missouri."

Finding that the governor could not be coerced into ordering an election for members of the legislature, the pro-slavery men accepted the situation and made preparations to carry the election for delegate. There were three candidates for that office. John A. Wakefield, the

free-state candidate, was a native of Virginia, not highly educated, but possessed of a good supply of common sense; John W. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, was a native of Tennessee, and at the time of the election was a resident of Jackson county, Mo.; Robert P. Flenniken, who ran as an independent candidate, had come out from Pennsylvania with governor Reeder for that purpose, and left the territory immediately after the election. At the election on Nov. 29, Whitfield received 2,258 votes; Wakefield, 248; Flenniken, 305; scattering, 22. A Congressional committee afterward reported that 1,729 of the votes cast for Whitfield were illegal, but as the free-state vote had been divided between Wakefield and Flenniken, he still had a plurality of the legal votes and was allowed to take his seat as a delegate. Thus the first victory at the polls was won by the slave power.

In January and February, 1855, Gov. Reeder caused a census to be taken. The total population of the territory was found to be 8,501, of whom 2,905 were voters. On March 8 he issued a proclamation calling an election on Friday, March 30, for members of the first territorial legislature. The election districts remained the same as in the election for delegate to Congress, but were divided into ten districts for members of the council and fourteen districts for members of the house. In the campaign for members of the legislature, the same tactics were practiced by the pro-slavery men in the election of delegate. Atchison's speech again became the slogan, and Connelley, in his Territorial Governors, says: "Men were enlisted and paid to march into the territory on the day of the election. Violence was openly threatened, and vile, inflammatory and incendiary language only was employed in discussing the course to be taken against the 'Abolitionists' of the territory.

. . . The invasion was on a grand scale. Fully 5,000 residents of Missouri came into Kansas to vote. They flourished pistols, guns and bowie-knives. They marched to the polling places and routed the legal judges and installed in their places members of their own body. . . . After the votes were polled, some leader of the mob would call out, 'All aboard for Missouri!' With noise, curses, yells and drunken screeches of exultation they fell into a motley and disordered throng and marched away with the poll-books and election records."

Although the census showed but 2,905 voters, there were cast at this election 5,427 pro-slavery, 791 free-state, and 89 scattering votes, a total of 6,307, of which only 1,410 were legal, as many of the free-state men refrained from going to the polls. And it was in this manner that the first legislature of the Territory of Kansas was chosen. What wonder is it that the assembly thus elected is known in Kansas history as the "Bogus Legislature?"

In many instances the frauds were so glaring that the governor was inclined to issue no certificates of election to any of the successful pro-slavery candidates. Holloway says: "The members of the legislature thus elected immediately demanded of Mr. Reeder certificates of election, as required by the organic act, threatening him with assassination

in case of refusal. With pistols cocked and pointed at his breast, he examined the election returns, and painfully witnessed the evidences of fraud."

According to the *Herald of Freedom*, "A committee from Missouri waited upon the governor and told him he had choice of one of three things: 'To sign the certificates of election in fifteen minutes, to resign, or hang.' To this the governor immediately replied: 'Gentlemen, my mind is made up without further advisement; I shall hang.'"

This was not the answer expected by the committee, the members of which retired crestfallen, and Gov. Reeder proceeded in his own way to "uphold the majesty of the law." In his testimony before the Congressional investigating committee, the governor stated that "In consequence of it being reported to me that a number of the members, in their caucuses, in their speeches, had declared they would take life if I persisted in taking cognizance of the complaints made against the legality of the elections, I made arrangements to assemble a small number of friends for defense, and, on the morning of the 6th of April I proceeded to announce my decision upon the returns. Upon one side of the room were arranged the members-elect, nearly, if not quite, all armed; and on the other side, about fourteen of my friends, who, with myself, were also well armed."

In the districts where no dispute developed the governor signed the certificate of election, but in all districts where there was sufficient proof of fraud, he set aside the election. The districts in which the election was thus annulled by the governor's action were the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 7th, 8th and 16th, and included four members of the council and nine members of the house. On April 16 he issued his proclamation ordering a special election on May 22 to fill the vacancies in these districts, and in the same proclamation called the legislature to meet at Pawnee on "the first Monday in July."

It is worth while to note the spirit in which the opposing parties accepted the result of the election of March 30. The *Leavenworth Herald*, a pro-slavery paper, with the characteristic bluster of that party, on April 6, the very day the governor announced his decision on the election returns, said under display headlines: "Come on, Southern men; bring your slaves and fill up the territory. Kansas is saved! Abolitionism is rebuked, her fortress stormed, her flag is dragging in the dust. The tri-colored platform has fallen with a crash, the rotten timbers of its structure were not sufficient to sustain the small fragments of the party. Kansas has proved herself to be S. G. Q."

The next day the *Herald of Freedom*, the free-state paper published at Lawrence, said: "We asserted some time ago that Kansas would be a free state, let the Missourians bluster as much as they would, and we renew that assertion with more confidence than ever. At the taking of the census in February last, every election district in the territory was found to have a respectable majority of voters from the free states. Had it been otherwise, does anybody suppose our pro-

slavery neighbors on the other side of the line would have deemed it necessary to have incurred so great an expense to import voters by the thousand to gain a political ascendancy? Another election will be held in due time, and those who purpose settling here permanently, and desire to contribute their share toward making Kansas a free state, should hurry forward as soon as possible."

These two quotations, from representative newspapers of the period, are indicative of the policy of each of the contending factions. On the one hand the pro-slavery party seemed to depend chiefly upon bravado, using "noise for argument," while on the other the free-state men believed in that quiet, persistent work which would ultimately result in giving the territory a permanent population of immigrants from the northern and eastern states, thereby assuring the admission of Kansas as a free state. They argued that in time the slaveholders would grow tired of importing voters to carry the elections, and subsequent events have proved that their theory was correct.

At the election of May 22 the pro-slavery men stayed away from the polls, except in the Leavenworth district (the 16th), where a sufficient number came over from Missouri to insure the election of their candidates. In all the other districts the vacancies were filled by the election of the free-state candidates.

On April 17, 1855, the day following the proclamation ordering the special election and calling the legislature to meet in July, Gov. Reeder started for his old home in Pennsylvania, leaving Secretary Woodson as acting governor. The reasons for this course, as stated by Gov. Reeder himself, were "For the purpose of bringing out my family, and attending to private business, as well as for the purpose of consulting with the president in regard to the state of things in the territory." He returned to Kansas, however, in time to be present at the opening of the legislative session, reassuming his executive duties on June 23.

The legislature assembled at the appointed time and place, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the members against meeting at Pawnee. A temporary organization was effected in the council by the election of Richard R. Rees president pro tem, and John A. Halderman chief clerk. In the permanent organization Rev. Thomas Johnson was chosen president, Mr. Rees continuing as president pro tem, and Mr. Halderman as chief clerk. In the house Joseph C. Anderson was chosen temporary speaker, John H. Stringfellow later being elected permanently to that office, and J. M. Lyle was chief clerk under both the temporary and permanent organizations.

The house consisted of 26 and the council of 13 members. Gov. Reeder had issued certificates of election to the following members chosen at the special election of May 22: In the 1st representative district—Philip P. Fowler, John Hutchinson and Erastus D. Ladd; 2d district—Augustus Wattles and William Jessee; 3d district—Cyrus K. Holliday; 14th district—William G. Mathias, Archy Payne and H. D.

McMeekin; 2nd council district—John A. Wakefield; 3d district—Jesse D. Wood; 8th district—C. H. Washington. The first act of each branch was to unseat the free-state men and recognize in their places those elected on March 30.

After this was done the membership of the council was as follows: 1st district—Thomas Johnson and Edward Chapman; 2nd—Andrew McDonald; 3d—Hiram J. Strickler; 4th—A. N. Coffey and David Lykins; 5th—William Barbee; 6th—John Donaldson; 7th—John W. Forman; 8th—William P. Richardson; 9th—D. A. N. Grover; 10th—Lucien J. Eastin and Richard R. Rees. In the sixth district John Donaldson was given the seat of Martin F. Conway, who resigned a few days before the legislature was convened.

Following is a list of the members of the house by districts: 1st—Alexander S. Johnson; 2nd—John M. Banks, A. B. Wade and James Whitlock; 3d—G. W. Ward and O. H. Browne; 4th—D. L. Croysdale; 5th—M. W. McGee; 6th—Joseph C. Anderson and Samuel A. Williams; 7th—W. A. Heiskell, Allen Wilkinson, Henry Younger and Samuel Scott; 8th—S. D. Houston; 9th—Franklin J. Marshall; 10th—William H. Tebbs; 11th—R. L. Kirk and John H. Stringfellow; 12th—Joel P. Blair and Thomas W. Waterson; 13th—H. B. C. Harris and Josiah Weddle; 14th—William G. Mathias, Archy Payne and H. D. McMeekin.

The unseating of the free-state members, which was done on the second day of the session, left S. D. Houston as the only representative of the free-state party, and he soon resigned on account of the flagrant acts of the majority. About the only satisfaction the free-state men derived from the whole proceeding was the protest which Wakefield and Wood succeeded in having spread upon the journal of the council, and a similar protest made by Fowler, Hutchinson, Ladd, Wattles and Jesse in the house.

A building had been erected at Pawnee expressly for the accommodation of the legislature (See Capitol), but the members were not satisfied with the location. They remained in session there, however, until Gov. Reeder had submitted his message, which was done as soon as the two houses were permanently organized and the contests over seats were settled. In his message, which bears the date of July 3, the first official communication ever submitted to a legislative body in Kansas, the governor reviewed the history of Kansas while subject to the laws of France and Spain as a part of the province of Louisiana, and her career as part of the Territory of Indiana and the Territory of Missouri. On the subject of slavery he said:

"There are many specific subjects of legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organizing the territory, and others spring from the necessity of our community. Prominent among them is the question whether we shall build our government upon the basis of free or of slave labor. . . . The provisions of our territorial organic act secure us this right, and is founded in the true doc-

trines of republicanism. . . . The permanent character and high authority of a state constitution, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the territory indicate that as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a territorial legislature may, undoubtedly, act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate slavery in the territory, and in an absolute or modified form, with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it."

He then called the attention of the legislature to the fact that some of the questions which would come up for settlement were the creation of counties, the establishment of county and probate courts, the location of a permanent seat of government, the organization of the militia, some measure to prohibit the sale of intoxicants among the Indians, and legislation for the promotion of education.

On July 4 the legislature passed a bill fixing the seat of government temporarily at the Shawnee Mission manual labor school and requiring the governor and secretary to maintain their offices there "until the seat of government is located by law." This measure was vetoed on the 6th by the governor, who said:

"When the actual seat of government is fixed by competent authority it would certainly become the duty of the executive to locate his office there, and this brings us to the inquiry, whether the bill which I now return is within the original powers of the legislature as conferred by Congress.

"It professes to locate the seat of government temporarily, as contradistinguished from a permanent location. This distinction is well founded and well understood, and is recognized as well in the organic law as in the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, and a temporary seat of government is recognized as one upon which none of the public money appropriated by Congress shall be expended in the erection of public buildings.

"By the organic law the governor was vested with the power to fix the place for the meeting of the first legislative assembly. By the same law Congress themselves fixed the temporary seat of government, and by the act of March 3, 1855, they conferred upon the legislature the right to fix a permanent seat of government. The power of the legislature is thus clearly defined. Congress has chosen to confine one branch of this subject to the governor, to retain another for themselves, and to commit the third to the legislature. . . . The only effect of the bill which I now return to you would be to repeal the 31st section of the Kansas bill, which involves the exercise of a power far beyond the functions of the legislature."

No sooner was the bill received from the hands of the governor than it was passed over his veto by the required two-thirds vote, and the legislature then adjourned to meet at the Shawnee Mission on the 16th. The next step was to make a request, through District Attorney

Isaacs, for a decision by the United States court as to the legality of the proceedings in thus establishing a temporary seat of government in the face of the governor's objections. An opinion, signed by Chief Justice Lecompte and Judge Elmore, and concurred in by Mr. Isaacs, was promptly handed down, holding that the legislature had not exceeded its authority, and that "The want of concurrence of the governor presents no objection to the efficiency of the acts of the legislative assembly, two-thirds of the members of each of its constituent bodies concurring therein."

Fortified with this decision of the court the legislature met pursuant to adjournment at the Shawnee Mission manual labor school on the 16th without a head, having already by its acts deposed, or at least estranged, the governor so that anything like coöperation with the executive was not probable. To test the situation the first bill passed—one incorporating a ferry company at the town of Kickapoo—was submitted to Gov. Reeder on the 21st, and was quickly returned with a veto message, in which he said:

"I see nothing in the bill itself to prevent my sanction of it, and my reasons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of the 6th instant. . . . It seems to be plain, that the legislature now in session, so far as the place is concerned, is in contravention of the act of Congress, and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that is passed; and if my views are not satisfactory, it follows that we must act independently of each other.

"If I am right in these opinions, and our territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present legislative assembly, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the assembly to the point before they moved, and that the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the executive."

This brought matters to a crisis. The legislature could not unseat the governor, as it had the free-state members, so all that was left for it to do was to appeal to the power that appointed him, asking for his removal. Accordingly, a memorial to President Pierce was adopted on the 27th, six days after the veto of the ferry bill by the governor. This memorial criticised the governor for his delay in ordering an election for members of the legislature, "the people knowing of no laws in force, and the governor, having no settled opinion upon the subject, appointing justices of the peace in various sections of the territory, some of whom enforced the Pennsylvania, some the Ohio and some the Missouri code, acting, as a matter of course, under his instructions."

The memorial then goes on to recite that the governor turned coolly from the persons who had welcomed him cordially and frankly to the territory, and formed intimate associations with "those only from one particular section of the Union," which association caused him to

persist in not applying the only course calculated to produce order from chaos.

"The governor then commences his course of speculation," says the memorial, "beginning by arraying himself directly in opposition to the opinions of the general government, as expressed by the attorney-general in relation to Delaware lands, by purchasing property on those lands, and stating that the opinions of the law officer of the general government were incorrect, and of no force if correct, thus setting an example of insubordination to those less informed, and which may end in a conflict between the people of this territory and the general government, unless the rights of the squatters on those lands are recognized in conducting the sales of them."

This touched the most vulnerable point in Gov. Reeder's official career—the one weak joint in his armor. Without impugning his motives, or attempting to cast any aspersion on his character, the historian can not ignore the fact that the governor took advantage of his position to purchase at less than usual rates lots in various towns, among them Leavenworth, Lawrence, Tecumseh, Topeka and Pawnee. His calling the legislature to meet at Pawnee was looked upon by some as an effort to enhance the value of his real estate in that embryo city, where he held a number of lots. It is said that when the governor visited Washington in the spring of 1855, to consult with President Pierce regarding territorial affairs, the question of Gov. Reeder's removal was discussed, and that in parting the president said: "Well, I shall not remove you on account of your political action; if I remove you at all, it will be on account of your speculation in the lands of the territory."

Cutler says: "Although there is no proof that he did anything which would have been deemed out of the ordinary business course of an honest private citizen, yet, as a governor, subject to removal, he should have been more careful if he cared to retain his official position. The fact that his largest landed interests were at Pawnee, and that there they were erecting buildings for a legislature to be convened by him, contrary to the protests of the members-elect, gave his enemies the long sought for pretext for pressing his removal without reference to the true reason, found in his determined opposition to the lawless outrages that they had perpetrated, and to which they had tried in vain to obtain his official sanction. The scheme was to remove Andrew H. Reeder, the official land speculator, and thus be rid of an honest governor, whom neither threats could intimidate nor bribes induce to countenance the outrages on law and decency which they had committed."

After the adoption of the memorial the legislature decided to forward it to Washington by special messenger, and Speaker Stringfellow was selected for that purpose. He declined the honor, however, and the choice fell on Andrew McDonald, who left immediately for the national capital to present the document to the president. Be-

fore McDonald reached Washington the president had issued the order for Gov. Reeder's removal. In fact the order was issued on July 28, the day following the adoption of the memorial, though the fact was not learned until later. The reasons for the removal, as stated, were "that his explanation of his connection with the purchase of the Kansas half-breed lands, and other grave matters of the same class, were not such as to remove the impressions which the president had previously entertained of the character of those transactions."

On Aug. 16, 1855, Gov. Reeder sent his last communication to the territorial legislature, which was still in session. It was the following notice of his removal from office: "Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st ult., I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given, and although that opinion still remains unchanged, yet, inasmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your houses have been, up to this time, sent to me for approval, it is proper that I should inform you that after your adjournment of yesterday, I received official notification that my functions as governor of the Territory of Kansas were terminated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will of course perform the duties of the office of acting governor."

Thus ended the administration of the first governor of Kansas after its organization as a territory of the United States. And, while his conduct may not have been absolutely faultless, after a lapse of more than half a century, when partisan feeling is no longer rife and sectional passion has disappeared, he who reads history with an unbiased mind must conclude that Gov. Reeder's removal was due more to his refusal to bow to the will of the slave power than to his speculation in lands.

(Works consulted: Holloway's, Cutler's and Prentiss' Histories of Kansas; Reeder's Diary; Executive Minutes; Connelley's Territorial Governors; Wilder's Annals of Kansas; Kansas Historical Collections; Legislative Journals; Newspaper Files, and Manuscript correspondence.)

Reeder, William A., banker and member of Congress, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 28, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of fourteen years went to Ipava, Ill., where he soon afterward began teaching, which occupation he followed for seven years in Illinois. He then came to Kansas and located at Beloit, where he was principal of the schools until 1880. He then engaged in business at Logan, Kan., and subsequently became a banker. In 1890, in partnership with A. H. Ellis and J. J. Wiltrout, he purchased an extensive tract of land on the Solomon river and established one of the largest irrigated farms in Kansas. He took an active interest in political and public affairs; was elected in 1898 to represent the Sixth district in Congress and by reelection served until March 4, 1911.

Reedsville, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in Center township 6 miles southeast of Marysville, the county seat. It receives daily

mail from Home, about 3 miles away, and in 1910 had a population of 26.

Rees, Rollin R., Congressman, was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, in 1865, and came with his parents to Ottawa county, Kan., in 1867. He attended the public schools, graduated at the Kansas Agricultural College and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1887. He was county attorney of Ottawa county; was elected judge of the 30th judicial district in 1903; reelected to the same office in 1907, and was elected to Congress in 1910. Address, Minneapolis, Kan.

Reformatory, State Industrial.—In former years the idea of a prison was to punish, but as the question was studied by sociologists and criminologists a movement was inaugurated to make some prisons reformatory in character, the object being to convert the men committed to the institutions to a better way of living. The first reformatory in the United States was established at Elmira, N. Y., in 1876.

The general plan in the modern reformatory is to train the prisoner in some occupation, so that when he goes out he will be able to earn an honest living and desire to become a useful citizen. Kansas was one of the pioneer states in this work. On March 12, 1885, the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners "to be known as the industrial reformatory commissioners," who "shall proceed to locate a prison or industrial reformatory at some place west of the 6th principal meridian, in the State of Kansas." The board was authorized "to procure by purchase or donation" a site for the reformatory, have charge of "the grounds, and designs and construction of buildings," etc. The act further provided that when the reformatory was completed the governor should appoint three persons to act as a board of managers; to have general charge and superintendence of the reformatory; and to appoint a warden, physician, chaplain, inspector of discharged prisoners and clerk. All the other officers were to be appointed by the warden.

The act provided that the board of managers should "receive and take into the reformatory all male criminals between the ages of 16 and 25, not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison." An appropriation of \$60,000 was made for carrying out the provisions of the act. Gov. Martin appointed John Severance, John E. Bonebrake and Edward R. Smith commissioners for the selection of the site and erection of the buildings. Mr. Severance was elected chairman of the board, Mr. Bonebrake treasurer, and Mr. Smith secretary. The board visited the New York reformatory at Elmira, to gather information concerning such institutions, and on its return held a meeting on May 25, when it was determined to inspect the various locations suggested by cities west of and near the 6th principal meridian. The competitors were Salina, Concordia, Beloit, Minneapolis, Ellsworth, McPherson, Great Bend, Nickerson, Hutchinson, Halstead, Newton, Wellington and Wichita. Newton and Wichita being east of the meridian were rendered ineligible by the provisions of the law.

Hutchinson was finally selected, the people of that city agreeing to donate a section of land, and preparations for the erection of buildings were commenced. In 1887 the board presented estimates to the legislature for \$250,000, and asked for an appropriation for that amount. The appropriation was reduced to \$100,000, as it was intended to transfer 200 prisoners from the state penitentiary and utilize their labor in the erection of reformatory buildings. The board subsequently decided that the employment of convict labor was not practicable, and again there was delay. On March 23, 1889, the legislature appropriated another \$100,000 to "complete the cell-blocks now partially completed, and such other portions of said reformatory in connection with said cell-blocks, as may be necessary for the occupancy thereof."

By the act of March 1, 1895, much of the former legislation relating to the reformatory was repealed and the governor was authorized to appoint a new board. Gov. Morrill appointed John Armstrong, Tully Scott and J. M. Humphrey, and this board held its first meeting March 11, 1895, at Hutchinson. John Armstrong was elected president and J. M. Humphrey secretary. On the 12th H. F. Hatch of Arkansas City was appointed superintendent. He resigned on July 9. The members of the board also tendered their resignations, and on the 25th the governor appointed S. R. Peters, T. J. O'Neil and M. B. Nicholson as a new board, which met on July 27, 1895, and organized by electing Mr. Peters president, Mr. O'Neil treasurer, and Mr. Nicholson secretary. The board appointed J. C. O. Morse superintendent and N. L. Hallowell assistant superintendent. Work was started at once to prepare the cell-blocks for occupancy, requisition was made upon the board of managers of the state penitentiary for convicts who could carry on the necessary work, and 30 prisoners were transferred from the penitentiary to the reformatory on Aug. 29. Two days later Dr. A. M. Hutchinson was appointed physician, and Rev. Alfred Brown chaplain.

As an encouragement to and reward for good conduct the convicts were divided on Jan. 1, 1896, into three grades. Good behavior for 60 days entitled any one to admission to the first grade and allowed him certain privileges. In 1898 a system of credit marks was adopted, giving inmates of the reformatory a reward for good conduct and inflicting a penalty for bad behavior by causing him to be reduced to a lower grade in case he should fail to earn the required number of credits.

The school work is arranged in grades upon the general plan of the public schools of the state. Each inmate is examined upon entrance and assigned to classes accordingly. During the winter season lectures are delivered to the inmates by eminent men of the state and this plan has been found to be a potent agency in awakening new desires and ambitions among them. The parole system is used by the reformatory but no convict is eligible to parole until he has reached the eighth grade in school work, except when physically disqualified to learn. By the act of 1901 it was provided that not more than two of the managers

should belong to the same political party, thus placing the control of the institution in the hands of a bi-partisan board, and no citizen of Reno county should be eligible for appointment.

The inmates of the institution make all their clothes, except hats, shoes and suspenders. Among the occupations followed by them are stone cutting, cabinet-making, blacksmithing and farming, and the income of the laundry is about \$1,200 per month. A brass band has been organized, a printing outfit has been installed, and a monthly publication called the Herald is issued by the convicts. Saturday afternoons are holidays, when the inmates are relieved from their labors and permitted to indulge in athletic sports, such as base ball, foot races, etc. A library is maintained in connection with the institution, which compares favorably with similar institutions in other states.

Reform School.—(See Industrial Schools.)

Reformed Church.—This religious organization arose as the result of the Protestant reformation. Of the bodies that trace their origin to this movement, the Swiss, Dutch and some German came to be known as Reformed; the Scotch and English as Presbyterians; the French as Huguenots and some of the minor sections of Bohemia and Hungary preserved their national names. This faith was brought to the American colonies by the early settlers and as a result four Reformed churches became established; two trace their origin to Holland; one to the German Palatinate, and one to Hungary. The first church established by the Dutch was at New Amsterdam in 1628, where the greatest number of Hollanders lived. Later, a German colony, driven from the Palatinate by persecutions, settled in Pennsylvania and New York, and in time spread westward. The New York church was first known as the Reformed Dutch church but later adopted the name of the Reformed Church of America. As the immigration of Dutch increased congregations were formed on Long Island and on the Hudson, where some of the churches are still in existence. The church established by the Germans in Pennsylvania and New York was first called the German Reformed church, then the name was changed to the Reformed Church in the United States. The third body is known as the Christian Reformed church and the fourth is called the Hungarian (Magyar) Reformed church. When first established each of these churches clung to its ancestral language, but as conditions changed English became used and is generally accepted at the present day.

The Reformed church was established in Kansas in the '80s by settlers who came from the eastern states and who had there belonged to these denominations. In 1890 there were 29 church organizations with a total membership of 1,139. During the next fifteen years the number of organizations decreased, while the membership increased. Only 16 organizations were reported in 1906, but the membership was 1,415.

Reinert, a country postoffice in Ford county, is located 15 miles southwest of Dodge City, the county seat, and 12 miles from Minneola, Clark county, the nearest railroad station.

Remsburg, George J., archaeologist and journalist, was born in Atchison county, Kan., Sept. 22, 1871, where he has since made his home. He was a reporter on the Atchison papers, city editor of the *Daily Champion*, assistant editor of the *Missouri Valley Farmer*, manager of the Atchison department of the *Leavenworth Times*. While thus employed his spare time was devoted to the study of archaeology and natural history. He became a correspondent for the Smithsonian Institute and for several historical societies; was admitted to membership in the Western Historical Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors; has made extensive and minute explorations of the bluffs of Missouri river, and has one of the finest private archaeological collections in the West.

Remsburg, John E., author and lecturer, was born in Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1848, a son of George J. and Sarah A. (Wiley) Remsburg. He enlisted in the Union army at the age of sixteen; married Miss Nora M. Eiler of Atchison, Kan., Oct. 9, 1870; was a teacher for 15 years, then a writer and lecturer in support of free thought, his lectures being translated into German, French, Bohemian, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Bengali and Singalese. He was superintendent of public instruction in Atchison county, Kan., for four years; is a life member of the American Secular Union, of which he was president for three years; a member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society; author of a "Life of Thomas Paine," 1880; "The Image Breaker," 1882; "False Claims," 1883; "Bible Morals," 1884; "Sabbath Breakers," 1885; "The Fathers of Our Republic," 1886; "Was Lincoln a Christian," 1893; "Was Washington a Christian," 1899; "The Bible," 1903; "Six Historic Americans," 1906; "The Christ," 1909.

Reno, a village in the southwestern part of Leavenworth county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles northeast of Lawrence. It has a general store and money order postoffice, and is the shipping point for a considerable district. Its population in 1910 was 112.

Reno County, in the central part of the state, is bounded on the north by Rice and McPherson counties; on the east by Harvey and Sedgwick; on the south by Sedgwick and Kingman, and on the west by Pratt and Stafford. Its boundary lines were fixed by the legislature of 1868, and it was named in honor of Gen. Reno, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. It was not settled until three years later. The first settlers were not at that time within the confines of Reno county, as the lines have been changed, but all those which shall be mentioned were settlers in Reno county as it now exists. The last change was made in 1872 when range 4 on the east and a tier of townships from Rice county on the north were added, while a large tract on the south was detached and given to the new county of Kingman.

The first settler was Lewis M. Thomas, who located a claim in Little

River township in Nov., 1870. The next month he went to Lawrence to purchase provisions and on his return was accompanied by John Hunt, who located in the valley of the Little Arkansas. About the same time J. H. D. Rosan came to the county, and early the next year he located a ranch. He and his brother, Charles W. Rosan, and a man by the name of Charles Street, drove in a large herd of Texas cattle. They procured a surveyor from Salina and had their lands surveyed—the first in either Rice or Reno counties. George W. Watson located in the valley of Cow creek in March, 1871. Others who located in this year were: A. S. Demock, Luther A. Dodge, John Swenson and a party of Swedes in Clay township; Charles Collins, D. B. Miller, A. Smith, L. S. Shields and his two sons, Samuel and George, Peter Shafer, George Mills, E. Shafer, B. F. Evarts, George Laferty, Dr. A. S. Crane, William Lockhart and John Curley. Another party was composed of John Shahan, William and Robert Bell, William Caldwell, a Mr. Haverlin, John Butcher, P. Welch, William Kacy, F. Foley, Isaac Ijams and wife, James Freese, William Shoop and wife, Wesley Ijams, Hannah and Mary Freese. All these settlements were made in the northern and eastern parts of the county along the rivers.

In June, 1872, a bridge was constructed across the Arkansas river at Hutchinson, which opened the lands beyond to settlement. During the remaining months of 1872 and the year 1873, that part of the county was settled very rapidly. The sand hills in the northeastern part of the county were covered with a heavy growth of timber, which was rare in that part of Kansas. The trees were cottonwood, some of them were 6 feet in diameter with their lowest limbs 50 feet from the ground. The belt was 4 miles wide and was a great boon to the early settlers, who used it up so rapidly that the supply was nearly exhausted by 1873. This was one county in which there was no real damage suffered from the Indians, except on a few occasions when they drove away live stock. Reno was not, however, exempt from Indian scares, the worst one happening in April, 1871, on the occasion of a threatened attack by the Cheyennes.

The first crops were planted in the spring of 1871. The buffalo, which were still plentiful, took most of the sod corn. It was in this year that W. H. Caldwell built the first traveler's inn—near the mouth of Cow creek. The first postoffice in the county was established there and the place was called Queen Valley. It was expected at the time that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. would strike the Arkansas river at that point. The first business establishment in the county was at Queen Valley. The first birth was that of a son in a family named Johnson at Hutchinson. The first death was that of a character known as "Mountain Jack," who was shot by accident while preparing for a buffalo hunt. The first threshing machine was brought into the county in 1873 by John N. Shahan. The first political convention was held in 1872. The ticket nominated was afterward elected. The Hutchinson news was established in 1871 and is still published.

County organization was effected in 1872, the census showing the requisite 600 inhabitants. A provisional organization was formed the first day of the year. A. C. Kies was chosen temporary county clerk and the following were appointed **special commissioners**: C. Bemis, W. H. Bell and Thomas Allen. A special election was held on Jan. 6 and C. C. Hutchinson (founder of the town of that name) was elected to the legislature. The election was irregular, but he was given his seat. On Feb. 3 a county seat election was held and the vote was almost unanimous for Hutchinson. An election of officers was held on March 12 and the following were chosen: Commissioners, C. C. Bemis, W. H. Bell and W. J. VanSickle; county clerk, A. C. Kies; sheriff, Charles Collins; clerk of the district court, Harry Hodson; superintendent of public instruction, W. E. Hutchinson; register of deeds, S. H. Hammond; probate judge, W. W. Updegraff; county surveyor, Luther Dodge; county attorney, L. Houk; coroner, C. S. Martin. About 150 votes were cast.

No subdivision of the county into municipal townships had been made at this time, and in April an election was held at which were elected township officers who should have jurisdiction over the whole county under the name of Reno township. These officers were: Peter Shafer, trustee; D. B. Miller, treasurer; S. N. Parker, clerk; J. Rhoades and D. D. Olmstead, justices of the peace; John McMurray and J. Brown, constables. The first bond election was held in April, when three propositions were submitted and carried, the first for \$15,000 to build a court-house, the second for \$35,000 to bridge the Arkansas river, Cow creek and Little river, and \$10,000 for current expenses pending the collection of taxes. The first term of the district court was held in Aug., 1872, in a temporary court-house, W. R. Brown presiding. In the fall the first regular election was held and a non-partisan ticket was elected. The first school district was organized early in this year. It included Hutchinson and vicinity.

The first division of the county into townships took place on April 12, 1873, when the following were organized: Nickerson, Valley, Little River, Haven, Castleton and Clay. In September Lincoln and Center were organized, and the next March Salt Creek, Melford, Westminster, Troy and Langdon were organized. The following were organized out of the ones already mentioned: Grove, 1876; Grant, Reno, Loda, Sumner and Hayes, 1877; Albion and Bell, 1878; Enterprise, Roscoe and Plevna, 1879; and Arlington in 1881. At present there are 30 townships, the following having been organized since 1881: Huntsville, Medora, Miami, Ninnescah and Sylvia. The postoffices in the county in 1910 were Abbyville, Arlington, Bernal, Buhler, Castleton, Darlow, Haven, Hutchinson, Langdon, Medora, Nickerson, Ost, Partridge, Plevna, Pretty Prairie, Sylvia, Turon and Yoder.

The first railroad built through the county was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which extended its main line west from Newton in 1872, striking the Arkansas river at Hutchinson and following the course of

the river northwest, leaving Reno county about mid-way on the north line. All lines of railroad operating in the county center at Hutchinson, except a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco northwest from Wichita, which crosses the northeast corner, and a line of the Missouri Pacific which crosses the southwest corner into Stafford county. Besides the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, mentioned above, there are two other lines of the same system, a "cut off," which diverges west at Hutchinson and meets the main line at Kinsley, and another south from Hutchinson through Kingman and Harper counties. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses southwest through Hutchinson into Pratt county. A line of the Missouri Pacific railroad enters in the southeast and crosses northwest along the Arkansas river into Rice county. There are nearly 200 miles of railroad in the county.

The surface of the county is undulating prairie, in some places nearly level. There is abundant drainage, the water system including the Arkansas river, the Little Arkansas, the north fork of the Ninnescah, Cow creek and their tributaries. The valley of the Arkansas river has an average width of 5 miles, in some places spreading out to 10 miles. On the smaller streams the bottoms average about one-half mile in width, the bottom lands being 15 per cent. of the total area. Growths of natural timber, mostly cottonwood and box-elder, flourish along the streams, and artificial plantings dot the county in every direction. Limestone is found in the northeast and southwest; red sandstone in the northeast and on the forks of the Ninnescah river; mineral paint is also found along this stream. The salt which places Kansas third in the production of this commodity, is mostly taken from the great beds underlying Reno county. The industry has been developed on a large scale and the source is seemingly inexhaustible. One of the largest salt plants in the world is in operation here.

Reno county is at the outlet of the great wheat and corn growing district, handling most of the grain grown in the surrounding counties and of those southwest as far as the state line. Aside from this the wheat and corn grown within the county places Reno in the front rank among the counties of the state in this respect. The value of the farm products runs from \$6,500,000 to \$8,500,000 annually. In 1910 the wheat and corn crops were each worth over \$1,600,000; hay, \$240,000; oats, nearly \$600,000; the live stock sold for slaughter brought \$1,316,000; dairy products, over \$500,000, and poultry and eggs nearly \$200,000. The year before the crops were somewhat better, the corn alone in 1909 bringing nearly \$3,500,000. When this wealth is added to the immense income from salt, and the commerce which passes this way is taken into account, this locality appears to be an unusually favored spot.

The population of the county in 1910 was 37,853, and the assessed valuation of property \$77,877,210, which shows the per capita wealth to be about \$2,100.

Republic, an incorporated town of Republic county, is located in Big Bend township on the Republican river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of Belleville, the county seat. It was founded in March, 1878, by a town company composed of A. B. Young, H. S. Stone, Milton Grim, J. B. Pollard, Fred and William Elliott, and T. F. Marlett. The first building erected in the town was a blacksmith shop, which was put up in Oct., 1878, by E. B. Duncan. About the same time the Gomeria postoffice was removed to Republic, and in May, 1879, a man named Capers erected a business building, the town company donating him two lots for a site. In June, 1879, the town was surveyed and the first lots offered for sale. The following spring the railroad was completed and Republic began to assume a position of some importance. In 1910 it had 2 banks, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, a weekly newspaper (the News), express and telegraph offices, several good mercantile establishments, good schools and churches and a population of 450.

Republic County, located in the northern tier of counties with the 6th principal meridian forming the eastern boundary, has 20 civil townships, viz: Albion, Beaver, Belleville, Big Bend, Courtland, Elk Creek, Fairview, Farmington, Freedom, Grant, Jefferson, Liberty; Lincoln, Norway, Richland, Rose Creek, Scandia, Union, Washington and White Rock. The towns are Agenda, Belleville, Courtland, Cuba Haworth, Kackley, Munden, Narka, Norway, Republic, Rydal, Scandia, Sherdahl, Talmo, Warwick, Wayne and White Rock.

There are five railroads with an aggregate of 140 miles—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Union Pacific.

The surface is rolling prairie with 10 per cent. bottom and 90 per cent. upland. The Republican river enters the county in the northwestern corner and traverses its entire width in a southerly direction; Mill and Rose creeks flow east into the Little Blue; White Rock creek flows northeast, and Beaver creek southeast into the Republican; West and Elk creeks flow south. The county is watered by numerous natural springs. The mineral products are coal, limestone and salt, and the principal farm products are corn, wheat and oats.

The early history of Republic county is interesting through the fact that it contained the site of the famous Pawnee Republic (q. v.), and that Capt. Pike raised the first American flag within its borders. (See Pike's Expedition.) In 1857 the government opened a military road through this county, anticipating the building of which the wagon trains bound for California began to take this route before the bridges were built. One train with 8 wagons, 25 people and 400 head of stock came to grief in that year near Republic City. Their trail was dogged by the Indians from the settlements, and when 90 miles from the western outpost they were attacked early in the morning, the train destroyed, 4 men killed and the remnant, including several wounded persons and some women and children, made their way to the settlements, reaching help half dead and crazed from suffering.

Some time before the first settlement in the county a company of twenty Mormons bound for Salt Lake City was attacked near the site of the present town of Scandia and all but one were murdered. The dead were buried on a high bluff by the soldiers and triangular flagstones put up to mark the spot.

The legislature of 1860 defined the boundaries of the county and gave it its name, taken from the Republican river, which was named from Pawnee Republic. The first settlement was made on Feb. 28, 1861, by Daniel and Conrad Myers, in Lincoln township. It is said that Daniel Myers often left his claim during times of Indian alarms but that Conrad stayed on his claim, making the first settlement permanent. The first dwelling house was that of Daniel Myers, built in Sept., 1861.

The next settlement was made by James E. Van Natta and David and John Cory early in 1862. No more permanent settlements were made until 1866, when James G. Tuthill settled near the present town of Seapo. In the same year J. C. Riley and family settled near Belleville; D. N. Davis near Republic City, and Thomas Lovewell crossed the Republican and settled on White Rock creek. The settlers who had come into the county during the intervening years had been driven out by Indians. The first organized resistance was made in 1864, when the settlers of Clay, Cloud and Republic counties formed a company under the captaincy of Isaac M. Schooly, who was commissioned by the government. The first militia, composed entirely of Republic county men, was the "Independent Company of Salt Creek Militia," organized in 1868 with W. P. Peake as first lieutenant. He was subsequently made captain and W. H. H. Riley was commissioned first lieutenant. There were 50 men in the company. Arms and ammunition were furnished by the state, but the men furnished their own horses, saddles and bridles. In the summer of 1868 another company of 65 men was recruited in the northern part of the county under Capt. R. T. Stanfield, with Peter Johnson as first lieutenant. A log fort was built by this company in Belleville township, in which were stationed the following men from July to Oct. 18: Noah Thompson, corporal in command, George Mathews, William Little, Oliver Gross, Samuel Darling and Ephraim H. Wilcox. The company made several expeditions into the Indian country. In August Gordon Winbigler, who was harvesting with several other men, was killed by the Indians not far from the fort.

The next year there was a great influx of settlers, principally Scandinavians, a colony of 300 settling on White Rock creek. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes came that year as usual into the Republican valley. The settlers fortified their dugouts and kept guards on the bluffs until they supposed the Indians gone. As soon as the guards were removed the Indians came over the bluff, drove away 7 horses and killed a young son of F. E. Granstadt who was watching them. That year Capt. Stanfield, A. Davis, W. P. Phillips and Clarke Tenike were besieged in the blockhouse by over 100 Indians. A message was sent out tied to a cow's tail. The cow reached Scandia the next day, but the Scandia

nians were afraid to go to the rescue. In May a party of 7 hunters with J. McChesney as guide was attacked on White Rock creek and all but McChesney were killed. This was the last of the fatalities from Indian attacks. In the next two years immigration was heavy.

Republic county was organized in 1868 by proclamation of Gov. Harvey, who fixed the county seat at Pleasant Hill. The election of 1869 located it temporarily at Belleville, and the next year it was permanently located at that place. The first election was held in March, 1868, the whole county being one precinct, and only 13 votes were cast. J. C. Riley was chosen trustee; J. E. Van Natta, justice; and J. H. Frint constable.

The first postoffice was at Marsh Creek, Grant township, with James G. Tuthill as postmaster. The first lawsuit was tried before Justice Van Natta in 1869, when Henry Mead sued Conrad Myers for breach of contract, each acting as his own lawyer, as there was no attorney nearer than Manhattan. The law library of the county at that time consisted of the "Territorial Laws" of 1859, the session laws of 1865, the Testament and Psalms and the Blue Laws of Connecticut.

The first marriage was between Thomas C. Riley and Nancy Campbell on June 7, 1867. The first birth was that of Lincoln Myers on Sept. 15, 1861. The first death was that of John Myers in April, 1861. The first school was opened in 1867, with 13 pupils and Mrs. Margaret Tate as teacher. The building was a log house 18 by 20 feet, built by Peter Moe.

In 1873 bonds were voted for the extension of the Central Branch railroad into the county. They were never issued as the railroad company failed to keep its part of the agreement. Another attempt was made in 1878 to get a road, this time with the Kansas Pacific. The proposal to issue bonds for \$4,000 per mile was lost at the election. On Dec. 24 of that year the Missouri Pacific ran its first train to Scandia over a line extended from Concordia. In 1880 a branch of the Burlington was extended through the eastern portion of the county. Four years later the Union Pacific was extended from Junction City to Belleville, and a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River was extended through the county 18 miles. In 1887 the Rock Island built 54 miles of track, and the next year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built 13 miles.

The first agricultural society in Republic county, which was also the first west of the 6th principal meridian, was organized on Feb. 20, 1871, with the following officers: Albert Odell, president; R. P. West, vice president; I. O. Savage, secretary; John M. Ryan, treasurer. The county horticultural society was organized in 1879, the first officers of which were, O. A. A. Gardner, president; J. A. Mosher, vice president; W. P. Peake, secretary; Ezra Powell, treasurer; N. T. Van Natta, Adam Dixon and Dr. Henry Patrick, trustees.

About thirty newspapers have been established in the county from time to time, nine of which still exist. The oldest is the Belleville Telescope, established in Sept., 1870, by James C. Humphrey. The Scandia

Journal was established on Feb. 7, 1872, in Belleville, under the name of the Belleville Republic, by A. B. Wilder. The Republic City News was started in 1881, by William Ketchum; the Courtland Register in 1889, by F. M. Coffey; and the Narka News in 1893, by James A. Harris. The other papers in the county are, the Republic County Democrat at Belleville, God's Missionary Record (quarterly) at Belleville, the Cuban Daylight, Cuba, and the Comet at Courtland.

Republican River.—This stream takes its name from the Republican Pawnees, who lived on its bank until about the year 1815. Lewis and Clark, the explorers, mention the stream in 1804, and it is more than likely that the name attached at an earlier period. The stream is formed by two branches, the northern of which rises in Yuma county, Col., and flows east, entering Nebraska in Dundy county. The southern branch has its source in the central part of Lincoln county, Col., and flows in a northeasterly direction through the counties of Kit Carson and Yuma, enters Kansas in Cheyenne county, flowing northeasterly and leaving the state at a point south of the village of Benkelman, Neb. Near this point it mingles its waters with the north branch and forms the Republican river; thence flows in an easterly direction through the counties of Dundy, Hitchcock, Redwillow, Furnas, Harlan, Franklin and Webster, across the southwest corner of Nuckolls, and enters Kansas a little west of the station of Stateline, Jewell county. Thence it flows in a southeasterly direction through the counties of Jewell, Cloud, Clay and Geary, until it unites with the Smoky Hill about 2 miles below Junction City to form the Kansas river. Among the most important tributaries of the Republican are the Arickaree river and Whiteman's creek of Colorado, the Redwillow creek of Nebraska, and the Beaver, Sappa and Prairie Dog creeks of Kansas. The legislature of 1864 declared the stream unnavigable, although as an experiment the Financier No. 2 in 1855 ascended for 40 miles without being grounded. The stream at Clay Center has been dammed and the power utilized. The length of the Republican river is estimated at 550 miles, about 100 of which are in Kansas.

Reserve, a little town in Hamilton township, Brown county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles north of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 churches, a number of well stocked retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 270.

Rest, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Wilson county, is located on the line between Colfax and Pleasant Valley townships, 14 miles northeast of Fredonia, the county seat. It has telephone connections with all the other towns in the vicinity, general stores, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 35. Rest was a trading post before the railroad was built, and had several stores, a number of residences and a G. A. R. hall.

Rexford, a little town in Thomas county, is located in Smith township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 19 miles northeast (11-37)

of Colby, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the News), a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 250.

Reynolds, Charles, D. D., writer, was born on Dec. 19, 1817, in Newcutt, Gloucestershire, England, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Freyer) Reynolds. He immigrated to New York at the age of fourteen; taught school in Putnam county, N. Y., in 1835 and 1836; returned to New York city in 1837 and entered Trinity school; in 1843 received A. B. degree from Columbia; in 1846 graduated at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York city; received A. M. from Columbia, and married Miss Mary E. Braine. He was ordained to the ministry in 1847; became pastor of Christ's church of North Brooklyn; took charge of Trinity church in Columbus, Ohio, in 1855; came to Lawrence, Kan., in 1858 as pastor of Trinity church; became chaplain of the Second Kansas in 1862; was ordered to Fort Scott as post chaplain in 1863, where he had charge of providing for thousands of refugee contrabands from the south, and upon being mustered out in Dec., 1864, became chaplain at Fort Riley. Dr. Reynolds was for a time regent of the Kansas Agricultural College, was a regular contributor to the Kansas Magazine and for various Kansas publications under different noms de plume, and was the author of "Literature of the Farm." He married Miss Florence Clarke of Wakefield, Kan., in 1884 and died at Junction City, Dec. 30, 1885.

Reynolds, Milton W., writer and man of affairs, was born in Elmira, N. Y., May 23, 1823, a son of Alexander and Rebecca Reynolds and descended from English colonial stock. In 1827 his parents moved to Coldwater, Mich., where he attended common school and worked on a farm until 16 years of age. He then taught school, attended Albion seminary, entered the University of Michigan in 1853 and graduated in the classical course with the highest honors of the class in 1856. He was editor of the Coldwater Sentinel in 1856-57, when he moved to Nebraska City, Neb., and was editor of the Nebraska City News until 1861. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah Galloway of Livingston, Mich., and the same year was elected to the Nebraska legislature on the Democratic ticket; was reelected in 1861 on the Union war ticket, and after a protracted struggle was defeated for speaker of the house by a fusion of the Democrats and straight Republicans; was editor of the Detroit Free Press at Detroit, Mich., in 1862; came to Kansas in 1865 and located at Lawrence; was one of the vice-presidents of the Kansas Editorial Association and president of its sixth annual convention in 1871, and during the latter year was one of the incorporators of the Kansas Magazine company. He was also one of the founders of the Parsons Sun and receiver of the Humboldt land office. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature and was also made a regent of the state university, in which institution he was very much interested. The next year he resumed the publication of the Parsons Sun and in 1883 his retirement from the Leavenworth Press ended his activity as a publisher, although

he still corresponded for a number of papers, particularly the Kansas City Journal and the Kansas City Times, under the name of "Kicking Bird," a nom de plume he appropriated from the Indian chief of that name. Mr. Reynolds was one of the promoters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and it was through his efforts that most of the Osage ceded lands were settled. He died at Edmund, Okla., Aug. 9, 1890, leaving two daughters, Aedwina and Susan.

Rhine, a country hamlet in Sherman county, is located in Grant township, 11 miles northwest of Goodland, the county seat, whence it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 15.

Rice, a village in Cloud county, is located in Lawrence township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 6 miles east of Concordia, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, some local trade, and the population in 1910 was 89.

Rice County, in the central part of the state, is in the second tier of counties west of the 6th principal meridian, and in the fourth tier north of the Oklahoma line. It is bounded on the north by Ellsworth county; on the east by McPherson; on the south by Reno, and on the west by Stafford and Barton. It is crossed a little to the west of the center by the 1st guide meridian west. It was named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Samuel A. Rice, of the United States volunteers, who was killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Although Rice county was created and its boundary lines fixed by the legislature of 1867, it was not until 1870 that it was settled. The first homesteader was John A. Carlson, who came in February of that year. He was followed by Andrew J. Johnson, C. S. Lindell, August Johnson, John Eurick Johnson, John P. Johnson, Q. W. Peterson, John Quincy Adams of Mass., and Leonard Russell. In Aug., 1870, R. M. Hutchinson, A. J. Howard and J. E. Perdue, of the firm of Hutchinson & Co., stopped upon the Little Arkansas with 4,000 head of cattle. Howard and Perdue returned the next January and located claims. A great many settlers came in 1871. A colony from Ohio located at Union City, 3 miles from the present city of Lyons. Buffalo was still plentiful in the vicinity, and was a great help to the homesteaders as a source of food and cash income. The first frame houses were built in this year, the lumber being hauled from Salina, a distance of 60 miles.

The county horticultural society was organized with Rev. J. B. Schlieter, president. The first murder among the settlers was committed on Aug. 27, 1871, when Edward Swanson shot and killed P. B. Shannon. The first natural death occurred the next day, and was that of John Chitty. The first birth was that of twins, George and Angie McKinnis, in September of that year. The Santa Fe trail ran through Rice county and there are a number of records of disasters to travelers prior to the coming of the settlers.

The county was organized on Aug. 18, 1871, the temporary county seat being fixed at Atlanta (Lyons). The officers appointed were: Commissioners, Daniel M. Bell, Theodore A. Davis and Evan C. Jones;

clerk, Edward H. Dunham. The first election was held in September when the following officers were chosen: County commissioners, Moses Burch, William Lowery and S. H. Thompson; county clerk, T. W. Nicholas; treasurer, T. C. Magoffin; coroner, J. W. Holmes; register of deeds, G. W. Poole; surveyor, T. S. Jackson; probate judge, Levi Jay; county attorney, H. Decker; clerk of the district court, William H. Van Osmun. Atlanta received 64 votes for county seat and Union City 48 votes. In the general election of Nov., 1871, Henry Fones was elected coroner; W. P. Brown, county attorney; Evan C. Jones, county surveyor and superintendent of public instruction; and J. M. Leidigh commissioner in place of S. H. Thompson. In March, 1872, the south tier of Congressional townships was detached and added to Reno county, in order that Peace (now Sterling) would thus be too far from the center ever to become the county seat. In 1876 an election for relocation of the county seat was held. Peace received 336 votes against 457 for Lyons, which up to this time had been called Atlanta. Rice county was at first in the 8th judicial district and attached to Ellsworth for judicial purposes. It was later changed to the 9th district.

The first newspaper was the Rice County Herald, started at Atlanta in 1872 by a Mr. Frazier. The first marriage was performed on Jan. 1 of that year, the contracting parties being James A. Moore and Ada Cartwright. The first train passed through the southwest corner of the county on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in July, 1872. The Salina, Atlanta & Raymond railway company was organized in 1872, but later became defunct without building any track. The first business establishment was Salady's grocery store at Atlanta in 1871. The first postoffice was at the same place, Earl Joslin, postmaster.

Soon after its organization the county was divided into three commissioner's districts, and these districts were later divided into townships as follows: 1st district, Farmer, Eureka, Lincoln, Pioneer, Raymond, Center and Valley; 2nd district, Sterling, Atlanta and Victoria; 3d district, Union and Washington. Five more have been organized since—Galt, Harrison, Mitchell, Rockville and Wilson. The towns in the county having postoffices are Lyons, Alden, Bushton, Chase, Crawford, Frederick, Galt, Geneseo, Little River, Mitchell, Pollard, Raymond, Saxman, Silicia, Sterling and Wherry.

In 1871 there were 130 persons of school age in the county. The next year there were 293, and there were 9 organized districts. The total expenditures for school purposes in that year was \$118. The county normal institute was established in 1877. In 1882 the number of persons of school age had increased to 3,488. In 1907 the number of persons of school age was 4,456, and the organized districts numbered 94.

Three railroads pass through the county. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe enters in the east and crosses west through Lyons into Barton county. A branch road diverges at Little River, in the eastern part and runs northwest into Ellsworth county. Another line of the same

road from Hutchinson, Reno county, to Ellinwood in Barton, crosses the southwest corner through Sterling. A line of the St. Louis & San Francisco enters in the southeast and crosses northwest through Lyons into Ellsworth county. A line of the Missouri Pacific railroad enters on the southern boundary and crosses north through Sterling and Lyons into Ellsworth county. Another line of this road crosses the extreme northern portion east and west. There are 151 miles of track in the county.

The surface in the western portion is nearly level, in the central and eastern parts somewhat rolling. Extending many miles along the Little Arkansas are sand hills which have been thrown up by the winds throughout a long period of time. Limestone is found in the northeast and the southeast; sandstone in the northeast and near Raymond in the southwest; red ochre is in the northeast; there are beds of gypsum in Washington township in the southeast; immense beds of salt underlie the county, and the finished product is manufactured at Lyons and Sterling. "Bottom" lands average from one to two miles in width and comprise about 15 per cent. of the area. Timber belts along the streams average from 50 feet to one-third of a mile wide and contain cottonwood, elm, hackberry and oak.

The principal stream is the Arkansas river which flows across the southwest corner. Cow creek, which drains the western and central parts, is an important tributary. The Little Arkansas has its source in the northeastern part of this county and flows south and southeast into McPherson county.

Rice is one of the best agricultural counties in the state, the annual farm production running between four and five millions of dollars in value. In 1910 the corn raised in this county was worth \$1,500,000; wheat, \$500,000; live stock sold for slaughter, \$1,250,000; poultry and eggs, \$124,000, and dairy products, \$114,000. The crops for the year before were better in many respects, the corn alone bringing nearly \$3,000,000, and the wheat and oats together netting considerable over a million.

The population in 1910 was 15,106, and the assessed valuation of property in that year was \$34,000,000, which makes the wealth per capita about \$2,240, or about \$700 above the average per capita wealth of the state.

Richardson County, one of the counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, was given the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Shawnee county; thence west 24 miles; thence north to the main channel of the Kaw or Kansas river; thence down said channel to the northwest corner of Shawnee county; thence south to the place of beginning." The territory included within these boundaries was made a part of Wabaunsee county (q. v.) in 1859.

Richey, William E., writer and curio collector, was born in Lee township, Athens county, Ohio, June 1, 1841. His education began in the common schools and was finished at Muskingum College, New Concord,

Ohio. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio infantry, and was mustered out in Dec., 1865, after having taken part in numerous engagements. During his service in the army he was war correspondent for several different newspapers, and after his discharge a medal of honor was voted him by Congress for heroic work between the lines at Chickamauga. In 1873 he came to Kansas, locating first at Manhattan and afterward on a farm near Harveyville, Wabaunsee county, later serving two terms as county superintendent of public instruction. Much of his time has been spent in original investigations of a historical nature, and in his collection of curios are some very valuable relics, including a two-edged sword bearing the initials of one of Coronado's captains, which he found in central Kansas. This sword is now in the collections of the Kansas Historical Society.

Richfield, the county seat of Morton county, is located north of the center, near the north fork of the Cimarron river, about 50 miles south of Syracuse, the nearest shipping point. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. company is projecting a line through Morton county. There are a number of stores, a weekly newspaper (the Monitor), and a bank. This bank was established in Sept., 1911, the first to be opened in the county. Richfield has a money order postoffice, and the population in 1910 was 53. It is an incorporated city of the third class and was established in Nov., 1885, by the Aurora Town company. The first building was erected by Jacob Ridleman, who opened a general store, and by Jan. 1, 1886, there were 40 inhabitants. In the spring of that year Sunset, an earlier town, was moved to Richfield. In less than a year there were 600 inhabitants. In 1887 the first city election was held and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, V. N. Sayer; police judge, Calvin Coon; councilmen, Charles Theis, F. F. Stevens, W. E. Pierce, D. D. Sayer and I. N. Bunting. It is said that at one time during the boom Richfield had 2,000 inhabitants. The population had begun to decrease before 1890, there being but 164 people in the town at that time. In 1900 the population was 61. A number of residents of the town own automobiles, and there is an automobile livery daily to Syracuse.

Richland, a little town in Shawnee county, is located in Monmouth township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles southeast of Topeka, the county seat. It has a bank, a hotel, a number of retail stores, telephone exchange, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 275.

Richmond, the fifth largest town in Franklin county in 1910, is located in the southern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, sixteen miles south of Ottawa, the county seat, in a rich agricultural district for which it is the shipping and supply point. It has an excellent public school system, churches, general stores, hardware and implement houses, lumber yards, good hotel, blacksmith and wagon shops, and is the banking town for the southern part of the county. It has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 475.

Richter, a hamlet in the central part of Franklin county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 6 miles west of Ottawa, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 25.

Ridge, an inland hamlet in the southeast corner of Woodson county, is located about 12 miles southeast of Yates Center, the county seat, and about 8 miles northwest of Chanute, Neosho county, whence it receives mail by rural route. The nearest railroad station and shipping point is Buffalo, Wilson county.

Ridgley, Edwin Reed, member of Congress, was born on May 9, 1884, near Lancaster, Wabash county, Ill. His education was acquired in the local district schools during the winter months until he was seventeen years of age. Early in 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois infantry and took an active part with his regiment in all actions and engagements until mustered out of the service at the close of the war. In 1869, in company with his brother, he came to Kansas and located near Girard, where they engaged in a general mercantile business, under the firm name of Ridgley Bros. From 1889 to 1893, Mr. Ridgley lived in Ogden, Utah, but returned to Kansas in the last named year and took an active part in politics. He had left the Republican party in 1876, because of its financial policy. In 1896 he was nominated for Congress by the Populists and his nomination was endorsed by the Democratic party. He was elected as a Fusion candidate and reelected in 1898. Upon retiring from Congress he again resumed his business.

Ridgeton, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. near the southern line of Osage county, is about 16 miles southwest of Lyndon, the county seat, and 4 miles from Olivet, from which place it receives mail by rural route.

Ridgeway, a discontinued postoffice in the northern part of Osage county, receives its mail from Carbondale. It is one of the historic early day towns, but upon being missed by the railroads has dwindled to a mere hamlet.

Riley, one of the incorporated towns of Riley county, is located in Madison township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 20 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the Regent), a monthly religious publication, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 500. The first store was opened at this point in 1871 by C. W. Hessebroeck. The town was formerly known as "Riley Center."

Riley County, one of the counties organized by the first territorial legislature in 1855, is the second county east of the 6th principal meridian, the second south from Nebraska, and the fifth west from the Missouri river. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Marshall counties; on the east by Jackson and Shawnee; on the south by Wabauunsee and Geary, and on the west by Geary and Clay. As originally organized its eastern and western boundary lines were almost identical

with those of Marshall county extended south, and the southern boundary was the Kansas river. Between the years 1857 and 1873 several changes were made in the county lines. The eastern line was moved west to the Big Blue river; the western 8 miles west to the present location; Geary county was enlarged from Riley county territory, and additions were made to the latter from Wabaunsee and Geary, forming one of the most irregularly shaped counties in the state.

The first white man to settle in the county was Samuel Dyer of Tennessee, who operated a government ferry at Juniata on the Big Blue river, a few miles above the present city of Manhattan, in the latter part of 1853. The next year Rev. Charles E. Blood of New Hampshire came to Juniata and began his missionary labors. In the same year Thomas Reynolds settled in what is now Ogden township. His house was used as a polling place for the first election, which was held in that year, when 40 votes were polled for delegate to Congress, the majority of them for the free-state candidate. Among those who came that year were: John, James, Patrick and Thomas Dixon, in Ogden township; John M. McCormick, C. P. and John McDonald and William Wiley, in Zeandale township. The settlers of 1855 included N. B. White, Dr. E. L. Patee, William Stone and E. L. Foster, in Ashland township; C. M. Dyche, S. B. White, Jacob Thierer, John M. Morris, Daniel Mitchell and D. L. Chandler, in Ogden township; Daniel S. Bates, a Mr. Morse, John C. Mossman, J. M. Burleigh and J. H. Pillsbury, in Zeandale township; Henry Coudray and family, S. D. Houston and a man named Eubanks, in Grant township; Gardner Randolph and sons in Jackson township; J. P., Jonas, and T. R. Hair, Maj. Abram Barry, Marshall Barry and George Taylor, in Madison township; and the delegation which comprised the Manhattan town association, in Manhattan township.

A number of historic roads came through Riley county. Col. John C. Fremont on his second expedition in 1843 followed the water courses to the present site of Ft. Riley. The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak express crossed the county by way of the fort, which was also a station on the Butterfield Overland Despatch route, and the south branch of the California trail ran through by Manhattan.

The county derived its name from Fort Riley (q. v.), and the first capital of the territory was at Pawnee, just east of the military reservation 2 miles from the fort, where the old building used as the first capitol still stands. Dr. William A. Hammond, Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Robert Klotz, Robert Wilson, and several others had settled there before the legislature met on July 2, 1855. (See Reeder's Administration.)

On the organization of the county the legislature elected the following officers: John T. Price, sheriff; Clay Thomson, probate judge; Thomas Reynolds and William Cuddy commissioners. When the court convened John S. Reynolds was made clerk. The county seat was at Ogden, where a provisional court-house was rented. Preparatory to the election to choose a permanent county seat four precincts were established in Sept., 1857—Randolph, Manhattan, Ogden and Montague. The contest-

ing towns were Ogden and Manhattan, the former receiving a majority of 31 votes. Later fraud was proven and Manhattan became the county seat. The next legislature passed an act making Manhattan the permanent county seat and authorizing and requiring the county officers to move the county records to that place before the first Monday in February following the passage of the act. At first there were but four townships, Manhattan, Ogden, Pierce and Dyer. Numerous changes occurred until the county assumed its present form in 1873, when there were nine townships—Jackson, May Day, Bala, Madison, Grant, Ogden, Manhattan, Ashland and Zeandale. At present there are fourteen townships, Center, Fancy Creek, Sherman, Swede Creek and Wild Cat having been added.

Some of the first postoffices in the county were Ashland, established in 1853, M. D. Fisher postmaster; one in Zeandale township, about 1857, D. M. Adams postmaster; Stanton, in May Day township, 1869; Ogden and Riley Center. Among the early marriages were those between C. P. McDonald and Mary McCurdy of Zeandale township; Thomas Dixon and Mary Hoffman in Ogden township; James Johnson and Mary A. Hair in Madison township; Lewis Baldwin and Matilda Randolph of Jackson township; William Frake and Catherine Condray of Grant township, all in 1856. The first births were those of Ernest McCurdy in Zeandale township and Alla Mobley in Ogden township the same year, and the first death was that of John Dixon of Ogden township in Aug., 1855. The same summer a number of deaths from cholera occurred at Fort Riley. (See Cholera). The first schools in the county were at Manhattan and in Ashland township in 1857, Miss Marcia Woodward teaching the latter. The next year a school was opened in Zeandale township, Grant and Ogden townships following in 1859.

The area of the county is 617 square miles, or 394,880 acres. The surface is generally undulating, except for the limestone bluffs along the Blue and Kansas rivers, which form the eastern and southeastern boundaries. There are several smaller streams, of which Fancy creek flowing from west to east across the north, and Wild Cat creek flowing southeast across the central portion are the most important. The bottom lands along the streams constitute about 20 per cent. of the total area. Magnesian limestone, cement rock and potter's clay are found in paying quantities. The principal farm products are corn, oats, hay, wheat, Irish potatoes, rye, alfalfa, live stock and fruits. The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$3,761,102, of which corn amounted to \$1,107,348 and live stock to \$1,699,666.

The county is well supplied with railroads. The Union Pacific, which was the first line built, follows the Kansas river to Manhattan, where it crosses the Big Blue and runs southwest into Geary county. The Blue Valley branch of the same road diverges at Manhattan and follows the Big Blue, running first northwest, then northeast into Marshall county. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters south of the Kansas river and goes west to Manhattan, thence northwest into Clay county.

In 1863 the legislature passed two joint resolutions, one of which memorialized Congress to make a military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, alleging that there were no suitable bridges, culverts or other necessary improvements by which to transport such military supplies, and believing that the safety and well being of this branch of the military required this line of communication. The other resolution memorialized Congress to make provisions for bridging and improving the road from Fort Leavenworth via Fort Riley to Fort Larned. The road at that time was said to be without bridges, culverts or other necessary improvements and at some seasons of the year entirely impassable for heavy transportation, causing delay, expense and danger to the military service of the United States.

The legislature in 1864 passed three acts, one of which created sixty-four state roads, and in 1871 eight laws were passed relating to roads and highways, providing that all section lines of Jefferson, Cloud, McPherson, Davis, Montgomery, Chase, Morris, Mitchell, Wilson, Neosho, Anderson, Shawnee, Dickinson, and Morris counties be public highways, excepting three townships in Jefferson county.

At almost every session of the legislature from territorial days to the present time there has been some legislation affecting roads and highways, and only in rare instances are any of the original territorial or state roads left, except such as followed section lines.

With the advent of the automobile and motor cycle a wide spread movement was started looking to the improvement of the road system of the country. This movement is meeting with much encouragement in Kansas, where plans have been perfected to have the "ocean to ocean highway" follow the line of the old Santa Fe trail across the state as closely as possible. On Dec. 1, 1911, more than 2,000 delegates from various towns in central Kansas met at Osage City to attend the meeting of the Santa Fe trail and Pan American Highway association, to decide upon the route connecting the trail between Osage City and Kansas City. A special train bearing representatives from Topeka, Lawrence, Burlingame and intervening points, all of whom favored the route from Kansas City, by way of Lawrence, Topeka and Burlingame, were in attendance, while over 1,000 from Olathe, Ottawa and intermediate points represented those in favor of the route by their towns. A committee composed of one member from each of the interested towns was selected to frame resolutions voicing the sentiment of the convention, their report to the convention being in favor of both routes. (See Trails.)

Roanoke, a country postoffice in Stanton county, is located in the township of the same name 12 miles south of Johnson, the county seat, and about 40 miles south of Syracuse, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 27.

Roberts, a country hamlet in Russell county, is located 15 miles south of Russell, the county seat, and 12 miles from Bunker Hill, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 25.

Robinson, an incorporated town in Brown county, is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R., 10 miles southeast of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, 4 churches, about 75 business establishments, express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, and there is a weekly newspaper (the Index). The population, according to the census of 1910, was 492. Robinson was founded at the time the railroad was built in 1871. Before that date a town of the same name had grown up on the California trail which ran half a mile to the south. This was moved to the new site, which was platted in 1872. The postoffice was established in 1871, with S. Morehead as postmaster. The whole business part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1882, the total loss being \$31,000.

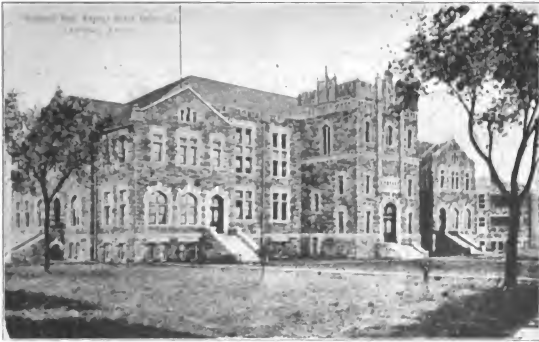
Robinson, Charles, physician, and first governor of the State of Kansas after its admission into the Union, was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818. His elementary education was obtained in the local schools, and at the age of eighteen years he entered Amherst College, where he spent two years, when an affection of the eyes compelled him to leave school. He walked 40 miles to Keene, N. H., to consult a physician, and while under treatment decided to study medicine. He began his studies at Woodstock, Vt., and in 1843 graduated with honors at the medical school at Pittsfield, Mass. Shortly after receiving his degree he commenced practice at Belchertown, Mass., but in 1845 removed to Springfield, where he became a partner of Dr. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), who had been a classmate at Pittsfield. Here Dr. Robinson won a widespread reputation as a specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases. In 1847 he removed to Fitchburg, Mass., and practiced there for two years. When gold was discovered in California in 1849 he set out for the Pacific coast as a surgeon to one of the pioneer parties of gold-seekers. While on the overland trip the party encamped near the site of the present city of Lawrence, and Dr. Robinson climbed to the summit of Mount Oread, where the University of Kansas is now located. Upon arriving in California he spent some time in prospecting and mining, after which he opened an eating house in Sacramento. While he was thus employed a controversy arose between the squatters, who held lands under the United States preemption laws, and some land speculators who claimed title by purchase of Capt. Sutter, who held some 99,000 acres under a Mexican-Spanish grant. A love of fair play seems to have been an inherent trait of Dr. Robinson's nature, and with characteristic promptitude he espoused the cause of the squatters, with whom he soon became one of their most trusted advisers and leaders. Several conflicts between the two factions ensued, in one of which the mayor of Sacramento was killed and Dr. Robinson was seriously wounded. Before he recovered he was indicted for conspiracy, assault with intent to kill, and murder, and for ten weeks was confined on board a prison ship, at the end of which time he was tried and acquitted. While a prisoner awaiting trial, he was elected to the California legislature, and

as a member of that body he supported Gen. John C. Fremont, who was elected United States senator. For a time Dr. Robinson published a Free-soil paper at Sacramento, but about the first of July, 1851, he started via the isthmus for Massachusetts. The vessel on which he embarked was wrecked off the Mexican coast, and he shipped as surgeon on a vessel from Panama to Cuba, carrying a number of sick men who had been employed in the construction of the Panama railroad. On Sept. 9, 1851, he arrived at Fitchburg, much improved in health, and immediately resumed the practice of his profession. On Oct. 30, 1851, he married Sara T. D. Lawrence, daughter of Myron A. Lawrence. Miss Lawrence had been under his professional care before he went to California, and their wedding had been postponed on account of his western trip. In addition to his practice of medicine Dr. Robinson assumed the editorship of the Fitchburg News. About this time the attention of the country was attracted to Kansas, and he wrote and published several letters concerning the region through which he had passed on his journey to the coast. These letters aroused widespread interest in the subject, and, as they were written by one who had seen the country, were rightfully regarded as authentic. Immediately following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill societies were organized in the East for the purpose of assisting those who might desire to seek their fortunes in the "Far West." At a meeting in Chapman's Hall, Boston, Eli Thayer delivered an address, and at the close inquired if anyone present was willing to go to Kansas. Dr. Robinson promptly walked up and signed the roll, and on June 28, 1854, left Fitchburg for Kansas. On Sept. 6, following, he and his young wife reached the foot of Mount Oread, which he climbed five years before, and here they established their home. He soon became an active factor in locating emigrants sent out by the Aid society, and was recognized as a leader by the free-state men. His home was destroyed in the sack of 1856; he suffered calumny and imprisonment; and was otherwise persecuted on account of his opinions. Douglass Brewerton, correspondent of the New York Herald, wrote of Dr. Robinson in 1856 as follows:

"He may be regarded as the real head—the thinking one we mean—and the mainspring of the free-state party; or, to speak more correctly, of all that party who are worth anything. We believe him to be a keen, shrewd, far-seeing man, who would permit nothing to stand in the way of the end he desired to gain. He is, moreover, cool and determined, and appears to be endowed with immense firmness; we should call him a conservative man now; but conservative rather from policy than principle. He seems to have strong common sense, but no brilliancy of talent. In fact, to sum Gov. Robinson up in a single sentence, we consider him the most dangerous enemy which the pro-slavery party has to encounter in Kansas."

Dr. Robinson was elected the first governor under the Topeka constitution, and he was the first commander of the free-state militia. The

Wyandotte constitution was ratified by vote of the people on Oct. 4, 1859, and on the 6th of December following he was elected governor, though he did not assume the duties of the office until after the admission of the state in 1861. He had his enemies and critics—men of positive natures always do—but after a lapse of fifty years the impartial student of Kansas history will recognize the fact that his virtues far outweighed his faults. His patriotism was unrivaled and he did the best he knew—or at least the best that circumstances would permit—for the people of the state for which he was elected the first chief executive. Upon retiring from the office of governor Dr. Robinson also retired from public life, though he never failed to take an interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted state, and



ROBINSON HALL, STATE UNIVERSITY.

especially was he a friend to education. "Robinson Hall," one of the buildings of the State University, was donated by his estate and named in his honor. At 3:15 a. m. Aug. 17, 1894, Gov. Robinson laid down the burden of life and joined the silent majority. He had often faced death in the course of his career, and when the end finally came he met his fate like a hero. His loss was keenly felt by the people of the state, and four ex-governors came to pay tribute of respect to the man whose course in earlier years has left a lasting impression upon Kansas and her institutions. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. C. G. Howland, who closed his address as follows: "Much of Gov. Robinson's life was tempestuous, but the close was as gentle as the fading light of day. With a tender yet speechless touch of a dear hand, and without the slightest concern, he went to meet 'what the future hath of marvel or surprise.'"

Robinson's Administration.—In anticipation of a speedy admission into the Union, the Wyandotte constitution provided that, in case it was ratified by the people, an election for state officers should be held on the first Tuesday in Dec., 1859. An election was accordingly held at the specified time and the following state officers were chosen: Dr. Charles Robinson, governor; Joseph P. Root, lieutenant-governor; John W. Robinson, secretary of state; George S. Hillyer, auditor; William Tholen, treasurer; Benjamin F. Simpson, attorney-general; William R. Griffith, superintendent of public instruction; Thomas Ewing, Jr., chief justice of the supreme court; Samuel A. Kingman, associate justice for four years; Lawrence D. Bailey, associate justice for two years; Martin F. Conway, representative in Congress.

The expectations of the framers of the constitution were not realized, for a number of vexatious delays occurred, and it was not until Jan. 29, 1861, that President Buchanan signed the bill admitting Kansas into the Union as a state. Gov. Robinson took the oath of office on Feb. 9, 1861—the same day that Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were elected provisional president and vice-president of the Southern Confederacy by the convention at Montgomery, Ala. The other state officers elected in 1859, with the exception of William Tholen, treasurer of state, were also sworn into office and the new state government was duly inaugurated. Mr. Tholen had entered the volunteer service, the governor refused to accept his bond, and appointed H. R. Dutton to the vacancy on March 26.

One of the first official acts of the new governor was to appoint Martin F. Conway, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Henry J. Adams and James C. Stone to represent Kansas in the "Peace Conference," then in session at Washington, and on the day of his inauguration he issued a proclamation calling the legislature to meet in special session in Topeka on March 26. The legislature met at the appointed time and organized with Lieut.-Gov. Root as the presiding officer of the senate and W. W. Updegraff as speaker of the house. The members of the senate in this first state legislature were: E. P. Bancroft, J. F. Broadhead, J. C. Burnett, Jesse Connell, H. B. Denman, H. R. Dutton, P. P. Elder, H. W. Farnsworth, O. B. Gunn, S. E. Hoffman, S. D. Houston, J. M. Hubbard, Samuel Lappin, John Lockhart, Edward Lynde, J. A. Martin, J. H. McDowell, Josiah Miller, Robert Morrow, T. A. Osborn, J. A. Phillips, H. N. Seaver, H. S. Sleeper, W. Spriggs and Samuel N. Wood.

The representatives were: W. F. M. Army, J. B. Abbott, P. M. Alexander, A. Allen, D. C. Auld, D. E. Ballard, Oliver Barber, J. C. Bartlett, J. J. Bentz, W. D. Blackford, F. N. Blake, N. B. Blanton, W. E. Bowker, E. J. Brown, Henry Buckmaster, Thomas Butcher, J. M. Calvert, S. R. Caniff, A. J. Chipman, R. W. Cloud, G. A. Colton, J. E. Corliss, J. D. Crafton, S. J. Crawford, H. W. Curtis, G. A. Cutler, W. R. Davis, Abraham Ellis, J. E. Eaton, Archibald Elliott, F. W. Emery, W. P. Gambell, W. H. Grimes, Alfred Gray, A. K. Hawks,

J. E. Hayes, H. H. Heberling, T. P. Herrick, Ernest Hoheneck, Numeris Humber, J. H. Jones, W. C. Kimber, C. B. Keith, Horatio Knowles, Jerome Kunkle, W. W. H. Lawrence, James F. Legate, E. P. Lewis, E. J. Lines, Asahel Lowe, James McGrew, S. B. Mahurin, J. A. Marcell, J. E. Moore, P. G. D. Morton, A. W. Mussey, J. T. Neal, Thomas Pierce, J. S. Rackliff, Abraham Ray, G. H. Rees, W. B. Sanders, J. W. Scott, O. H. Sheldon, J. H. Smith, L. T. Smith, W. H. Smyth, C. Starns, Andrew Stark, J. W. Stewart, E. D. Thompson, Benoni Wheat, R. P. C. Wilson and Levi Woodward.

The house met in the Ritchie block, on the southeast corner of Sixth street and Kansas avenue, until a leaky roof drove the members to the Congregational church. The senate met in the Gale block, a short distance south of Sixth street on Kansas avenue. On March 30 Gov. Robinson submitted his first message to the general assembly. He congratulated the people on the fact that, "after a pupillage of more than six years, they are permitted to inaugurate a government of their own." He then reviewed the history of Kansas under the French and Spanish dominations; as subject to the executive power of the governor of Indiana Territory; as a part of the Territory of Louisiana; as unorganized territory following the admission of Missouri in 1821; the organization of the territorial government in May, 1854; the border troubles and the several constitutional conventions of the territorial period. He called attention to the fact that the old territorial laws, not at variance with the state constitution, were continued in force, but as in some instances the phraseology was not in strict harmony with the constitution, he recommended the appointment of a codifying committee to make such revisions as might be necessary, in order that the laws might conform to the constitution. The concluding paragraph of the message is as follows:

"While it is the duty of each loyal state to see that equal and exact justice is done to the citizens of every other state, it is equally its duty to sustain the chief executive of the nation in defending the government from foes, whether from within or without, and Kansas, though last and least of the states of the Union, will ever be ready to answer the call of her country."

The legislature remained in session until June 4. On April 4 James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy were elected to represent the state in the senate of the United States. Fort Sumter was fired upon on April 12, and when the news reached Topeka the members of the legislature organized themselves into a military company and spent their spare time in drilling or studying military tactics. On the 22nd was passed an act of 56 sections providing for the organization of the militia of the state, and under its provisions Gov. Robinson organized 180 companies, which were formed into eleven regiments, four brigades and two divisions. By the act of May 1 the governor was authorized to tender to President Lincoln "one or more regiments of the volunteer militia of the state to be mustered into the regular service of the United

States." The immediate result of this act was the organization of the First Kansas, which was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on the day the legislature adjourned, and it was quickly followed by others. (See War of 1861-65.)

On June 3 the governor approved an act directing the electors of the state to vote at the election on the first Monday in November on the question of a permanent location of the seat of government. At the election Topeka received a decided majority of the votes and was declared the permanent capital.

One of the most important acts of the session, and one fraught with the most far-reaching consequences, was the act of May 3 authorizing the issue of 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to defray the current expenses of the state. In the act Austin M. Clark and James C. Stone were designated as agents of the state to negotiate the sale of the bonds. By the act of May 7, what were known as "war bonds" to the amount of \$20,000 were authorized, the money derived from their sale to be used in repelling invasion and for the protection of the state. On May 14 Clark and Stone reported that they had been unable to find a market for the state bonds, and the governor, secretary of state and the auditor were then empowered to negotiate their sale. The manner in which the bonds were finally disposed of became a subject of investigation at the next session of the legislature.

It will be remembered that soon after his inauguration Gov. Robinson appointed four representatives to the Washington "Peace Conference." In that conference Ewing and Stone voted for peace and compromise, but the peace sentiment was not very strong in Kansas, as is evidenced by the resolutions adopted by a Republican state convention at Topeka May 22, 1861. These resolutions were offered by D. R. Anthony, and were as follows:

"Resolved, by the Republican party of the State of Kansas in convention assembled, That the existing condition of national affairs demands the emphatic and unmistakable expression of the people of the state, and that Kansas allies herself with the uprising Union hosts of the North to uphold the policy of the administration.

"That the grave responsibilities of this hour could not have been safely postponed, and that they have not arrived too soon, and that in the present war between government and anarchy the mildest compromise is treason against humanity.

"That we spurn as precious sophistries all suggestions of the peaceful dismemberment of the Union, and pledge our fortunes and our honor to its maintenance intact and inviolate."

At this convention Martin F. Conway was nominated for Congress and a state central committee was appointed. Toward the close of the year the question as to when the terms of the state officers would expire began to be widely discussed. Some contended that as these officials were elected late in 1859 for two years their terms would terminate with the year 1861. In October the Republican state central committee above mentioned received the following petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens, suffering in common with others from the impotency or malice of the present state executive, and earnestly desiring a state government that will, in a patriotic and energetic manner, defend our people from invasion—knowing that by plain and emphatic provisions of the state constitution the term of our state officers expires on the first day of January, and that the legislative enactment continuing the state officers beyond that time is null and void, and that there is not sufficient time, before election, to hold a nominating convention, do respectfully pray your honorable body to nominate a full state ticket of efficient Union men, without reference to their political antecedents—men who will conduct the state government with reference to the good of the whole country, and not upon personal grounds."

In response to this petition the committee nominated a ticket headed by George A. Crawford for governor. The election in November was for attorney-general, treasurer and members of the legislature. Crawford received 7,437 votes for governor, but the board of canvassers refused to canvass the vote. The matter was carried to the supreme court, and on Jan. 21, 1862, Chief Justice Ewing handed down an opinion overruling Crawford's motion and declaring the election of governor in 1861 illegal. (1st Kan. p. 17.)

Another important decision of the supreme court about that time related to the acts of the last territorial legislature, which was in session at the time the act of admission was signed by President Buchanan, and did not adjourn until Feb. 2, 1861. In the interim several acts were passed. To determine the legality of these acts the question was brought before the supreme court, and Justice Kingman rendered a decision that the acts were legal and had the same force as though they had been passed by a state legislature. (State of Kansas ex rel Hunt vs. Meadows, 1st Kan. p. 90.)

The second state legislature convened on Jan. 14, 1862. Lieut.-Gov. Root again presided over the senate and M. S. Adams was elected speaker of the house. In his message at the opening of the session Gov. Robinson congratulated the people of the state on the bountiful productions of the past season, "affording a striking contrast to the almost universal dearth of the year preceding."

"At the commencement of the last session of the legislature," says the message, "seven states of the Union had rebelled against the government. That number has been increased to twelve, including our neighboring states—Missouri and Arkansas. This has had the effect to disturb seriously the quiet and good order of our community. While but few disloyal persons were to be found in Kansas, tens, hundreds and thousands, who were hostile to the government, have hovered along our borders, menacing the peace of the state.

"Although invasions have been inconsiderable in number and magnitude, they have had the effect to cause a general feeling of disquiet throughout nearly all the border counties. The feeling of insecurity has

been greatly increased from a knowledge that the state was utterly powerless for defense. No appropriation was made by the last legislature for arming, equipping or subsisting the state militia, and consequently it could not be used for our protection. An act was passed at the last session to authorize the state to borrow \$20,000 to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the state in time of war, but this was appropriated simply to the expenses incurred in raising two regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, for the service of the United States. Thus the sum, insignificant as it was, after the First, Second and Third regiments were mustered, could no longer be made available for any purpose. The incessant calls for assistance, from all parts of the state, upon the executive, to which—owing to the helpless condition in which the legislature left him—he was unable to respond, has, in consequence, given rise to universal complaint. An attempt was made, under the general authority of the constitution, to call into the field a portion of the militia to protect the people from invasion; but no person could be found willing to furnish them with provisions—therefore, they were dismissed."

This portion of the message was an answer to the governor's critics—the men who had sent the petition to the Republican state committee the preceding October—and explained why he had not done more toward protecting the state from invasion. He reminded the legislature that the danger was still as great as ever, and that if the United States troops were withdrawn the state would be compelled to rely upon its own resources for protection. As much of the burden of providing means of defense would fall upon the border counties, the governor recommended that the expense be borne by the state.

He announced that the public lands donated by the ordinance of admission and other acts of Congress had been selected during the summer of 1861 by a commission consisting of S. E. Hoffman, H. B. Denman and E. P. Bancroft. These lands aggregated 1,459,840 acres.

With regard to the situation in the United States senate, the message says: "On the 20th day of June last, the president appointed the Hon. James H. Lane a brigadier-general. On receiving a dispatch from the secretary of war, that the appointment had been made and accepted, Hon. Frederick P. Stanton was appointed to succeed Gen. Lane as senator. Gen. Lane, however, still claimed his seat as senator, and a contest resulted. Upon investigation, the senate committee reported: 1st, That James H. Lane is not entitled to a seat in this body. 2nd, That Frederick P. Stanton is entitled to a seat in this body. As Gen. Lane has received a second appointment as brigadier-general, and a confirmation by the senate, there is, undoubtedly, a vacancy in the United States senate for the legislature to fill at its present session."

The action of Gov. Robinson in appointing Mr. Stanton to the senate was based upon clause 2, section 11, article 1, of the Federal constitution, which provided that "No person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house (of Congress) during his con-

tinuance in office." The governor, believing that a commission as brigadier-general constituted holding an office under the government, and also believing that Gen. Lane would resign his seat in the senate, made the appointment in order that Kansas might be fully represented in the upper branch of the national legislature. However, on Feb. 26, 1862, Gen. Lane wrote to the legislature that he had resigned his commission as brigadier-general and would continue as senator. This rendered it unnecessary for the legislature to elect his successor as recommended by the governor in his message, but the incident marked the beginning of a controversy between the friends of Gen. Lane and the supporters of Gov. Robinson—a controversy which lasted for years.

Mention has already been made of the bond issues authorized by the first state legislature, and that these bonds became a subject of investigation in the second session of the general assembly. The matter came up in the house on Jan. 20, 1862, when a resolution was adopted requesting the governor "to communicate to this house any information in his possession, relating to the sale of the \$20,000 war bonds, authorized to be issued by the act of May 7, 1861, and also relating to the sale of the \$150,000 bonds issued under the law passed May 3, 1861, setting forth 1st, By whom sold; 2nd, When sold; 3d, To whom sold; 4th, At what price sold."

On the 30th the governor sent a special message to the house, submitting a statement from Auditor Hillyer to the effect that \$62,200 of the bonds authorized by the act of May 3 were issued to various persons in taking up and redeeming state scrip, leaving a balance unsold of \$87,800; that after the failure of Clark and Stone to negotiate the bonds, the governor, secretary of state and auditor were constituted a board with authority to dispose of the same; that some of the persons who had received bonds in return for state scrip, being compelled to raise money, were offering and selling their bonds as low as forty cents on the dollar, and that this interfered with the sale. The auditor then goes on to say: "The secretary and myself went east last fall and sought in vain to find purchasers in any financial community. We then proposed to Robert S. Stevens, Esq., to undertake their sale as agent. This he at last consented to do, provided he should receive all he could obtain over 60 cents on the dollar. To this we agreed, and entered into a contract accordingly. After great effort and much delay, Mr. Stevens succeeded in making a sale of \$87,200 of bonds—\$50,000 of the denomination of \$500 each, and \$37,200 of the denomination of \$100 each. He paid into the state treasury \$30,000 in cash, the balance, something over \$20,000, is on deposit in New York, and will be paid into the treasury as called for."

After the passage of the act of May 3, 1861, authorizing the issue of \$150,000 of bonds, a supplementary act was passed containing the provision that none of the bonds should be sold for less than 70 cents on the dollar. The action of Mr. Stevens in turning into the state treasury only 60 cents on the dollar was considered a violation of the supplementary act, and when the governor's message of Jan. 30, 1862, was introduced in

the legislature, the house ordered the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate fully the entire transaction and report to the house. The special committee was composed of Martin Anderson, Horace L. Jones, B. W. Hartley, Thomas Carney and Sidney Clarke. On Feb. 13, 1862, this committee reported practically the same condition of affairs as given by the auditor in his communication to the governor, with the further information that Stevens had sold the bonds to the secretary of the United States interior department for 85 cents on the dollar, but had turned over only 60 cents to the state. The report concluded with the resolution "That Charles Robinson, governor, John W. Robinson, secretary of state, and George S. Hillyer, auditor of the State of Kansas, be and they are hereby impeached of high misdemeanor in office."

Pursuant to the report and resolution of the committee, Preston B. Plumb, Azel Spaulding, F. W. Potter, W. R. Wagstaff and Davies Wilson were appointed managers of impeachment, and on Feb., 26 they reported eight articles of impeachment against the secretary and auditor and five against the governor.

The legislature adjourned on March 6, and on June 2 the senate sat as a court of impeachment. Frederick P. Stanton, Wilson Shannon and N. P. Case appeared as counsel for the state officers, and the prosecution was conducted by Atty.-Gen. Simpson, Azel Spaulding, Davies Wilson and W. R. Wagstaff. In each case the first article of impeachment related to the unwarranted assumption of power and violation of law on the part of the accused in accepting 60 cents on the dollar for bonds which the law expressly stated should not be sold for less than 70 cents. The secretary of state and the auditor were each found guilty on the first article and acquitted on the other seven. In the case of Gov. Robinson the vote on the first article stood 18 for acquittal to 2 for guilty, and on each of the other four it was unanimously "not guilty." On June 12 the court voted—18 to 3—to remove John W. Robinson from the office of secretary of state, and on the 16th the same penalty was inflicted on Auditor Hillyer by a vote of 18 to 2. The two men, however, continued to discharge the duties of the offices to which they had been elected until July 28, 1862, when Sanders R. Shepard succeeded to the office of secretary of state and David L. Lakin to the office of auditor. The two dismissed officials appealed to the supreme court, which tribunal, on Dec. 31, 1862, declared valid the action of the state senate as a court of impeachment.

John W. Robinson died on Dec. 11, 1863, at Fort Smith, Ark., while serving as surgeon of the Second Kansas regiment. Wilder says: "He was generally believed to be innocent of any intentional wrong doing in the sale of the state bonds—an illegal act for which he was impeached, as secretary of state, and removed from office. No other Kansas politician has died of a broken heart."

On Sept. 17, 1862, a Republican state convention was held in Topeka and the following ticket nominated: Governor, Thomas Carney; lieutenant-governor, Thomas A. Osborn; secretary of state, George A.

Crawford; auditor, Asa Hairgrove; treasurer, William Spriggs; superintendent of public instruction, Isaac T. Goodnow; attorney-general, Warren W. Guthrie; associate justices, Lawrence D. Bailey and John H. Watson; representative in Congress, A. Carter Wilder. Although Mr. Crawford was the unanimous choice of the convention for secretary of state, and was nominated by acclamation, he declined to accept. Subsequently W. W. H. Lawrence was placed on the ticket in his place. On the 29th of the same month a Union state convention met at Lawrence and nominated a ticket headed by W. R. Wagstaff for governor. At the election on Nov. 4, 1862, the entire Republican ticket was victorious, Carney receiving 10,090 votes to 5,463 for Wagstaff, and the other candidates receiving similar majorities.

The two years of Gov. Robinson's administration had been trying ones for him. Elected the first governor of a young state, without developed resources and without established credit; coming into office on the eve of a great civil war which threatened to dismember the Union; assailed by critics, and hampered in various ways, it is probable that all he endured will never be known. On Jan. 12, 1863, he willingly turned over the office, with its honors and trials, to his successor, Thomas Carney.

Robinson, Sara Tappan Doolittle, author, was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 12, 1827, the daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence. She received an excellent education in the classical school of Belchertown and at Salem Academy; was married on Oct. 30, 1851, to Dr. Charles Robinson, who afterward became the first governor of the State of Kansas, to which state she came with her husband in 1854. Like her distinguished husband, she ardently supported the cause of freedom, and bore a prominent and helpful part in the struggle to make Kansas a free state. In her book, "Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life," published in 1856, she describes the scenes, actors and events of the conflict between the friends and foes of slavery in Kansas. The book has peculiar charm. It was written at a time when the scenes and incidents described were fresh in her mind, and her graphic pen pictures give the reader such a presentation of the actual condition of affairs as is not to be found anywhere else in print. The book was not written with a desire to establish a theory or to defend a partisan measure, but aims to tell just what happened in the territory. It had a wide circulation and great influence. Today it is regarded as one of the best works on the early history of Kansas, and is a classic. It is both history and literature. Mrs. Robinson was a pleasing writer, and contributed extensively to periodical literature. After a long and well-spent life, the closing days of which were passed at her beautiful rural estate, "Oakridge," a few miles from Lawrence, Kan., she died on Nov. 15, 1911.

Rock, a village in Cowley county, is located in Rock Creek township on the Walnut river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 15 miles north of Winfield, the county seat. It has retail stores, churches,

public schools, telegraph and express offices, and a money order post-office with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150.

Rock City.—The "City of Rocks" is situated in Ottawa county, about 3 miles southwest of Minneapolis, on the opposite side of the Solomon valley. Originally the city consisted of several hundred round or oval shaped rocks. Of this number perhaps one-half are perfectly preserved, while the remainder are slowly disintegrating, yet all show the original spherical shape. These rocks are a light sandstone, in thin layers or shales, and vary in size from 2 to 15 feet in diameter, and from 2 to 12 feet in height. They belong to the Cretaceous period and got their shape from the action of the water at a time when an inland sea covered that portion of Kansas. A similar formation is to be found in Lincoln county, which adjoins Ottawa on the west, but the specimens are not so numerous nor in as good a state of preservation.

Rock Creek, a small stream in the eastern part of Morris county, was well known to travelers in the time of the Santa Fe trade, the "Rock Creek Crossing," becoming a historic point. The Indian name of the stream was Ne-ko-its-ah-ba, meaning "Dead men's creek," which was conferred upon it on account of the large number of human bones found there by some of the modern tribes, indicating that a severe battle had been fought on its banks, probably about the beginning of the 19th century. On the night of July 3, 1862, A. I. Baker and George Segur were killed at the Rock Creek crossing by Anderson's gang of guerrillas.

Rock Creek, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is located in Rock Creek township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 17 miles west of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It has some general stores, a money order postoffice, and express and telegraph offices. The population in 1910 was 150.

Rockford, a hamlet of Bourbon county, is located about sixteen miles southwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has rural free delivery from Uniontown, which is the nearest railroad station. In 1910 the population was 27.

Rockport, a country hamlet in Rooks county, is located on Bow creek, about 6 miles north of Stockton, the county seat and the place from which it receives mail.

Rocks of Kansas.—(See Geology.)

Rock Saline.—This locality was at one time supposed to mark the western limits of the lands claimed by the Osage Indians, and in the treaty concluded with the Great and Little Osages, at St. Louis, Mo., on June 2, 1825, these Indians ceded to the United States certain lands, the western boundary of which was to be a line drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly through the "Rock Saline," etc. According to the map and field notes of John C. McCoy, the deposit of rock salt, known as "Rock Saline" was on the headwaters of Salt creek, near the north fork of the Canadian river in Oklahoma.

Rockville, a hamlet in the southeastern part of Miami county, was settled by a pro-slavery man named Rockwell and named in his honor, but when the free-state settlers became numerous the name was changed to Rockville. A school house was built on the town site in 1858 and a store opened in 1859, making this settlement one of the oldest in the county. In 1859 a postoffice was established, but a few years ago it was discontinued, mail being delivered by rural carrier from Fontana.

Rockwell City, a hamlet in Norton county, is located 12 miles northwest of Norton, the county seat, and 7 miles from Oronoque, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Rogers, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Chautauqua county, is located 6 miles west of Sedan, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Rolla, a country postoffice in Morton county, is located 16 miles southeast of Richfield, the county seat, and 35 miles from Hooker, Okla., the nearest shipping point.

Rollin, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Neosho county, is located in Erie township, 8 miles northwest of Erie, the county seat, and 5 miles west of Shaw, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 24.

Roman Catholic Church.—The Catholic church is one of the strongest religious organizations in the United States. Its history in the New World began in the year 1494, when twelve priests, commissioned by the pope, accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America. The priests serving the Spanish colonies and the missionaries were under the jurisdiction of the see of Saville until 1512, when the American see of San Domingo was erected and assumed control of religion in the new world. In 1522 another see was erected in Santiago de Cuba and that of Mexico followed in 1530. From these dioceses missionaries were sent to evangelize the Indians of the southwestern portions of the United States. The southeastern portion of what is now the United States was ecclesiastically dependent upon Santiago de Cuba and later Havana. Spanish missionaries, chiefly Franciscans, Dominicans and Jesuits established numerous missions in what are now the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. In 1565 a royal Spanish grant was issued to colonize Florida with the condition that twelve religious and four Jesuits be maintained. This colony founded St. Augustine, the oldest Catholic city in this country.

The first mission work in New Mexico was started by seven Franciscans in 1598 at San Juan, on the banks of the Rio del Norte, thirty-three years after the founding of St. Augustine, and from this base priests were sent into the surrounding territory and the New Mexican missions established. The period from 1650 to 1680 was the golden age of the New Mexican missions, where there were sixty members of the Franciscan order at one time. Later the Indians rebelled, burned and destroyed the missions, but in time the churches were restored, though they never gained as strong a foothold again.

In 1687 missions were established in what is now the State of Arizona by a Jesuit priest from Sonora, and after 1732 St. Francis and St. Miguel became the centers of missionary work, the Jesuits having charge until expelled by the Spaniards in 1767. With the close of Spanish dominion in Arizona the history of the missions ceases, as they became a part of the church of the United States. The beginning of Spanish missions in Texas dates from 1689, when three friars and a Franciscan established the mission of San Francisco de Los Texas.

In 1769 an expedition left Mexico for California and among its members were three Franciscans. A small chapel was erected at San Diego, the first step toward planting the Catholic church on the western coast. On June 3, 1769 the mission of Monterey was established by this same expedition. The Dominican order applied for permission to work in California and in 1773 the country was divided, the missions of lower California being entrusted to the order of St. Dominic, and those of upper California to the Franciscans. San Carlos mission became the residence of the superior and was the center of the mission work. The first report of the California missions was made in 1773 and shows that there were five missions—San Diego, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Antonio and San Carlos. In 1775 the missions of San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco were founded and in 1777 Santa Clara mission. Forty-three years after the founding of the first mission there were eighteen missions in California. As a result of the Mexican revolution the missions were confiscated and the friars were replaced by secular clergy.

While the Spaniards were establishing missions in the south and west the French began the same work on the northeast coast where the first religious establishment was made on Douchet island, Maine, in 1604. The missions of New York were the result of work among the Huron Indians, the first mission being established at Oswego in 1654. In the west the missions were located on the shores of the great lakes and the main waterways, and after the French discovered the Mississippi river they established missions down that stream to the Gulf of Mexico.

As early as 1634 Jesuits were established in the Maryland colony, and after 1681 Catholics were tolerated in Pennsylvania. It was in these states that the first churches were established. After the Revolution many Catholic emigrants came from Ireland, and in 1790 the see of Baltimore was established. At that time there were about 30,000 Catholics in the United States. By 1820 they had increased to 250,000, and during the next twenty years the numbers were greatly increased by immigration. Through the great migratory movement west, after the Revolution, the church was planted in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and from there it crossed the continent, reaching the Pacific coast in the middle of the 19th century.

The church in the United States is a part of the whole Catholic church, subject to the same control and legislation as all other national

churches. It is divided into provinces and dioceses. Each province is presided over by an archbishop, each diocese by a bishop, and the diocese is divided into parishes and missions with pastors appointed by the bishop.

Catholic mission work in what is now the State of Kansas was started in 1827 when Father Van Quickenborn, a Jesuit of Missouri, visited the Osage Indians in what is now southern Kansas. He made subsequent visits in 1829 and 1830. In 1847 Bishop Kendrick appointed Father John Schoenmakers superior of the Osage mission, in what is now Neosho county. During the Civil war the mission was deserted, but at its close work was resumed and as many as eighteen Catholic missions were established. St. Francis school, monastery and church were established, becoming permanent institutions. (See Missions.)

In 1851 John B. Miege was appointed to the vicariate of all "the territory from Kansas river at its mouth to the British possessions and from the Missouri river west to the Rocky mountains." He had headquarters at St. Marys, and in 1851 built the church of St. Mary of the



FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN KANSAS.

Immaculate Conception, "the first cathedral of Bishop Miege, and the first church of any size in Kansas." In 1855 he removed and established his see at Leavenworth. From St. Marys priests ministered to the early settlers of Kansas after the territory was thrown open to settlement, and in many cases after churches were erected the Jesuit fathers celebrated mass when there was no resident priest.

In 1855 there was but one Catholic bishop and a population of 700 Catholics in all Kansas territory. One of the earliest churches was organized at Leavenworth where the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was established in 1851. It was built under the direction of

Father Heiman, who was the first pastor. In 1854 it was consecrated by Bishop Miede. In 1857 St. John's Catholic church was organized at Lawrence by Father Magee, with 15 members. Services were held in residences and public halls until 1860, when a church edifice was erected. St. John's church was established at Doniphan in 1857, Father Wirth being the first pastor. In 1862 St. Benedict's church was organized at Severance by Father Thomas Barth, a Benedictine from Atchison. In 1858 Father Heiman of Leavenworth organized St. Mary's mission at Wyandotte, with about 30 members. For some time they met at the house of John Warren, but within a year a church was built. The mission was abandoned during the Civil war but at its close the parish began to flourish and in 1866 a new church was built. The Catholic church at Valley Falls, Jefferson county, was established in 1858, but no building was erected for some time. In Nemaha county St. Mary's Catholic church was established in 1859 at Wild Cat, a settlement in Richmond township. The Catholic church at Fort Scott was organized in 1860 through the efforts of Fathers Schoenmakers, Ponziglione and Van Gach, and the first priest was Rev. J. F. Cunningham. The Church of the Assumption was organized at Topeka in 1862 by Father James H. Defouri, and the first church edifice, the oldest in the city, was completed in the same year. Father D. E. Mauritier, a missionary, established a church at Salina in 1866, the first pastor being Father Fogarty, the resident priest at Solomon City. At Ottawa, Franklin county, the Church of St. Joseph was organized by Father Guindon in 1869, and from that time the growth of the church was rapid. According to the census taken in 1875, there were 233 Catholic organizations in the state, with 15 church edifices and a membership of 63,510, which included children of Catholic parents. By 1886 there were 75,000 Catholics in the state, with 259 church buildings. In 1906 the Catholic church ranked second in membership of all churches in the state, with 93,195 communicants.

Rome, a hamlet of Sumner county, is located in Jackson township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles south of Wellington, the county seat. It has a postoffice, an express office, three milling companies, a bank, and a number of retail establishments. The population according to the census of 1910 was 82.

Rooks County, in the northwestern section of the state, is in the second tier south of the Nebraska line, and the fifth county east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Phillips county; on the east by Osborne; on the south by Ellis, and on the west by Graham. The legislature defined the boundaries in 1867 as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west intersects the 1st standard parallel; thence south to the 2nd standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 21 west; thence north to the 1st standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

It was named in honor of John C. Rooks of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry. Settlers did not begin coming into the county till 1871. By

the fall of the next year there was sufficient population for county organization, which took place on Nov. 26, 1872. Gov. Harvey in his proclamation named Stockton as the temporary county seat, and appointed as commissioners, Lyman Randall and Lewis Stults. The commissioners chose George W. Beebe as clerk. The first election was held Dec. 31, 1872, when the following officers were elected: Probate judge, M. Drake; sheriff, John Russell; county clerk, L. C. Smith; treasurer, Joseph Brossard; surveyor, Albert Cooper; clerk of the district court, Thomas Boylan; superintendent of public instruction, John M. Park; attorney, D. K. Dibble; register of deeds, L. C. Smith; coroner, D. W. Gaun; commissioners, Lyman Randall, D. O. Adams and Lewis M. Stults; representative, Joseph McNulty. For county seat Stockton received 95 votes and Lowell 52. The whole number of votes cast in the election was 147.

Among the early events was the killing of two young men named Roberts by a desperado by the name of Johnson. In 1873 a cattle dealer from Kentucky was murdered and robbed, his body being hidden in the sand 12 miles east of Stockton, where it was found by some children. In June, 1875, two men with 35 head of Texas ponies came to the south fork of the Solomon river not far from Stockton, where they camped and gave notice that their stock was for sale. One of the strangers went to town to make some purchases and the people gathered to inspect the ponies. While they were doing so sheriff Ramsey of Ellis county, accompanied by sheriff Joseph McNulty of Rooks county, rode up heavily armed and announced that the ponies had been stolen. Ramsey ordered the thief to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so, the man jumped behind a pony and prepared to shoot. Both Ramsey and the thief were armed with needle guns. They both fired and simultaneously dropped dead. The other stranger was hunted up and wounded in the jaw by a shot but he managed to escape.

The first newspaper was established in Jan., 1876, by J. W. Newell. It was a Greenback labor paper and was called the Stockton News. The county agricultural society was formed in 1879. Until 1881 the county offices occupied rented quarters. A \$5,000 court-house was built that year, the city of Stockton contributing \$3,000 of this amount. A strong jail of cottonwood logs, strengthened by tons of iron, was built near the court-house. A number of flour mills were built in the '70s.

The county is divided into 22 townships, viz.: Alcona, Ash Rock, Belmont, Bow Creek, Corning, Farmington, Greenfield, Hobart, Iowa, Lanark, Logan, Lowell, Medicine, Northampton, Paradise, Plainville, Richland, Rush, Stockton, Sugar Loaf, Twin Mound and Walton. The postoffices are: Alcona, Codell, Damar, Palco, Plainville, Stockton, Webster, Woodson and Zurich. A line of the Union Pacific R. R. enters in the southeast and crosses northwest into Graham county. A branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the northeast and terminates at Stockton.

Rose Hill, a village in Butler county, is located in Richland township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 25 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a bank, several good stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150.

Roseland, a village in Cherokee county, is located in Rose township on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric line, 8 miles north of Columbus, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and a good local trade. The population in 1910 was 100.

Rosemont, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Osage county, is located 19 miles southeast of Lyndon, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 22.

Rosette, a hamlet in Lincoln county, is located 15 miles west of Lincoln, the county seat, and 4 miles north of Sylvan Grove, the nearest railroad station and the place from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 53.

Ross, Edmund G., journalist and United States senator, was born at Ashland, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1826. He attended the common schools until he was eleven years old, when he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Huron Commercial-Advertiser. He completed his apprenticeship at Sandusky, Ohio, and then spent several years traveling as a journeyman printer. On his return to Sandusky in Oct., 1878, he married Fannie M. Lathrop and went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged in newspaper work. The sacking of Lawrence, Kan., in May, 1856, aroused a storm of indignation throughout the northern states. A meeting was held at Milwaukee and a fund of \$3,000 was raised to arm and equip a party of free-state men for Kansas. This party came overland under the leadership of Mr. Ross and upon arrival at Topeka at once took the field with the anti-slavery forces. After the invaders had been driven out, Mr. Ross entered into partnership with his brother in the publication of the Kansas Tribune at Topeka. He took an active interest in politics, was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859, and at the close of the convention began the publication of the Kansas State Record at Topeka, which paper was devoted to the interests of the Republican party and was influential in turning the tide of public opinion toward the adoption of the new constitution. In 1860 his paper aided in calling a territorial convention to plan a scheme for securing a practical railroad system for the anticipated State of Kansas. This was the beginning of the agitation that has given Kansas her efficient railroad service of the present day. He assisted in raising the Eleventh Kansas infantry in 1862, and at the organization of the regiment was elected captain of a company. Subsequently Gov. Carney appointed him major of the regiment, when it was changed from infantry to cavalry. He was present with his command in all the battles in which it was engaged. In 1865, Gov. Crawford appointed him aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At

the close of the war he became editor of the *Kansas Tribune* at Lawrence. On July 25, 1866, Gov. Crawford appointed him United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. James H. Lane, and at the following session of the legislature he was elected for the unexpired term. He was one of the young Republican members of the senate, and up to the time of the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson was always in accord with his party. In that celebrated case he incurred the lasting displeasure of some of the president's enemies by casting the deciding vote against impeachment. His action was denounced by a partisan press, his friends turned against him, he was ostracized and insulted, and it was not until years afterward, when sectional feeling had died away to some extent, that Mr. Ross was accorded justice. The *Chicago Times* of Aug. 25, 1889, says: "Though the Republican senators, who disappointed the Republican managers of their two-thirds vote and thus saved Johnson and the country, lost their place in consequence, as soon as their time expired and never since, except in the case of Ross, have had public employment, not one of them, it is safe to say, regrets his course. It was judicious, courageous and disinterested. These men saved the country from the commission of a colossal blunder."

F. H. Hodder, of the University of Kansas, wrote to the *Nation* on May 13, 1907: "No man was ever more foully abused, yet he bore personal abuse and retirement to private life, alike with patience and without bitterness. If the people of Kansas wish to atone for the injury they did Mr. Ross during his lifetime they can scarcely do better than place his statue in the capitol at Washington, in the hall reserved for notable men of the states. Such a statue would commemorate an heroic act, a valiant soldier and an honest man."

William Carruth, also of the University of Kansas, says: "It goes hard with us to admit that he was wiser than the majority of us. . . . Major Ross returned to his state, faced obloquy and slander, and earned the living of a poor but honest man, with the same silent endurance with which he met the stress of the great impeachment trial."

Foster D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, said on May 13, 1910: "For the vote cast by Senator Ross against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson, I was, at the time bitter and indignant beyond expression. Now, forty-odd years after, I am firmly of the opinion that Senator Ross acted with a lofty patriotism, regardless of what he knew must be the ruinous consequences to himself."

Mr. Ross was one of the Liberal Republican leaders in Kansas in 1872 who opposed the nomination of Grant and favored Horace Greeley for the presidency. On his retirement from the senate he began to publish a paper at Coffeyville, but a cyclone destroyed his office and he became associated with the *Spirit of Kansas* and the *Standard of Lawrence*. In 1882 he went to New Mexico and for a time edited a

paper at Albuquerque. He was appointed governor of the territory by President Cleveland in 1885, which position he held for four years. Mr. Ross continued to live in Albuquerque until his death on May 9, 1907.

Rossville, an incorporated city of the third class in Shawnee county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of Topeka, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Shawnee County News), a number of retail stores, an opera house, schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 672. Rossville was founded in 1871, when the depot was moved across the creek to the site selected for the town, and the first store was started in 1873 by J. C. McIlvane. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1881, and the first city officers were: Mayor, H. H. Miller; clerk, C. W. Talmage; treasurer, D. G. Smith; city attorney, W. C. Sherman; councilmen, S. V. Maxwell, Samuel Kerr, M. F. Tarmen, John Stoyell and D. P. Elder.

Roundmound, a hamlet of Osborne county, is located on the eminence of that name, 21 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat, and 5 miles northeast of Natoma on the Union Pacific R. R., the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route.

Roxbury, a country postoffice in the extreme northeastern corner of McPherson county, is located on Gypsum creek, 20 miles northeast of McPherson, the county seat, and 10 miles from Gypsum, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Saline county, which is the nearest railroad station and shipping point. The nearest important town is Lindsborg, 12 miles west. According to the government census of 1910 the population of Roxbury was 100. The town was located as a trading point and postoffice about 1871. It was formerly known as Colfax City, but the name was changed to Roxbury by act of the legislature, March 4, 1875.

Rozel, a little town in Grant township, Pawnee county, is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 17 miles west of Larned, the county seat. It has a bank, a mill, a grain elevator, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 200.

Rubens, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located on White Rock creek in Richland township, 6 miles northeast of Mankato, the county seat, from which place it receives mail. The population was 32 in 1910. This is one of the oldest settled communities in the county and was the scene of several Indian outrages, notable among which was an attack on the home of John Marling in 1866, when his home was destroyed and his wife and baby horribly abused.

Ruble, a small village of Leavenworth county, is situated about 10 miles west of the city of Leavenworth, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery, and 5 miles south of Easton, the nearest railroad station.

Ruleton, a hamlet in Sherman county, is located in Lincoln township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 10 miles west of Goodland, the county seat. It has one general store, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 25.

Runnymede, one of the hamlets of Harper county, is a station on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R., 18 miles north of Anthony, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and the population in 1910 was 19.

Rush Center, one of the leading towns of Rush county, formerly the seat of justice, is located in Center township on Walnut creek and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 4 miles south of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Breeze), a mill and grain elevator, a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250. The town was one of the earliest in the county, founded about 1873 and made the temporary county seat in 1874, remaining so until 1877. For the next ten years it retained the county records more than half the time. In 1886 the town claimed 1,000 population. It then had 2 banks and a newspaper.

Rush County, west of the central part of the state, is the fifth county north from Oklahoma, the fourth south from Nebraska, and the sixth east from the west line of the state. It is bounded on the north by Ellis county; on the east by Barton; on the south by Pawnee, and on the west by Ness. It was named in honor of Capt. Alexander Rush, who was killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark. The boundaries were described in the creative act as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west crosses the 3d standard parallel; thence south to the 4th standard parallel; then west to the east line of range 21 west; thence north to the 3d standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning." By an act of the legislature in 1873, the southern tier of townships was taken off and the present boundaries established.

The first settlers came in 1870. They were William Basham, Adolph Ashoft and P. C. Dixon. The first family was that of I. S. Templeton, who came in Sept., 1871. His son was the first white child born in the county. Other early settlers were A. A. Stilson, F. E. Garner, A. Harvey, James Corral and Joseph Shaw Brown. The first church services were held in 1873 by Rev. A. Hartman, a Methodist minister. The first marriage was that of Adolph Ashoft and Dora Geim in Dec., 1872. The first postoffice was Economy in Pioneer township, established in 1871 with N. S. Gilbert postmaster. The first newspaper was the Walnut Valley Standard, started at Rush Center by W. P. Tomlinson in 1874. It was taken to La Crosse in the spring of 1877. The Rush County Progress was founded in Rush Center, but was taken to La Crosse when the county seat was moved to that place. The first store was a grocery, established in Center township in 1874 by John Hubbard.

County organization was effected in 1874. William S. Wood was appointed census taker in September. He made his report in December and Gov. Thomas A. Osborn issued a proclamation organizing the county, naming Rush Center as the temporary county seat, and appointing the following officers: County clerk, Frank E. Garner; commissioners, P. C. Dixon, John Shaftsbury and Frederick R. Smith. At the first election the following officers were chosen: Commissioners, Frederick R. Smith, T. S. De La Plaine and Levi Cline; county clerk Allen McCann; treasurer, John Felch; register of deeds, George W. Cooley; surveyor, Eugene N. Gunn; sheriff, P. H. Mosier; coroner, T. S. Clark; superintendent of public instruction, John Hargrave; probate judge, J. E. Mill; county attorney, W. E. Dawson, clerk of the district court, Frank E. Garner.

It is not reported how this election resulted with regard to the county seat, but it evidently left the matter undecided, as the records remained at Rush Center (then called Walnut City), and in 1877 another election was held, when La Crosse was made the county seat and the official county paper was moved from Rush Center to that place along with the county records. Another election was held in 1878. Rush Center had a few more votes and the records were taken back to that place, but La Crosse took the matter to the district court on charges of fraud. The opposition made no answer and judgment was rendered in favor of La Crosse on default. The records were then taken to that place, the removal occurring about the first of the year 1883. Rush Center took the case to the supreme court, where the decision was rendered in favor of that town in 1886. This gave rise to a new county seat election. Under the law a petition of two-thirds of the legal voters was necessary to secure a special election in this case. The petition was secured and the election was held on Aug. 23, 1887, resulting in favor of La Crosse. Rush Center then took the matter to the court, alleging that the petition was not secured according to law. In March, 1888, the court found that the petition was legal and issued a writ of mandamus to have the county records moved to La Crosse. Accordingly a large body of citizens from that place went over in wagons and, aided by about 50 farmers, took forcible possession of the county property and conveyed it to La Crosse where it has since remained.

While all this was going on, the county was steadily building up. In 1877 out of 460,800 acres of land there remained but 150,000 taken. The population of the county was 2,000, a great many of the inhabitants having come in that year. The county indebtedness was \$4,727. There were 16 organized school districts, and the assessed valuation of property was \$176,033. There were 1,000 head of live stock. Five years later the live stock had increased to 13,000 head, the taxable property to \$329,301, the number of organized school districts to 46, and there were teachers' normals being held during vacations.

In 1875 the county was divided into 4 townships; in 1878 there were 8; in 1880 there were 13, and in 1910 there were 15, as follows: Alex-

ander, Banner, Belle Plaine, Big Timber, Brookdale, Center, Fairview, Garfield, Hampton, Illinois, La Crosse, Lone Star, Pioneer, Pleasant Dale and Union. The postoffices are Alexander, Bison, Hampton, Hargrave, La Crosse, Liebenthal, McCracken, Nekoma, Otis, Rushcenter, Shaffer and Timken.

The county is crossed by two railroads, both of which enter on the east line from Barton county. The Missouri Pacific runs west and north-west through La Crosse, the county seat, which is in the central part. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Great Bend crosses about 8 miles from the southern line, through Rush Center.

The general surface is tillable prairie. Bottom lands average one mile in width and comprise about 20 per cent. of the area. The streams are fringed by thin belts of timber, the chief varieties being ash, elm, cottonwood, walnut, hackberry and box-elder. Walnut creek, the principal stream, flows from west to east, somewhat south of the center. Sand and Otter creeks are the most important tributaries. Big Timber creek in the northwest flows northeast and empties into the Smoky Hill river. Magnesian limestone is common. Shell-rock limestone, potter's clay and gypsum are found in some localities.

The value of farm products in 1910 was \$3,619,191. The leading field crops are, wheat, which in 1910 was worth \$2,438,765; corn brought \$409,344; oats, \$115,610; Kafir corn, \$95,250; hay, \$142,769; animals sold for slaughter, \$113,440; poultry and eggs, \$86,145; and dairy products, \$94,908. The value of live stock on hand was \$1,786,875. The assessed valuation of property was \$16,351,545. The population in 1875 was 451; in 1878 it was 2,794; in 1890 it was 5,204; in 1900 it had increased to 6,134, and in 1910 it was 7,826. The average wealth per capita was \$2,075.

Russell, the county seat of Russell county, is centrally located on the Union Pacific R. R., nearly 200 miles west of Topeka. It has 2 banks, 3 weekly newspapers (the Record, the Recorder and the Reformer), an opera house, a public library, grain elevators, good hotels, daily stages to Fay and Fairport and tri-weekly stages to Milberger and Hawley. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and has an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. It is an incorporated city of the third class with a population in 1910 of 1,692. The town was founded in May, 1871, a large number of houses and a school house being erected in that year, and by December the population was 200. The next year a hotel was opened, a lumber yard started, and a number of business houses established. Russell was made the county seat in 1874. The depot was burned that year and was replaced by a fine stone building. From 1875 to 1880 extensive improvements were made. The population in 1880 was 861, in 1890 it was 961, and in 1900 it was 1,143, showing continuous growth.

Russell County, in the northwest section of the state, is in the third tier from the Nebraska line, and is the sixth county east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Osborne county; on the east by

Lincoln and Ellsworth; on the south by Barton, and on the west by Ellis. The railroad was built through the central part of the county in 1867, about the time the boundaries were first defined, and before there was a single settler. In 1868 the legislature again defined the boundaries and named the county in honor of Avra P. Russell of the Second Kansas cavalry. In July, 1869, A. E. Mathews settled near the eastern edge of the county for the purpose of mining coal. Early in that year a party of seven section hands working 3 miles west of Fossil were attacked by 25 Indians. The Indians were armed with native weapons and the white men had but two guns. They tried to escape on a hand-car, but two of their number were killed and all but one wounded. The five were saved by a man named Cook, who came to their aid with a gun.

In 1870 a number of men came into the county on a hunting expedition, selected claims and returned to their homes. In April, 1871, a large colony from Green Lake, Wis., settled upon the site of Russell. Shortly afterward a colony from Ohio settled east of Russell and started the town of Bunker Hill. In 1872 a colony from Pennsylvania settled near Dorrance. Up to this time the county had been attached to Ellsworth for judicial purposes. In 1872 Gov. Harvey issued the proclamation organizing the county, naming Russell as the temporary county seat, and appointing the following temporary officers: County clerk, J. L. V. Himes; commissioners, J. B. Corbett, John Dodge and E. W. Durkey; justice of the peace, Stillman Mann. The first election was held on Sept. 9, 1872, and the officers chosen were: Commissioners, John Fritts, John Dodge and Benjamin Pratt; county clerk, E. W. Durkey; sheriff, John Hemminger; treasurer, L. Langdon; probate judge, H. J. Cornell; superintendent of public instruction, H. C. Hibbard; register of deeds, R. G. Kennedy; surveyor, James Selling; coroner, J. W. VanScyoc. The candidates for county seat were Russell and Bunker Hill. The latter had the majority of the votes, according to the count of the commissioners, and was declared the permanent county seat.

This was the beginning of a two-year fight between the towns. The people of Russell never admitted the change of the seat of justice to Bunker Hill, and although the records were taken there, the people of Russell and about half of the county officials, including one commissioner, considered Russell the county seat. When the time came to canvass the vote at the November election this one commissioner and the clerk met at Russell, and the other two commissioners met at Bunker Hill. The county was so evenly divided on the matter that half of the returns were sent to Bunker Hill to be counted and half to Russell. Neither recognized the action of the other. The matter then was taken to the courts and after considerable delay the supreme court decided in favor of Russell. Another county seat election was held on April 23, 1874, and by scheming and plotting Russell succeeded in getting the more votes.

Meanwhile the settlers were steadily coming, and in 1877 a large colony of Russians located about 12 miles southwest of Russell. The next year they were followed by another colony of the same nationality. The first school was taught at Russell in 1871 by Mrs. A. H. Annas. The first newspaper was the Western Kansas Plainsman, established in 1872 by A. B. Cornell. The first flour mill was built at Russell in 1875. The county has always been remarkably free from debt.

There are 12 townships, viz: Big Creek, Center, Fairfield, Fairview, Grant, Lincoln, Luray, Paradise, Plymouth, Russell, Waldo and Winterset. The postoffices are Bunkerhill, Dorrance, Fairport, Gorham, Lucas, Luray, Milberger, Paradise, Russell and Waldo. The main line of the Union Pacific R. R. passes through the center of the county from east to west. A branch of the same road enters in the east and crosses northwest into Osborne county. There were 66 organized school districts in 1910.

The general surface of the county is rolling and there are high bluffs along the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers. Bottom lands average three-fourths of a mile in width and comprise 20 per cent. of the area. The soil is mostly clay loam with some Benton and sandy loams. Thin belts of timber line the streams. The Saline river enters on the western border near the northwest corner, crosses east and a little south into Lincoln county. The Smoky Hill river flows east across the southern portion. There are a number of creeks tributary to these two rivers. Soft and hard limestone, potter's clay and salt are found.

The early occupation of settlers was stock raising rather than farming. Up to 1880 sheep were the principal kind of stock, and at that time there were about 30,000 head in the county. Cattle were found to be more hardy and profitable, and in the course of 10 years they were raised more exclusively than sheep. In 1910 there were less than 1,000 sheep and about 33,000 cattle. The first farming was done in 1872, when 600 acres were cultivated. Ten years later the number of acres under cultivation was 214,260. In 1910 there were 433,063 acres out of a total of 576,000 under cultivation. There were then about 50,000 bearing fruit trees. The total value of farm products in that year was \$3,355,929. The amount received from animals sold for slaughter was \$395,143; for corn, \$607,851; wheat, \$1,716,048; oats, \$45,680; tame grasses, \$85,689; wild grasses, \$79,905; poultry and eggs, \$99,424; butter, \$39,686; milk, \$55,515.

The population in 1870 was 156 (all coal miners); in 1875 it was 1,212; in 1880 it had grown to 7,321. There was a slight decrease during the '80s, followed by an increase so that the figures of 1890 were 7,333. In the next decade there was an increase of 1,156, and in 1910 the population was 10,800. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$24,920,442, the average wealth per capita being \$2,308, which is several hundred dollars above the average for the state.

Russell Springs, the county seat of Logan county, is an incorporated city of the third class, centrally located on the Smoky Hill river, 10

miles south of Winona on the Union Pacific R. R., the nearest railroad station. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Leader), schools and churches, a fine court-house, a number of retail establishments, and a money order postoffice. The Garden City, Gulf & Northern R. R., which has been built as far north as Scott City, is in process of construction from that place to Russell Springs. When it is completed the town may realize some of the high hopes entertained by the founders in 1887. The town was laid out in April of that year. The town company spent a great deal of money in improvements among which was a waterworks system, an artificial lake stocked with fish and fowl, a \$25,000 court-house and a \$10,000 school house. In the election of Dec. 22, 1887, for county seat, Russell Springs won by 276 votes. Land was valuable at that time, the Eastern capitalists having loans to the amount of \$1,000,000 on Logan county real estate. The next year the boom subsided, lots which had sold for from \$250 up were not considered by the owners to be worth the taxes, and later sold for 10 apiece. The town lost nearly all of its population, the settlers for miles around left and the only thing which kept a single person in the town was the fact that it was the county seat. In 1910 the population was 82. Then came the news that the railroad was to be built. No one had any faith in the report until the railroad company bought 3,000 lots and paid \$7,000 for them. The town then began to experience a second boom, which will in all probability prove to be permanent.

Ruth, a hamlet in Decatur county, is located 8 miles south of Oberlin, the county seat, the nearest shipping point, and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Ruweda, a country postoffice in Greenwood county, is in the north-western part of the county, 18 miles from Eureka, the judicial seat, and 15 miles from Hamilton, the nearest railroad station.

Ryan, a hamlet in Rush county, is located in Banner township, 15 miles southeast of La Crosse, the county seat, and 7 miles south of Timken, the nearest shipping point and the place from which it receives mail.

Ryan, Thomas, lawyer, statesman and diplomat, was born at Oxford, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837, but while he was an infant his parents removed to Bradford county, Pa., where he was reared upon a farm and attended the country school. He was ambitious, studied by himself, acquired a fair education and a good knowledge of law, passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania infantry, was chosen captain of his company, and served until 1864. He was seriously wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. In 1865, accompanied by his wife and son, he came to Kansas and located in Topeka, where he formed a law partnership with Judge J. P. Greer. In 1866 Mr. Ryan was elected county attorney and was reelected for three successive terms. This was followed by his appointment to the position of United States attorney in 1873, which position he occupied until 1877, when he en-

tered Congress, having been elected on the Republican ticket from the Third district the year before. He was reelected five times, serving until 1889. His service in Congress was of great benefit to Kansas and the West. He introduced the first bill throwing Oklahoma open to settlement. In 1889 he resigned his seat in the house to accept the appointment of minister to Mexico, tendered him by President Harrison, and while minister he strengthened the cordial relations between the countries. President McKinley appointed him assistant secretary of the interior in 1897, a position for which he was well qualified by training and experience. Mr. Ryan married Sarah E. Coolbaugh, of Towanda, Pa.

Rydal, a small village on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Belleville township, Republic county, is 5 miles west of Belleville, the county seat. There are telegraph, telephone, postoffice and express facilities, a grain and coal establishment and a nursery. The population in 1910 was 31.

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Sabetha, the second largest town in Nemaha county, is located near the east line of the county, 18 miles northeast of Seneca, the county seat, at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads. It has banking facilities, planing mill, iron foundry, cement block works, creamery, hosiery factory, cider mill, grain elevators, waterworks, electric lights, two weekly newspapers, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,768.

The first settlement was made in 1857 by Capt. A. W. Williams, who started a store and received a commission as postmaster. The few settlers had previous to this time been obliged to go to the Missouri river, 50 miles away, for their mail. During the same year the following persons located in the neighborhood: George, John L. and William Graham, Edwin Miller, William Slossen, Isaac Sweetland, Lawrence R. Wheeler and Noble H. Rising, the last named starting a store soon after his arrival. The old store built by Williams was a historic place. Sabetha was at that time on the "California road" and this store having a good well in front became a favorite stopping place. During the Pike's Peak emigration the sales amounted to an average of \$200 per day. Williams was justice of the peace and runaway couples from Nebraska used to get married at his store. It was closed as a place of business and became a church, in which the first sermon in this part of the country was preached, in 1861, when Williams entered the army.

A town company was organized in 1859, but failed to incorporate the village. It was incorporated by another company in 1874, as a city of the third class, and became a city of the second class in 1906.

Sacramento Cannon.—At the battle of Sacramento, near Chihuahua, Mex., Feb. 28, 1847, one of the actions incident to Col. Alexander W. Doniphan's conquest of northern Mexico, ten pieces of artillery were

captured by the American troops. Subsequently Col. Doniphan joined the army under Gen. Wool, who presented him with the guns captured at Sacramento. After the war the guns were taken to Missouri via the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and presented to the state. Some of the pieces were kept in the arsenal at Liberty, the home of Col. Doniphan, until the war between Kansas and Missouri over the slavery question began. Then some zealous Missourians pilaged the arsenal to secure arms and munitions of war for the subjugation of Kansas, and among other things brought off one or more pieces of artillery. The one known as "Old Sacramento" was captured by the free-state men from the Missourians and at the close of the border war it was buried on the farm of Maj. Thomas Bickerton near Lawrence, where it remained until Jan. 29, 1861, when it was dug up to be used in celebrating the admission of Kansas into the Union. After that the old cannon was always brought out on state occasions, was given a prominent place in all parades, and never failed to participate in its modest way in all big events.

"Old Sacramento" finally ended its usefulness in the following manner: Some citizens were drowned in the Kansas river and the cannon was taken down to the banks of that stream to test the theory that the concussion caused by the discharge of artillery would cause the body of a drowned person to rise to the surface. The gun was loaded heavier each time until the recoil wrecked the carriage. Then a charge of three pounds of powder was placed in the cannon and gunny sacks, wet grass, wet clay, etc., were hammered in on top of the powder with a sledgehammer. When the match was applied the gun exploded, the largest piece being blown through the wire mill, while smaller pieces were thrown clear across the river. The main part of the cannon is now in the museum at the University of Kansas.

Saffordville, one of the thriving villages of Chase county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Toledo township, 10 miles east of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. It is also on the Cottonwood river. It is a shipping and receiving point for a large and prosperous agricultural district. All the regular lines of mercantile activity are represented. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 200.

St. Benedict's College, located at Atchison, was founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers. It is a Catholic school for boys, incorporated under the laws of the state and is empowered to confer academic honors. In 1876 the college, which had existed only as a priory, was erected into an abbey and the Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf was installed as abbot. A few years later the school outgrew the abbey and new buildings were erected. Additions have since been made as the increasing attendance demanded. The college possesses two distinct libraries—one of which is for the use of the students and contains 3,750 volumes, and the other is for the special use of the professors, containing about

17,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets. It also possesses a natural history museum. The plan of instruction embraces two courses, the classical and commercial. The students are divided into four departments, ecclesiastics, scholastics, commercials and minors. The minor department is for boys from twelve to fourteen years of age. The commercials receive a thorough business course, upon satisfactory completion of which the pupil is given a certificate recommending him as a competent accountant. Only such boys are admitted to the ecclesiastical department as intend to study for the priesthood. They have special instructions and exercises adapted to the vocation of which they aspire. The scholastics are those young men in the Scholasticate, established as a separate institution in 1907 "for those students who feel themselves called to serve God as religious in the Order of St. Benedict. They pursue the regular classical course of studies. The discipline and the special instructions in the scholasticate are calculated to lead the aspirants to a proper understanding and appreciation of the religious life."

The college is situated in the northeastern part of Atchison, on a 30-acre plat of ground, which extends to the river, and it has a faculty numbering 25 and an enrollment of 300 students. In connection with the school of the Benedictine fathers, may be mentioned the academy conducted by the Benedictine sisters. It is called Mount St. Scholastica's Academy and is delightfully situated upon a tract of 28 acres in the suburbs of Atchison. The course of instruction embraces "every useful and ornamental branch of education suitable for young ladies."

St. Clere, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located on Cross creek in St. Clere township, almost on the east line of the county and 25 miles from Westmoreland, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, and a large local retail trade. The population in 1910 was 102.

St. Francis, the judicial seat of Cheyenne county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located on the Republican river and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. It has 2 state banks, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), schools and churches, all lines of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. It is in the midst of a large area of land adapted to farming and stock raising, for which it is the receiving and shipping point. St. Francis was founded in 1887 by the people of a town known as Wano, about 2 miles to the southwest. There was some difficulty in obtaining a good title to the town site of Wano, and it was resolved to move. Dec. 5, 1887, was the day set to begin occupying the new site. Collins Bros. and James W. Midgley were the first to start improvements. On the 6th three buildings had been moved and the migration kept up until the end of the month. The bank was moved and its name changed. The postoffice was moved and became known as St. Francis. The city of Wano had been incorporated and had a full corps of officials. The last ordinance passed was to prohibit the leaving of any cellar or opening on the old town site in such a condition that animals or travelers by night might fall into it. On the new site

there was no city government apart from the township. In 1888 some \$50,000 was spent in improvements in the way of buildings. By an election held on Feb. 26, 1889, St. Francis was made county seat. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in April, 1903, and the following were the first officers: Mayor, L. E. Harrison; city clerk, L. D. Hotchkiss; councilmen, A. E. Smull, G. A. Benkelman, C. E. Burnham, H. B. Bear, J. J. Armstrong and I. S. Hall. In 1905 the legislature passed an act making the incorporation legal and also making the ordinances Nos. 1 to 16 valid.

St. George, a little town of Pottawatomie county, is located in St. George township on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R. and on the Kansas river, 16 miles south of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 149. The first town of St. George was platted in 1857 and the ambition of the promoters was to have their town connected with St. Joseph, Mo., by a line of railroad which should be a great southwest thoroughfare. In 1879 the town was moved about a mile in order to be on the railroad. One of the early settlers was Jacob Emmons, who was afterward probate judge, county commissioner, clerk and surveyor. For many years he constituted all the law there was in that section of the country and in the absence of any knowledge of legal lore based his decisions on common sense and honesty. He advanced \$200 for books for the first public records. St. George was the first county seat.

St. John, the judicial seat of Stafford county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in the central part of the county. It has a county high school, 2 national banks, 2 flour mills, a grain elevator, 2 newspapers (the County Capital and the News), a large number of retail establishments, a telephone exchange, a hotel, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. It is an incorporated city of the third class, with a population in 1910 of 1,785, which is more than twice the population in 1900.

The town which originally occupied this site was called Zion Valley, and was founded by the Mormons. Just before the county was organized, a town company purchased the land and platted it for a town which they called St. John, in honor of the man who was then governor, in hope that it would influence him to name it as the temporary county seat. The first building was erected by Henry Rohr in 1879. The first store was opened by John Fish. In 1880 the Zion Valley postoffice was changed to St. John and C. B. Weeks was the first postmaster. The first child born in the new town was St. John Cox, son of Frank Cox, in Sept., 1880. A savings bank was established in 1879, and a weekly newspaper, the Advance, was started in 1880 by T. C. Austin.

St. John County, so named for John P. St. John, then governor of the state, was created in 1881 and the boundaries were described as follows: "Commencing at a point where the east boundary line of range 32 west crosses the 2d standard parallel south; thence west on said standard

parallel to a point where the east boundary line of range 38 west crosses the said 2d standard parallel south; thence south on said range line to a point where said range line crosses the 3d standard parallel south; thence east on said standard parallel to a point where said standard parallel crosses the east boundary of range 32 west; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning." The name was changed to Logan (q. v.) by act of the legislature, approved Feb. 24, 1887.

St. John, John Pierce, 8th governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833, a son of Samuel and Sophia (Snell) St. John, the father a native of Orange county, N. Y., and the mother of English extraction. He was educated in the log school house of that period, and in 1852, at the age of nineteen years, crossed the plains to California. There he was engaged in various pursuits from mining to merchandising, and participated in the wars with the Indians in northern California and southern Oregon in the years 1853-54, being twice wounded. He then visited the Sandwich islands, Mexico, Central and South America. While working as a miner in California he decided to study law, and after his travels as above mentioned entered the office of Starkweather & McLain, of Charleston, Ill., in 1860, where he completed his studies, being admitted to the bar the following year. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-eighth Illinois infantry, and served with that regiment in Virginia until it was mustered out in Nov., 1862. He was then commissioned captain and placed in command of troops rendezvoused in camp at Mattoon, Ill., until the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois infantry was organized, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and continued to serve with that rank until the close of the war. Returning to Charleston, he formed a partnership with Judge McLain, the surviving partner of the old firm with which he had studied, but a few months later removed to Independence, Mo., where he opened a law office and made his debut into the political arena. In May, 1869, he located at Olathe, Kan., where he formed a partnership with M. V. B. Parker for the practice of law, under the firm name of St. John & Parker. This association lasted until 1875, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1872 Mr. St. John was elected to the Kansas state senate, but declined a nomination for a second term. On May 3, 1876, the state temperance convention tendered him the nomination for governor, but the Lawrence Journal says that "On account of his unsatisfactory acceptance of the honor nothing was meant to be said about it until some action could be taken by the state central committee." He was a candidate before the Republican state convention for governor the same year, but was defeated by George T. Anthony. In 1878 he was nominated for governor by the Republican party and was elected; was reelected in 1880, and was nominated for a third term in 1882, when he was defeated at the polls by George W. Glick. Gov. St. John was an ardent temperance advocate and was the Prohibition candidate for president in 1884. The amendment to the Kansas

constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state, is probably due as much to his influence as to that of any other one person. It is said that in sixteen years he traveled 350,000 miles, made 4,000 speeches, mostly on the subject of the liquor traffic, and never missed an appointment. Upon retiring from the office of governor he became interested in mining operations in Missouri. In 1900 he supported Mr. Bryan for president.

St. John's Administration.—The administration of Gov. St. John commenced with the opening of the second biennial session of the general assembly, which convened on Jan. 14, 1879. Lieut.-Gov. Lyman U. Humphrey, by virtue of his office, became the president of the senate, and Sidney Clarke was elected speaker of the house. Gov. St. John's inaugural message did not depart from established precedent in reviewing the state finances and institutions. The most noteworthy utterances were those relating to temperance and railroads.

"There are," says the message, "about 2,300 miles of railroad in operation in Kansas, the assessed value of which, as shown by the report of the auditor of state, is \$15,525,033.25. While it is true that these railroads have contributed largely to the wealth, prosperity and progress of our state, it is also equally true that not only our people, but the state and general government, have contributed liberally toward their construction and support.

"The railway corporations of Kansas derive their powers from, and the capital invested therein is entitled to and receives protection at the hands of the state. Their income arising from earnings, is derived mainly from the patronage of the people of Kansas, and the people in return have the right to demand that such limitations, restrictions and regulations touching fares and freights be imposed, as will fully protect their interests, and at the same time do no injustice to these corporations.

"Our present law, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate; Section 56, of Chapter 23 of the general statutes of Kansas, prohibits railway corporations from charging over six cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no protection to the traveling public. Nor is it practically any restriction on the corporation, for but few, if any, railroads now in this country charge six cents per mile, even where there is no limitation. Sections 57, 58 and 59 of the same chapter, relating to the classification of, and charges for carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said Section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freights being left entirely at the discretion of the railroad company, the restrictions and limitations therein attempted to be imposed are ineffective.

"I therefore suggest that this law be so amended as clearly to define the limitations, restrictions and regulations relating to charges for fares and freights, and that such limitations, restrictions and regulations be made to do, as nearly as possible, equal justice to the railroads and to the people, and thus have the rights of both parties touching this question definitely settled."

Although this quotation from the message is somewhat lengthy, it has been given because at that time the transportation question was, and had been for some years previous, one of great importance to the people west of the Mississippi river, and the suggestions and recommendations of Gov. St. John were in harmony with the suggestions of governors of, and the legislation enacted by other western states. At the present time—thirty years after that message was submitted to a Kansas legislature—when the prevailing passenger rate in most of the western and central states is two cents a mile, it sounds like an echo from the Middle Ages to read that Kansas once had a law restricting the fare to six cents. No legislation restricting the fares and freights of railroad companies was passed by the session of 1879, but the agitation started about that time was kept up and culminated a few years later in the creation of a railroad commission.

Gov. St. John's views on the temperance question were well known before his election, and his utterances on that subject in his first message to the general assembly are not at all surprising. "I fully realize," said he, "that it is easier to talk about the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage than it is to provide a remedy for them. If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that **no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this state than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.** But many people insist that a prohibitory law could not, or at least would not, be enforced, and that any law that cannot be enforced is worse than no law at all."

The legislature seems to have been in full sympathy with the governor on this question, and on March 8, four days before the close of the session, he approved senate joint resolution No. 3, submitting to the people an amendment to the state constitution, adding Section 10 to Article XV, to-wit: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

Two other propositions were also submitted to the people—one an amendment to the constitution relating to taxation (See Constitutional Amendments), and the other the question of holding a constitutional convention. The assembly adjourned on March 12. During the session acts were passed making appropriations to pay the expenses of the railroad strike and for testing the title to the Cherokee Neutral Lands; defining the boundaries of a number of counties; authorizing a commission to audit the Indian claims of 1878; providing a contingent fund for aiding settlers on the frontier who lost property by the Indian raids; establishing a state reform school; extending for seventy-nine years the railroad charters granted by territorial legislatures; creating an executive council; providing for the completion of the west wing of the state-house, and for a coal shaft at the penitentiary; and regulating the practice of medicine.

As the term of United States Senator John J. Ingalls was about to expire, it became the duty of the legislature of 1879 to elect his successor. The first ballot was taken on Jan. 28, and resulted in no election. The balloting continued daily until the 31st, when Mr. Ingalls was reelected, receiving 86 of the 169 votes cast. Albert H. Horton received 80 votes; John R. Goodin, 2; and D. P. Mitchell, 1. Immediately after the election charges of bribery were made, and on Feb. 6 the house adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate the charges and report. Accordingly A. M. F. Randolph, John Hall, A. W. Callen, J. H. Keller and R. D. Hartshorne were appointed on the committee, and on March 7 three reports were returned to the house. The majority report, which was the one adopted, declared "That no acts of bribery and corruption connected with the late senatorial election, nor any charges of corruption in office, are proven against John J. Ingalls."

The report further stated that, "Concerning each and all the other late senatorial candidates, there is nothing in the testimony taken which touches the honor of integrity of any one of them."

This report was adopted by the house by a vote of 60 to 44 on March 10, and Mr. Callen, of the committee, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The testimony taken by the investigating committee, discloses the fact that certain members of this house did, during the late senatorial contest, take special pains to place themselves in position to be offered money to influence their votes and in some instances actually did receive money, though not from either of the senatorial candidates; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the conduct of all such members is deserving of, and this house does administer upon them its severest censure, committing them to their constituents for that ultimate condemnation which they so justly deserve."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 51 to 48. (See House Journal of 1879, p. 1,291.) Subsequently a committee of the United States senate investigated the charges against Mr. Ingalls and made a report completely exonerating him. A full review of the case may be found in the Topeka Commonwealth of Feb. 18, 1880. This was the end of bribery charges in connection with Kansas senatorial elections, which prior to this time had been an unpleasant feature of so many contests.

During the border troubles, when it was a mooted question whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave state, a large number of adventurous characters were attracted to the territory by the exciting scenes that were there being enacted. When the state was admitted into the Union, many of these men began to take an active interest in political affairs, not so much for the public good as for their own personal aggrandizement or political preferment. The methods of such men are not always scrupulous, and it is not surprising that corruption and bribery became a part of the early political history of the state. But

after twenty years of statehood a better class of people gained control, and the political adventurer practically disappeared, greatly to the credit and advantage of Kansas and her institutions.

The year 1879 is somewhat noted for the beginning of the tide of negro immigration to Kansas. (See Negro Exodus.) In the fall of that year the state was honored by a visit from Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, and Gen. William T. Sherman, who arrived at Fort Scott on Sept. 24. The distinguished guests then visited Parsons, Neosho Falls, Hutchinson, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City and Emporia, and arrived late on the 26th at Topeka, where they were that evening given a public reception. On the 27th they visited Lawrence and Leavenworth, and made their last stop in the state at Atchison on the 29th. In a speech at Parsons President Hayes said: "Kansas is the best advertised state in the Union; and you come up to the advertisement. When you go anywhere the people naturally show you the best thing they have. In some cities it is fashionable to take you to the cemetery. I was in a city a few weeks ago where they took me to see the pin factory. I wondered what would be the best thing you would show me here. You took me to see your school house. There is no better advertisement for a city or state."

In the course of his remarks on the same occasion, Gen. Sherman said: "I don't know what mystery has brought about the rapid development of Kansas, except the mystery of education and industry."

It frequently happens that speeches by prominent persons, in visiting a city, are more complimentary than truthful, but in this case neither the president nor the head of the army paid the State of Kansas a compliment that she could not and does not sustain. The "Kansas spirit" is noted throughout the country for its disposition to promote education and industrial development, and it is to this spirit that the state owes its almost marvelous advancement. The decade from 1870 to 1880 was one of great progress. In 1860, the last year of the territorial regime, Kansas had 41 counties, only 32 of which were organized; in 1870 there were 54 organized counties; and in 1880 there were 105 counties, 80 of which were fully organized. Drought, locusts and hostile Indians had failed to check more than temporarily the growth of the state. The census of 1880 showed a population of 996,096, a gain of 631,697, or more than 170 per cent. over the population of 1870. The corn crop of 1880 amounted to 101,421,718 bushels, and the wheat crop was over 27,000,000 bushels. At the close of the year there had been 79,961 homestead entries, embracing 10,762,353 acres, and there were over 3,000 miles of railroad in operation. And all this in a region designated by Maj. Stephen H. Long only sixty years before as "The Great American Desert."

The political campaign of 1880 was opened by the Republican party, which held a state convention on March 31 and selected the following delegates to the national convention: John A. Martin, Perry Hutchin-

son, George H. Case, S. Motz, S. S. Benedict, B. F. Simpson, B. W. Perkins, Preston B. Plumb, H. P. Wolcott and William Thompson. John Shilling, William A. Peffer, James D. Snoddy, R. W. P. Muse and Henderson Ritchie were nominated for presidential electors, and one of the resolutions adopted declared "That James G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans of Kansas; that we recognize in him a statesman worthy to lead the national Republican party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for president of the United States, and that we pledge him our united support."

On May 26 the Democrats met in state convention and selected as delegates to the national convention of that party Charles W. Blair, R. B. Morris, Edward Carroll, J. B. Chapman, John R. Goodin, Thomas M. Carroll, M. V. B. Bennett, John Martin, Thomas George, and John C. Rogers.

The Republican national convention met at Chicago on June 8 and nominated James A. Garfield for president and Chester A. Arthur for vice-president. The Democratic national convention, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 24, nominated Gen. Winfield Hancock and William H. English.

The first nominations for state offices in 1880 were made by the Greenback-Labor convention at Topeka on July 28, when H. P. Vrooman was nominated for governor; H. L. Phillips, for lieutenant-governor; A. B. Cornell, for secretary of state; D. J. Cole, for auditor; S. A. Marshall, for treasurer; D. B. Hadley, for attorney-general; Charles Smith, for superintendent of public instruction; L. D. Bailey, for associate justice; Samuel N. Wood, J. J. McFeeley, Barney O'Driscoll, Henry Bronson and James G. Bayne, for presidential electors. In the platform, the declaration of principles adopted by the national convention at Chicago and the nomination of Gen. James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers for president and vice-president were indorsed; a state constitutional convention and the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor were opposed; a demand was made for the passage of a law fixing a lower rate of interest; and the last session of the state legislature was condemned for its extravagance. One resolution was as follows: "That the act of the last legislature, in abolishing the one-mill state school tax, which has been levied from our state's existence, merits our unqualified condemnation, from the fact that it was a blow struck at the people's colleges—the common schools of our state—in the interest of corporations."

On Aug. 26 the Democratic state convention met at Topeka and nominated the following ticket: For governor, Edmund G. Ross; lieutenant-governor, Thomas George; secretary of state, John M. Giffin; auditor, J. G. Neumueller; treasurer, Theodore Weichselbaum; attorney-general, A. L. Hereford; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Sarah A. Brown; associate justice, W. R. Wagstaff; presidential electors, Thomas P. Fenlon, A. A. Harris, Thomas Moonlight, J. B. Scroggs and G. C. Rogers. The platform indorsed the action of the national conven-

tion in nominating Hancock and English; authorized the state central committee to fill vacancies on the ticket, should any occur; and pledged the party to oppose the constitutional amendment repealing the provision exempting property to the amount of \$200 from taxation.

The nomination of Miss Brown for superintendent of public instruction was the first time that a woman had ever been named by any political organization for a state office in Kansas. In accepting the nomination she said: "In making this nomination, the Democratic party of Kansas has yielded to the tendency of the times which demands equal rights and equal opportunities for all the people, and has thus shown itself to be a party of progress. It has placed itself squarely and unequivocally before the people upon this great and vital question of giving to woman the right to work in any field for which she may be fitted, thus placing our young and glorious state in the foremost rank on this, as well as on the question of reform."

The Republican state convention assembled at Topeka on Sept. 1. Gov. St. John was renominated on the first ballot; Secretary Smith, Auditor Bonebrake and Treasurer Francis were also renominated, and the ticket was completed by the selection of D. W. Finney for lieutenant-governor; W. A. Johnston for attorney-general; H. C. Speer for superintendent of public instruction, and D. M. Valentine for associate justice. In the resolutions adopted a strong indorsement was given to the candidacy of Garfield and Arthur for president and vice-president, respectively; the State of Kansas was congratulated on the progress made under Republican rule and upon the fact "that the resumption of specie payments has brought in its train general prosperity and universal confidence, and that our currency (coin and paper) has a fixed value and is convertible, secure and equivalent."

On the evening of Sept. 2 an independent convention was held at the Tefft House in the city of Topeka. This was known as "Jack Downing's convention." Dr. F. M. Stringfield was nominated for governor, and at the election in November received 219 votes. Gov. St. John received 121,549; Ross, 63,557; and Vrooman, 19,477. The Republican presidential electors carried the state by over 60,000 plurality, and the three Republican candidates for Congress were all elected, viz: John A. Anderson in the first district; Dudley C. Haskell in the second, and Thomas Ryan in the third. Notwithstanding the intense interest manifested during the campaign in the prohibitory amendment, the number of votes cast on this question was nearly 22,000 less than the number cast for governor, and more than 24,000 less than the number cast for presidential electors. It was carried by a vote of 92,302 to 84,304. The amendment to repeal the provision exempting from taxation property to the amount of \$200 was overwhelmingly defeated, 38,442 votes being cast in the affirmative and 140,020 in the negative, and the proposition to hold a constitutional convention was defeated by even a larger majority, 22,870 votes being cast in favor of it and 146,279 against it.

Gov. St. John was inaugurated for his second term on Jan. 11, 1881,

when the third biennial session of the legislature was convened, with Lieut.-Gov. Finney presiding in the senate and J. B. Johnson speaker of the house. In his message the governor again reviewed the progress of the state during the preceding ten years, and added: "These are some of the legitimate fruits of a policy that protects the life, property and lawful ballot of all citizens, and makes ample provision for the education of every child of our state."

According to the reports of the state officers, the total receipts for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1880, were \$2,018,065.05, and the disbursements for the same period amounted to \$1,573,367.29, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$444,697.76. The bonded debt of \$1,181,975 was all held by the state sinking fund or the state institutions except \$370,575.

The census returns for 1880 showed 134 feeble-minded or idiotic persons in the state, 66 of whom were under 21 years of age. Referring to these persons, the governor said: "Up to the present time, the state has made no provisions for their education or development. . . . The school for feeble-minded children is no longer an experiment. The most sanguine anticipations of the success of what were established as experimental schools for this class of children have been more than realized, and thousands have been brought from a state of almost utter hopelessness to a condition that enables them to care for and sustain themselves. . . . While the parents of this class of children are compelled to pay their proportion of the common school tax, no portion of this tax can be used for the special instruction of these children. They can only be educated by sending them to institutions provided for that purpose by other states, at such expense as but few are able and none ought to be compelled to pay. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the establishment of a school for the education of feeble-minded children."

By the act of March 12, 1879, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the protection of settlers on the frontier against the depredations of the Indian tribes. "In April, 1879," says the governor, "by virtue of this act, I organized and thoroughly equipped a patrol guard of about 40 men, and kept them on the southwestern border patrolling a line from Barbour county west about 100 miles, thus rendering it impossible for any considerable number of hostile Indians to invade the state without notice thereof being promptly conveyed not only to the settlers exposed to such dangers, but to both the state and national authorities, so that a sufficient additional force might be quickly added to the patrol guard to resist successfully any such invasion and furnish ample protection to the lives and property of the citizens."

In addition to this patrol guard, the governor also caused independent companies of both infantry and cavalry to be organized along the frontier; furnished these companies with arms and ammunition; completed the organization of two regiments of infantry to be ready for emergencies; and kept special scouts in the vicinity of the Indian camps and

reservations except during the severe winter weather. The men belonging to the two regiments of infantry furnished their own uniforms, paid rent for their armories, and incurred considerable expense in other ways to maintain their organization. "If these officers and men," said the governor, "without cost to the state, devote the necessary time required to make their military organizations efficient, I submit, the state should at least defray the expenses thus incurred in providing means for its own defense. The way to secure obedience to and respect for our laws is always to be possessed of the power to enforce them."

On the subject of the prohibitory amendment, he said: "This amendment now being a part of the constitution of our state, it devolves upon you to enact such laws as are necessary for its rigid enforcement." (See Prohibition.) The message recommended "a comprehensive and thorough geological survey;" that provisions be made for the selection and inscription of a suitable memorial stone for the Washington monument; that the state board of agriculture should "be liberally sustained by the state," and that an appropriation be made to the horticultural society "sufficient to assure its continued usefulness."

The assembly adjourned on March 5. Gov. St. John's recommendation with regard to a school for feeble-minded youth resulted in the passage of an act establishing an institution of that character in the old university building at Lawrence. Other important acts of the session were as follows: Providing for carrying into effect the prohibitory amendment; creating the county of St. John; granting permission to the Topeka Library Association to erect a building on the state-house grounds, the governor, chief justice of the supreme court and the speaker of the house of representatives to be ex-officio directors of the association; accepting the ornithological collection of Col. N. S. Goss; removing the political disabilities of a number of persons; providing for the completion of the west wing of the capitol building, and for the registration of voters in county seat elections. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1881, amounted to \$1,032,451.95.

By the United States census of 1880 Kansas was entitled to seven representatives in Congress, but the fact was not known in time for the legislature of 1881 to divide the state into seven districts. To meet this condition all the political parties, in the campaign of 1882, nominated a candidate for representative in each of the three old districts and four for the state at large. The first state convention in that campaign was held by the Republican party at Topeka on June 28. Samuel R. Peters, Edward N. Morrill, B. W. Perkins and Lewis Hanback were nominated for Congressmen at large; John P. St. John was a third time nominated for governor; the lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction were all renominated, as was David J. Brewer, who had been first elected in 1876, for associate justice. E. P. McCabe, a colored man, was nominated for auditor of state, and Samuel T. Howe for treasurer. The platform adopted declared unqualifiedly for prohibition; demanded the enactment of laws to pre-

vent unjust discrimination by railroad companies and protect the interests of the people; requested the next legislature to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to suffrage; indorsed President Arthur's veto of the river and harbor bill, and the united action of the Kansas delegation in Congress in sustaining the veto.

On Aug. 30 the Greenback-Labor convention met and nominated the following ticket: For governor, Charles Robinson; lieutenant-governor, J. G. Bayne; secretary of state, A. P. Elder; auditor, W. A. Garretson; treasurer, J. H. Ludlow; attorney general, J. D. McBrian; superintendent of public instruction, J. S. Whitman; associate justice, L. C. Uhl; Congressmen at large, H. L. Phillips, John Davis, Allen Williams (colored), and Samuel N. Wood.

A week later the Democratic state convention assembled at Emporia. John Martin was nominated by acclamation for governor, but he declined and George W. Glick was placed at the head of the ticket. Frank Bacon was named for lieutenant-governor; Samuel L. Gilbert, for secretary of state; W. L. Brown, for auditor; Charles A. Gifford, for treasurer; Sidney Hayden, for attorney-general; D. E. Lantz, for superintendent of public instruction; J. W. Green, for associate justice; Cyrus A. Leland, John O. Flannigan, M. V. B. Bennett and Samuel N. Wood for Congressmen at large, the last named being placed on the ticket by the state central committee after the adjournment of the convention. The platform adopted was usually long. Its principal features were demands for amendments to the Federal constitution providing for the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people; making the term of president and vice-president six years, with no eligibility for reelection; the election of representatives in Congress for four years instead of two; biennial sessions of Congress, and the election of postmaster by the people. Women suffrage, national banks, and monopolies of every kind were opposed, and the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment was advocated.

In the campaign considerable opposition to Gov. St. John developed, not so much on account of his personality or his official acts as because of the third term sentiment. A minority of the delegates to the state convention which nominated him entered a protest against such action as "a violation of the precedents and customs of the party." It is also possible that he lost some votes because of his vigorous support of prohibition, but it is equally possible that this loss was offset by a corresponding gain from the other parties of those who believed in prohibition. At any rate he was defeated at the election in November, when he received but 75,158 votes, to 83,237 for Glick. Robinson, the Greenback candidate, receiving 20,933. All the other candidates on the Republican state ticket were elected by substantial pluralities, as were the seven Republican candidates for Congress. Gov. St. John was succeeded by Gov. Glick on Jan. 8, 1883.

St. John's College, located at Winfield, is under the control of the Missouri synod of the English Evangelical Lutheran church. Its establishment was due in a great measure to the liberality of John P. Baden, a wealthy citizen of Winfield and a prominent member of the Lutheran church. Early in the '90s he gave \$50,000 toward founding the institution; a site was selected in the eastern part of the city, plans were made for a stone building 60 by 100 feet, two stories high, with basement and attic, and the corner-stone was laid in June, 1893. The following September the school was opened with a faculty of five members. The college building was not quite completed and temporary quarters for class rooms were secured elsewhere until March 1, 1894, when the building was finished and formally dedicated. The college course embraces three departments—classical, literary and scientific—and the financial management has been such that no debt has ever been incurred. Mr. Baden died on March 3, 1900, but the school he founded is an enduring monument to his generosity.

St. John's Military Academy, the only military school in Kansas, located at Salina, on a fifty-acre tract of land, was founded on March 14, 1887. It is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church. The routine at St. John's is practically the system provided for cadets at West Point, modified to suit younger boys. St. John's is conducted by a rector, a head-master, a staff of six masters and a commandant. In 1911 the rector was Rt. Rev. S. M. Griswold, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Salina; the head-master was Rev. William Colton, a clergyman and experienced teacher. The original building of the school dates back to the '80s, but is still a good specimen of school architecture. In 1904 there was added a three-story annex called the "barracks," which provided quarters for 80 cadets, 2 in a room. The "lower school" dormitory, for boys under fourteen years of age, is located in the main building. A gymnasium, 44 by 72 feet, has the usual equipment. Four courses of study are provided, classical, scientific, English and commercial. The boys are fitted for business or college, according to the courses they take, and the military drills are work, not play. The uniform stands for duty and responsibility, and while on duty the pupil is regarded as a man, representing law and order. The discipline thus gained by the student gives him better control of himself in affairs after he leaves school.

St. Joseph, a village in Cloud county, is located 15 miles southeast of Concordia, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Clyde, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 126.

St. Louis Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

St. Mark, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located 13 miles northwest of Wichita, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Goddard on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 60.

St. Marys, formerly known as St. Mary's mission, one of the leading incorporated cities of Pottawatomie county, is located in the extreme southeastern part of the county on the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R., 25 miles from Westmoreland, the county seat, and 24 miles from Topeka. St. Mary's College, one of the leading Catholic institutions of higher learning, is located here and is the most important institution in the town. There are 2 weekly newspapers and a college monthly, 3 banks, grain elevators, brick, tile and cement works, and a number of well stocked stores. St. Marys is an important shipping point for grain, live stock, fruits and produce. It has express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,397.

St. Marys was the first point in the county to be settled. The Catholic missionaries came in 1848 and built a mission for the education and spiritual instruction of the Pottawatomie Indians. The town was not laid out until 1866. B. H. Bertrand was the original promoter. In 1869 Mr. Bertrand, Dr. Luther R. Palmer and Dr. H. C. Linn made an addition to the town and the next year another addition was added by Dr. Palmer, Adelaide Bertrand and John D. Lasley. A third addition was also made in June of that year. St. Marys has been very unfortunate in the matter of fires, having experienced four destructive ones, the first on Dec. 6, 1872, the second in Feb., 1879, in which the main building of the college was burned, the third in Oct., 1884, and the last on Dec. 13, 1884, in which Alva Higby lost his life and \$45,000 worth of property was destroyed.

St. Mary's College, located at St. Marys, claims to be the oldest institution of learning in Kansas. In 1846 the government gave the Pottawatomie Indians a reservation along the banks of the Kansas river, in the present counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie. The Jesuits followed and in 1848 opened a school where the present college stands. From 1848 to 1869 the school was one for Indians and first settlers, but on Dec. 24, 1869, it was chartered as a college, empowered to confer degrees and academic honors in all the learned professions. In 1870 a new building was commenced. It was finished in 1872, and was destroyed by fire in Feb., 1879. A few days later classes were resumed in the academy building of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, which building was later purchased. The college started out with new life and vigor. The fourth year the enrollment was 250, and the increasing number of students made new quarters necessary. In 1880 the present north wing of the main building was constructed; in 1884 another wing was added, and in 1898 still another. In 1882 the class room building was erected; in 1891 Jumor Hall was built; in 1907 Loyola Hall, a commodious dormitory, was thrown open for occupancy; and in Dec., 1907, the corner-stone of a chapel named "The Immaculata" was laid.

The system of education is substantially the one in use in all the colleges of the Society of Jesus throughout the world. The purpose of the mental training given by St. Mary's is not proximately to fit the student

for some special employment or profession, but to give him a general, well rounded development. The course of study is divided into three departments—the college, the academy and the English-commercial department. The courses are not elective but prescribed. St. Mary's has a corps of instructors numbering about 30 and is a Catholic school for boys. It has an enrollment of 450 students.

St. Mary's Mission.—(See Missions.)

St. Paul (formerly Osage Mission), the third largest town in Neosho county, is located in Mission township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., about 6 miles southeast of Erie, the county seat. It is an incorporated city; has 2 weekly papers (the Journal and the A. H. T. A. News, the latter the organ of the Anti-Horse Thief Association), 2 banks, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 927.

In 1866, before the town was founded, two buildings were erected, one by L. P. Foster & Co., in which a store was kept by the "Morgan boys," and a frame structure, built by S. A. Williams, of Fort Scott, in which his son kept store. In Dec., 1867, a town company was formed, composed of George A. Crawford, S. A. Williams, C. W. Blair, Benjamin McDonald and John Nandier, and a town called Osage Mission was platted. Another town called "Catholic Mission" was located adjoining it on the west. Both towns put up buildings and started business enterprises, but Osage Mission soon absorbed the other.

The first lawyer to locate in town was C. F. Huchings in 1867, and the first doctor was A. F. Neeley. The early growth of the town was rapid. Within eight months from the time it was platted it had over 20 stores and 900 inhabitants. It was the center of three lines of stages, one to Fort Scott, one to Humboldt, and one to Chetopa. For several years this point was a strong rival of Erie for the county seat. The first bank, known as the Neosho County Savings Bank, was established in 1871, by Pierce & Mitchell. The first newspaper, The Neosho County Republican, was started in 1880 by F. W. Ward. The first school for white children was taught in 1867 by Anson Gridley.

The town was organized in 1869 as a city of the third class, with John O'Grady as mayor, B. P. Ayres, John Ryan, John Moffit, J. P. Morgan and R. D. Coggs well, councilmen. Prior to that time the town had been governed by a board of trustees, consisting of John Ryan, president; John Moffit, clerk; B. P. Ayres, T. C. Cory and R. D. Coggs well.

St. Peter, a village of Graham county, is located in Bryant township, 18 miles southwest of Hill City, the county seat, and 11 miles south of Morland, the nearest shipping point. It has a number of general stores, a hotel, churches, professional men and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

St. Theresa, a country postoffice in Wichita county, is located 12 miles northwest of Leoti, the county seat and nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 20.

Salem, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located in Richland township about 10 miles northeast of Mankato, the county seat, and about the same distance east of Burr Oak. It gets mail by rural delivery from Isbon. Salem was laid off in 1872 and was at one time one of the important little towns of the county. The population in 1910 was 51.

Salemsburg, an inland hamlet of Saline county, is located in Smoky View township, about 12 miles south of Salina, the county seat, and about 4 miles from Smolan, from which place it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 35.

Salina, the metropolis of central Kansas and judicial seat of Saline county, is located 115 miles west of Topeka, on the Smoky Hill river about 8 miles west of where it is joined by the Saline. It is one of the leading cities of Kansas, especially in a manufacturing and jobbing way. Its tributary territory includes not only several counties in the central part of the state, but also three or four tiers of counties as far west as the state line. This is partly due to the railroad facilities with which Salina is provided. Four lines—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—center here, affording transportation facilities in all directions. In appearance Salina is a spacious, well built and well kept town. The streets are wide, paved and clean. The buildings are of good size and substantial, some of them costly. Shade trees line some of the business streets as well as those in the residence districts. Among the manufacturing establishments are a \$50,000 alfalfa mill, flour mills, vitrified brick plant, planing mill, glove factory, foundry, machine shops, sunbonnet factory, creamery, carriage and wagon works, cigar factories, body brace factory, oil refinery, agricultural implement works, cold storage plant, razor strop factory, broom and mattress factories, etc. The wholesale and jobbing interests represent an investment of \$3,000,000, and an annual distribution of \$8,000,000 worth of goods. There are 2 state and 2 national banks, one of which is a United States depository. In the way of educational institutions there are a hospital and training school for nurses, four colleges, the Salina Wesleyan, the Salina Wesleyan business college, Shelton's school of telegraphy, and the St. John's Military school, 6 newspapers—two daily, two semi-weekly and two weekly—a \$15,000 Carnegie library, a yearly Chautauqua assembly, an opera house which will accommodate 3,000 people, and excellent graded and high schools. Some of the best buildings include a \$75,000 Federal building, a \$60,000 convention hall, and a \$50,000 cathedral. Salina is a good lodge town, and has 14 churches. Oak Park adds greatly to the attractiveness of the place. There are ample express and telegraph accommodations, and the international money order postoffice has six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 9,688.

Salina was founded by Col. W. A. Phillips, in 1858. Being practically the only settlement in Saline county until after the war, the early history of Salina is included in the county history. (See Saline County.) The original town company, chartered by the territorial legislature in 1859,

was composed of W. A. Phillips, A. M. Campbell, James Muir, Robert Crawford and A. C. Spillman. The survey was not completed until 1862, when there were only about a dozen families in the town. Very little progress was made prior to the coming of the first railroad, the main line of the Union Pacific, which was built as far as Salina in 1867. The early business men were George Pickard, A. M. Campbell and H. L. Jones. Their chief trade was among the Indians, whom they furnished with provisions, ammunition and a poor grade of whiskey. The immigrants for Pike's Peak, New Mexico and other Western points furnished considerable business in the early '60s. With the coming of the railroad four new additions were made to the original plat of the city. They were the Phillips, Jones, Calkins and the "Depot" additions. The shanties and log cabins were replaced by neat frame and stone buildings, a school house and churches were built. C. R. Underwood set up a combination grist and sawmill in 1867. The court-house was built in 1871, Salina having been made the county seat in 1860. A disastrous fire occurred on Christmas day, 1871, in which \$20,000 worth of property in the business part of the town was destroyed. The buildings thereafter were built of stone and brick. The next year Salina became the trading place for the cattle men. This class of business helped it in a financial way but had its undesirable features. A number of new additions were made in the '70s and several manufacturing plants and other buildings were put up. In 1874, aside from the grasshopper disaster, which was common to all Kansas, Salina was swept by a destructive fire, in which property to the extent of \$25,000 was destroyed. Fire limits were then described by an ordinance and frame buildings forbidden to be erected within those limits. Improvements continued and by 1880 the town took on a metropolitan appearance. Large stone and brick business buildings with plate glass fronts, fine public buildings and parks, good school and magnificent church edifices were erected.

Salina became a city of the third class in 1870, with C. H. Martin as the first mayor. In 1878 it was declared a city of the second class. The first newspaper was the *Salina Herald*, established in 1866 by J. F. Hanna. The *Salina Journal* was begun in 1871 by W. H. Johnson and M. D. Sampson. In 1895 another fire occurred destroying considerable property. In 1903, the great flood, which damaged every river town in Kansas, did much damage to Salina.

Saline County, one of the central counties of the state, is the fourth county south from Nebraska, and the eighth from the Missouri river, the 6th principal meridian forming its eastern boundary line. It is bounded on the north by Ottawa county; on the east by Dickinson; on the south by McPherson, and on the west by Ellsworth and Lincoln. The name Saline was given to the river, and later to the county on account of the salt marshes in this section.

The earliest settlements were not permanent. The first one of which there is any authentic account was made by Preston B. Plumb, after-

wards United States senator. He came into the county in 1856 with a Mr. Hunter and Maj. Pierce and the three projected a town at the mouth of the Saline river which they called Mariposa. The place was soon afterward abandoned, a cabin and a well being the extent of the improvements. In the same year the territorial legislature chartered what was known as the "Buchanan Town company," of which Richard Mobley, a pro-slavery man and later a member of the Lecompton constitutional convention, was president. This company was to have several thousand acres of land. A site was selected near the mouth of the Solomon river in Saline county, and a town was laid off in 1857. Eight log cabins were built, but only two were ever occupied. On the death of his child, Mr. Mobley abandoned the town project and Saline county was without a settler. However, a permanent settlement was made the next year by Col. W. A. Phillips, who in 1857, with a companion by the name of Smith, had made a tour into the valleys of the Saline and Solomon rivers on foot. In Feb., 1858, he returned with A. M. Campbell and James Muir. Passing the sites of the two former settlements, they made their way up the Smoky Hill river to where the stream turns due south, and there founded the town of Salina. The next month two brothers named Schipple, who had erected a cabin on the Saline that winter, came and settled on their claim. The first merchant in the county was George Pickard, who built a store and brought a small stock of goods to Salina. The latter was an arduous task. On arriving at the Solomon river with his goods he found the government bridge had been washed out by the floods, as were the bridges over the Saline and Smoky Hill. He constructed a raft of skins and timbers, with which he succeeded in getting his goods over, but not without considerable damage. A number of new settlers arrived during the year, most of them settling in or near Salina. Among them was a Dr. Graw, a German from Illinois, who in the absence of any other method of surveying, measured off with a string a piece of land, which he supposed to be a mile square, on the Saline, and proposed to build a town by the name of Grawville, but abandoned the idea.

At this time all the territory west of the 6th principal meridian was called the "Arapaho district." Saline county was included in this unorganized territory until Feb., 1859, when the legislature passed an act organizing and defining the boundary lines of five counties, of which Saline was one. The same act designated as a board of commissioners A. C. Spillman, Israel Markley and Charles Holtzman. These men met in April, 1860, elected Charles Holtzman, chairman; A. C. Spillman, clerk; and the officers were sworn in by Hugh M. Morrison, the first justice of the peace. Salina was named by the act as the temporary county seat. In May, the commissioners met again and divided the county into two townships—Elm Creek and Spring Creek—and ordered an election to be held in July, 1860. At this election the following officers were chosen: D. L. Phillips, Israel Markley and Charles Holtzman, commissioners; Jacob Cass, treasurer, and L. F. Parsons, sheriff.

In the year 1859 many improvements were made in Salina, Israel Markley being the prime mover in building enterprises. That spring a perfect stream of emigrants for Pike's Peak passed through the county. The stage line for New Mexico also came this way, and Salina being the farthest town west became quite a supply station for travelers. A hotel was built by Col. Phillips, with lumber which he hauled from Kansas City. The settlers being very much in need of a grist mill and a sawmill, Col. Phillips set up a combination grist and sawmill at a great financial loss to himself.

When the Civil war broke out, nearly all the able-bodied men in Salina enlisted on the Union side. Among those who entered the army W. A. Phillips rose to the rank of colonel; L. F. Parsons went in as second lieutenant and came out as captain; and D. L. Phillips was mustered in as a private and mustered out as first lieutenant. During the war two raids were made into Saline county. The first was by the Indians in the early part of 1862. The settlers heard of their coming in time to gather at Salina, where a stockade had been built. The red men had determined upon killing every settler in the Smoky Hill valley. A number of ranches west of Salina were attacked and the ranchmen killed, but when the Indians reached Salina and found the settlers ready for them they changed their course without molesting the stockade. The second raid was by a band of white desperadoes in the fall of that year. They rode into Salina, taking the citizens by surprise, and not meeting with any resistance, limited their outrages to pillage. They destroyed everything in the way of fire-arms that they could not take with them; appropriated everything of value they found in residences and business places; and took 20 horses and 6 mules, the property of the Kansas Stage company. One horse was accidentally overlooked and this one was used by R. H. Bishop to carry the news of the raid to Fort Riley. A detachment of soldiers was sent out but the bushwhackers had escaped "to parts unknown."

The first election at which a full county ticket was chosen was held under the state law in Nov., 1861, and resulted as follows: Commissioners, Henry Whitley, G. Schippel and R. H. Bishop; probate judge, A. A. Morrison; sheriff, John McReynolds; treasurer, Ransom Calkin; county clerk, H. H. Morrison; register of deeds, H. H. Flagg; assessor, Robert McReynolds; surveyor, James R. Mead; coroner, Robert Crawford; justices of the peace, Daniel Alverson and Peter Giersch.

During the war Saline county, in common with other parts of the state, made no progress. As soon as the soldiers returned, however, new life came into the western settlements. Up to that time the settlement of Saline county was limited to the vicinity of Salina. In 1865 Ernst Hohneck located about 9 miles west of Salina and established a ranch store where Bavaria now stands. In April, 1869, a large colony from the Western Reserve in Ohio settled at this point. They were under the leadership of John Thorp, and the township was named after their state. By 1868 there were settlers in every part of the county, and that

year saw a large increase in the population. In August word reached Salina of the Indian raids in the Republican, upper Saline and Solomon valleys, where they were murdering and outraging settlers on every hand. Gov. Crawford was telegraphed and arrived on the next train. A company of 60 men was raised as fast as they could be armed. Gov. Crawford took command and proceeded to the seat of trouble. He went north into Ottawa county, visited Minneapolis and Delphos, where he sent out a scouting party of 2 men—M. J. Mills and M. D. Simpson—the main body retiring to Asherville. The scouts went as far as Fort Sibley in Republican county, and then, seeing no Indians, joined the main body at Asherville. After burying several men who had been scalped, and several children whose bodies had been fastened to the ground by arrows, the company returned to Salina and disbanded.

Two large colonies—one of Swedes numbering 75, who bought 20,000 acres in the southern part of the county, and another of Illinois people numbering 60, who located in Smoky View and Smolan townships—were added to the strength of the frontier, and enabled Saline county to make rapid strides in improvements. The next year the Ohio colony came, and in 1870 a colony of 75 under the leadership of Eric Forse, located in Falun township. Three new postoffices were established in that year: Brookville, in Spring Creek township, J. W. Hogan, postmaster; Falun, Eric Forse, postmaster; and Salemburg, in Smoky View township, J. P. Clarkson, postmaster. Hohneck, in Ohio township, had been established in 1867, with Ernst Hohneck as postmaster, and Salina in 1861, with A. M. Campbell, postmaster. Before the postoffice was established at Salina, there was no office west of Fort Riley. The Saline county people had their mail forwarded from Lawrence, and it never reached them oftener than once in two weeks.

The first Saline county people to be married were A. M. Campbell and Christina A. Phillips, in 1858. There being no minister or justice of the peace in the vicinity, they were obliged to travel 60 miles to Riley county to be married. The first white child born in the county was their daughter, Christina Campbell, born in Oct., 1859.

Saline county is divided into 19 civil townships, the dates of organization being as follows: Elm Creek, 1860; Spring Creek, 1860, disorganized in 1862 and reorganized in 1869; Cambria, 1878; Dayton, 1877; Eureka, 1860; Falun, 1873; Glendale, 1880; Greeley, 1879; Gypsum, 1871; Liberty, 1872; Ohio, 1871; Pleasant Valley, 1875; Smoky Hill, 1871; Smoky View, 1874; Smolan, 1874; Solomon, 1867; Summit, 1880; Walnut, 1869; Washington, 1874. Some of the early towns which have disappeared from the map were Crown Point, Dry Creek, Gypsum Creek, Pliny, Poheta and Torry. The towns and postoffices in 1910 were Salina, Assaria, Bavaria, Bridgeport, Brookville, Falun, Gypsum, Kipp, Mentor, New Cambria, Salemburg, Smolan, Strickler and Wonderly.

The surface of the county is level bottom lands, rolling prairie and highlands, having about an equal area of each. The Saline and Smoky Hill rivers meet near the eastern line and the bottom lands along their

banks form a basin through the central part of the county, the sides of which are much higher on the north than on the south. There is a range of high hills near the southern boundary called "Smoky Hill Buttes"; an elevation on the north called "North Pole Mound,"; one 8 miles east of Salina known as "Iron Mound," and in the west rises "Soldier Cap." Limestone, sandstone, gypsum and salt are found in considerable quantities. The Solomon river flows across the northeastern part of the county; the Saline enters on the northern boundary and flows southeast; the Smoky Hill enters from the south, flows north to Salina and from there east about 8 miles, where it is joined by the Saline. The smaller streams are the Gypsum, Hobbs, Dry, Spring, Mulberry and Buckeye creeks.

The area is 720 square miles, or 460,000 acres, about two-thirds of which are under cultivation. The total value of farm products for 1910 was more than \$4,000,000. The corn crop was worth \$1,250,000; wheat over \$500,000; animals marketed amounted to over \$1,000,000; the assessed valuation of property was about \$42,000,000. The population in 1910 was 20,338, which makes the wealth per capita about \$2,000.

Saline county is well supplied with railroads. The first one built was the Union Pacific, which reached Salina in 1867. The main line enters in the northeast and crosses the county into Ellsworth, passing through Salina, where two branches diverge, one going south, and the other northwest. A branch of the same road passes through the northeastern corner. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enter from Solomon and terminate at Salina. The Missouri Pacific enters in the southeastern part of the county and diverges at Gypsum, one branch running to Salina and the other southwest into McPherson county. Another branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the southwest and crosses northeast to Salina.

Saline River, the principal tributary of the Smoky Hill river, has its source in the southwestern part of Thomas county. For the first 60 miles its general course is almost due east across the southern part of Thomas and Sheridan counties. It then turns slightly to the south, continuing a general eastward course, however, across the northern part of Graham and Ellis counties; thence across Russell county a little north of the center; eastward through Lincoln county; across the southwest corner of Ottawa, where it turns sharply to the southeast and empties into the Smoky Hill a few miles below the city of Salina, in Saline county. Schoolcraft mentions a legendary tin mine on the south side of the Saline "about 40 miles west of the Pottawatomic country." The total length of the stream is about 250 miles. It is not navigable and has no large tributaries.

Salt.—The salt industry was 100 years old in America when the salt beds of Kansas were discovered. About the middle of the 17th century when New York state was mostly Indian reservations, the Jesuit missionaries heard of certain springs which were regarded with superstition and said to contain demons. Investigation of these springs resulted

in the manufacture of salt from them by the Indians and traders. In 1788 a systematic manufacture of salt was pursued near Syracuse, and the next year 200 barrels were produced from this region. Later a salt premium was offered by the state for any salt produced on the New York reservation. In 1878 rock salt was discovered beneath the surface, and the manufacture of salt from brines became a great industry in central New York. Salt is now produced in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, California and Kansas.

In Kansas there are large areas which contain salt on the surface, or within drilling distance of the surface, but the most valuable and important district is in the central part of the state, extending from the northern to the southern boundary. The salt is found first as brines in salt marshes, where it is left on the surface by evaporation in the dry season, producing the so-called salt plains. Second the rock salt, which is found at varying distances beneath the surface. Third the greater part of the Permian and coal measure shales, in the eastern part of the state contain so much salt and other minerals that water obtained from deep wells is quite strongly saturated.

The University geological survey of Kansas says the salt marshes are found in a zone trending a little east of north and west of south from Republic county to Barber county, and to the Cimarron river in Oklahoma. One of the earliest marshes known, and one of the first described, is the Tuthill marsh in the southern part of Republic county. This marsh, which covers about 1,000 acres, is thus described: "When the sun is bright and shines upon the encrusted soil, in the distance the appearance is like that of a chain of lakes, and indeed a much closer inspection is necessary to destroy the illusion. A stream of fresh water flows in from the east, but disappears, nor does it dissolve very much saline matter in its course. The saline incrustation is usually thick after a period of drought but ordinarily it is thin and in some places plumose, as if brought to the surface by the moisture of the soil. Mr. Tuthill was the pioneer salt manufacturer. His process was to collect salt scales from over the marsh and dissolve them in water, after the earthy impurities settled, to siphon off the clear brine, evaporate it to dryness to recover the salt. When the weather was unfavorable to the formation of salt scales he pumped brine from small wells. The brine was evaporated in large kettles in accordance with the process of the times. Mr. Tuthill marketed his salt at Manhattan in the early '60s and is said to have received 10 cents a pound for it. Mr. Tuthill's marsh and other similar marshes of the state were of great value to hunters in early times. They would come here to 'jerk' their buffalo meat. In case they were in too great a hurry to wait to evaporate the brine and get the crystalized salt they would dip the meat and hides into the strongest pool of brine and then dry them in the sunshine or by the fire. When a considerable quantity of meat was to be 'jerked' they would cut it into long strips, boil the brine in kettles hung over a fire of buffalo chips, dip the meat into the strong hot brine and lay it out to dry in

the sunshine or on a lattice work made of green poles supported on four posts, with a fire under it. In this way 200 or 300 pounds could be cured in 5 or 6 hours."

Previous to the admission of Kansas into the Union the salt marshes were thought to be of great value and by act of Congress 12 salt springs with 6 sections of land adjoining a contiguous as may be to each were granted to the state. (Admission act, Sec. 3.) These reserves became part of the endowment of the state normal school. In 1863 the legislature passed an act to encourage the manufacture of salt, by paying a premium of 10 cents per bushel "for the first 10,000 bushels of merchantable salt," actually manufactured and to be sold; Provided, "that such premium shall not be paid upon less than 500 bushels at a time." There was during this early period great faith in the prospect of producing salt from springs, marshes and wells. A salt spring near Solomon City, Dickinson county, attracted the attention of prospectors and in 1867 C. W. Davis, of New Bedford, Mass., drilled a well there which produced excellent brine. Other wells were drilled with good results, and the National Salt company was organized. It obtained salt by solar evaporation.

In a report on salt Mr. Hay says that in the years preceding 1888 the National Solar Salt company was the sole reason that Kansas was placed on the list of salt producing states. The most important salt marshes as enumerated by Mr. Hay in 1893 were: 1—Geuda springs on the line of Cowley and Sumner counties; 2—Some miles northwest from No. 1 in Sumner county; 3—The great marsh in the northeast part of Stafford county; 4—The little marsh south by east from No. 3, Stafford county; 5—On Rattlesnake creek, Lincoln county; 7 and 8—Great and Little marshes on Salt creek in Mitchell county; 9—On Plum creek, 4 miles northeast of Beloit; 10—On Big Marsh creek, in Cloud, Republic and Jewell counties; 11—In Little Marsh creek, in northwest Cloud county; 12—Tuthill's marsh, in southeast Republic county.

In 1884 natural gas was discovered in Ohio, and by 1886 the great gas excitement pervaded Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana. Memories of gas wells near Paola and Iola influenced many Kansans to drill for gas. Drillings in the central part of the state, at Lyons, Kanopolis, Hutchinson and Kingman, failed to find gas but revealed deposits of rock salt, starting the salt industry in that region. Analysis of salt from these localities showed it to be of very pure quality. The elements consisted of sodium chloride, 99.70 per cent. to 99.78 per cent.; insoluble residue, .02 per cent.; magnesium chloride, .03 to .05 per cent.; cent.; calcium sulphate, .08 to .17 per cent.; sodium sulphate, .00 to .10 per cent.; calcium chloride, .00 to .16 per cent., the salt being more than 99½ per cent. pure. Plants were erected for its manufacture and production. The depth of the shafts for the mining of salt varied from 700 to 1,065 feet, and usually were 7 by 16 feet in size, allowing space for transportation and ventilation. These mines ship large quantities of salt for salting stock, hides, packing, for use in ice cream freezers,

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domestic use and other purposes. While the lump or crushed rock salt is not freed from impurities, except in a very hasty sort of way like the removal of impure lumps, it is superior to the evaporated salt for many purposes. The greater portion of the salt made in Kansas is by the evaporation of brines. There are several processes of evaporation, known as the pan process, the grainer process, the vacuum process and the solar process. "The common method employed to procure the brine is to bore a well say 5 inches in diameter. Then this is tubed, and inside this tube a smaller one—say 3 inches in diameter—is placed. It is only necessary to force the water down in one tube, when it will become saturated and be forced up the other tube. The stream of water introduced is such that the overflowing stream shall be saturated or at least shall stand above 90 by the saltometer."

The brine is stored in convenient tanks until it can be evaporated. In the pan process of evaporation, direct heat is used. The pan consists of a wrought iron vessel about 125 by 25 feet, and about 12 inches deep. A coal fire (usually slack is used for fuel) is built beneath one end of this pan, and the products of combustion pass under the whole length of the pan. The brine is allowed to trickle into the pan in a slow but constant stream. The first division of the pan (and in some cases several divisions) is so arranged that the brine can be retained there till it has been evaporated sufficiently for it to deposit some of its impurities, especially the calcium sulphate. When this has been accomplished, the brine, which is now saturated with salt, is allowed to flow into the last division of the pan, where the heat is not so intense. Here the salt crystallizes and falls to the bottom of the pan, where it is removed every two hours with long handled rakes, drained for some time and then dried and put in sacks for shipment.

The grainer process is an American system, and was devised for the purpose of producing salt cheaply from comparatively weak brines. "The brine is first run from the storage reservoir into a large wooden tank, which is heated by waste steam. This is, in fact, a purifying tank, and the calcium sulphate is allowed to deposit here. Afterward, the brine is run into a long, rectangular wooden pan, which is heated by steam pipes, running backward and forward across the bottom of the pan. In this process the raking is only performed occasionally. As after a while, gypsum incrusts the pipes, the brine is drawn off, and the incrustation may be readily removed." The salt after being raked or removed from the pan, is drained and dried as in other processes.

The solar process was used in the plant at Solomon City, the heat of the sun being used for evaporation. In this process the brine was obtained from a well about 100 feet deep. The brine pumped from the well is run into a series of tanks. "In the first series, the concentration is allowed to proceed till the impurities, especially calcium sulphate, deposit, and then, after the salt begins to crystallize, the brine is allowed to run into other tanks, when the process is completed. As the crystallization proceeds very slowly, the crystals are large, often quite perfect,

and of characteristic hopper shape. Wooden covers are arranged to slide over the vats to protect the salt from frequent showers, and from dust. If the covers are used at night, considerable of the heat absorbed by the brine during the day is retained. The purity of the product depends on the care used in allowing the brine to settle and in carrying the first concentration far enough to precipitate a large portion of calcium sulphate."

The works at Solomon City sometimes added crushed rock salt. This mixture did not yield a product as good as that made from native brine. The solar evaporation is used very largely in some states, especially California, where the largest part of the output is obtained in that manner.

In the vacuum process the apparatus consists of a kettle which is connected with a vacuum pump so that the brine may be boiled at a lower temperature. The salt that is formed is automatically carried away and fresh brine is at the same time supplied to the pan as rapidly as evaporated. This method of salt manufacturing is used in the most modern and complete plants. As the machinery for this process is costly only the largest producers use it. The largest plant in the state, and one of the largest in the United States—The Hutchinson, Kansas Salt company—has installed multiple vacuum pan machinery.

The large salt beds are found near Ellsworth, Lyons, Great Bend, Kanopolis, Sterling, Kingman, Anthony and Wellington. The deposit in all of these places was found to be from 50 to over 400 feet thick. The statistics of Kansas, which in 1909 ranked fourth among the salt producing states, are as follows: In 1899, 2,172,000 barrels were produced; in 1903, 1,455,582 barrels, the average price of which was 50 cents, the total value \$800,730.74; in 1909 the production reached 2,360,000 barrels of 280 pounds each.

Salt Lake Trail.—The history of this trail through Kansas is substantially the history of the Oregon, Mormon and California trails (q. v.). Emigrants for the Salt Lake Valley and California went by way of the Oregon trail to a point near Soda Spring, Idaho, where the road branched off and the name of Salt Lake trail properly applies only to that portion from southern Idaho to the Salt Lake valley.

Saltville, one of the inland hamlets of Mitchell county, is located on Salt creek in the southeastern part of the county, about 12 miles south of Beloit, the county seat, and 7 miles northwest of Barnard, from which place it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 25.

Salvationists.—The bodies of this religious sect are two in number: The Salvation Army and the American Salvation Army. The history of the organization dates back to 1865; when William Booth, a minister of the New Connection Methodists began to hold open air meetings in London, England, in order to reach the great masses of people in that great city who did not attend any of the established churches. The attendance increased, meetings were held in a tent, then a theater, the movement became known as the East End mission, then the Christian

mission. For nearly thirteen years little attention was paid to this organization. Then a great revival took place. The crowds increased, evangelists were sent out to other fields, and in one of the seaport towns an evangelist was spoken of as "captain" in order to attract sailors to his meetings. When it was learned that Mr. Booth was coming he was announced as "general" and the secretary wrote in preparing the program, "The Christian Mission of a Volunteer Army." When Mr. Booth looked it over he erased the word volunteer and substituted salvation, and the title Salvation Army was accepted as the most appropriate for the work which was being undertaken.

At first the movement was looked upon by both Mr. Booth and his wife as supplementary to the work of the churches, but it enlarged and finally developed into a distinctive movement with a people of its own. From the first efforts were made to care for the physical needs of the destitute, soup kitchens were established for relief, various experiments were made for the redemption of the "submerged tenth," which gradually worked out under the three divisions of city colonies, land colonies and over-sea colonies.

One of the first officers to come to America to superintend the work was Thomas E. Moore. Disagreements arose between him and Mr. Booth, who contended that part of the revenues raised in America should go to England, as the work of the army was world wide and no member should call any country his own. Moore believed that money raised in this country should be expended here, and this led, in 1882, to the formation of an independent army in the United States. It was incorporated in 1884 and an amended charter was granted in 1885 under the name of Salvation Army of America. Subsequent changes led to the organization of the American Salvation Army. The old army is military in organization but sufficiently democratic to include persons of every social grade within its ranks. It has no formal creed, pays little attention to doctrinal differences, and in general character is Arminian rather than Calvinistic. The government of the army is somewhat autocratic. The general is assisted by officers of every grade and rank, commissioned after passing the examinations of the training schools and giving evidence of ability for the work. Soldiers are usually persons following their work by day and giving their services of evenings, and are seldom paid. Officers receive their support, but no more, and each corps is expected to be self-supporting.

The Salvationists became established in Kansas in the '80s by settlers from the East. In 1890 there were 12 organizations in the state, one in each of the following counties: Bourbon, Butler, Cowley, Douglas, Franklin, Harvey, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Sumner, with a total membership of 307. During the next fifteen years the organizations increased to 16 and the membership to 555. In this state the Salvation army has not the large membership that it has where there are great cities, but it has done a good work in the towns where the organizations are located.

Sanborn, Franklin B., journalist and author, was born at Hampton, N. H., Dec. 15, 1831, a son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn. He graduated at Harvard in 1855 and the next year became secretary of the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee; was very active in the free-state cause; was chairman of the board of state charities in Massachusetts from 1874 to 1876, and inspector of charities from 1879 to 1889. He was a lecturer at Cornell, Smith and Wellesley Colleges and at the Concord, Mass., School of Philosophy; was one of the founders of the American Social Science Association, National Prison Association, National conference of charities, Clarke School for the Deaf, Massachusetts infant asylum, and the Concord School of Philosophy, and was secretary or president of most of these. Between the years 1876 and 1897 he was editor of the Boston Commonwealth, Springfield Republican, Journal of Social Science, and issued about 40 volumes of reports of societies between 1865 and 1888; is the author of the biographies of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Dr. S. G. Howe and Dr. Earle, *Life and Letters of John Brown*, *Personality of Emerson*, *Personality of Thoreau* and a *History of New Hampshire*. Mr. Sanborn visited Kansas early in the 20th century and his bust is in the rooms of the Kansas Historical Society.

Sandago, a hamlet in Stafford county, is located 16 miles north of Stafford, the county seat, and 7 miles north of Hudson, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 38.

Santa Fe, the county seat of Haskell county, is centrally located on the Garden City, Gulf & Northern R. R. It has a bank, 2 newspapers (the Monitor and the Republican), a number of retail establishments, professional men of all lines, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150.

The town was founded in 1886 by a company of which J. A. Grayson, of Chicago, was president. The county seat struggle resulted in a victory for Santa Fe over Ivanhoe, and the latter was moved to Santa Fe late in the fall of 1887. The depression which followed the early boom was hastened and made much more severe by a contest between the two banks of the town. The citizens took sides in the fight, which was bound to end in ruin, and a bitter financial war was waged. Finally one of the banks was closed and the other voluntarily closed its doors when \$20,000 of the county funds were on deposit. For twenty years times were hard but the recent good crops and the new railroad have revived the town and made it more prosperous.

Santa Fe Trail.—Some writers have attempted to set up the claim that this famous route had a prehistoric existence, and that it was followed by the Coronado expedition in 1540. In July, 1739, the Mallet brothers reached Santa Fe from the East, but there is no authentic account to show that they traveled along the line of the trail. The earliest trading expedition to the Spanish settlements in the Southwest was organized under French auspices in Louisiana about the middle of

the 18th century. This expedition passed up the Arkansas river and established a trading post near the present city of Pueblo, Col., but after Louisiana was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Fontainebleau the French traders were driven out by the Spaniards. It is probable that the first white man to traverse the country as a trader between the United States and Santa Fe, following approximately the route which later became so widely known as the "Santa Fe Trail," was Baptiste La Lande (q. v.), who went from Kaskaskia, Ill., as the agent of William Morrison, in the summer of 1804.

The publication of Lieut. Pike's report of his expedition "to the sources of the Arkansas," etc., aroused a general interest in the trade with Santa Fe—a trade which promised large profits. However, the Mexican revolution, which began in 1810 and ended in making the country a republic in 1821, prevented the trade from assuming any considerable proportions until after the restoration of peace. As the caravans were compelled to pass through the Indian country, and as some of the tribes along the route were inclined to show a hostility to this constant stream of travel through their territory, a movement was started to have the United States government establish a highway from some point in Missouri to New Mexico. A bill to that effect was introduced in Congress and was championed by Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and other western members. In a speech on the measure, Mr. Benton said: "The road which is contemplated will trespass upon the soil or infringe upon the jurisdiction of no state whatever. It runs a course and distance to avoid all that; for it begins on the outside line of the outside state, and runs directly off toward the setting sun. The Congress and the Indians are alone to be consulted and the statute books are full of precedents."

On March 3, 1825, only one day before he retired from the office, President Monroe approved a bill authorizing the president "to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico," and to appoint three commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The commissioners appointed were Thomas Mather, George C. Sibley and Benjamin H. Reeves. They left St. Louis in June with 7 wagons and about 30 men. Their report states that on Aug. 10 they "met the chiefs and head men of the Great and Little Osage Nations at a place called the Council Grove, on the river Neozho, 160 miles from Fort Osage, and have, after due deliberation and consultation, agreed to the following treaty, which is to be considered binding on the said Great and Little Osages, from and after this day."

The treaty thus referred to provided that, in consideration of the sum of \$500, to be paid to the chiefs and head men of the Osages in money or goods at their option, they gave the United States the privilege of surveying and marking the road through their territory. They further agreed to commit no hostile acts against persons traveling along the road, and to permit them to go a reasonable distance on either side thereof to find suitable camping places and subsistence for their animals.

On Aug. 16, 1825, a similar treaty was made with the Kansas Indians, and between that time and the fall of 1827 Joseph C. Brown surveyed the road from Fort Osage to Taos, not far from Santa Fe. Prentiss, in his History of Kansas, says:

"It was a great road, 775 miles long, 550 miles of which were in Kansas, a hard, smooth thoroughfare, from 60 to 100 feet wide. It had not a bridge in its whole extent, and was the best natural road of its length ever known in the world. In token that it had come to stay, the broad-faced, yellow sunflower, since chosen by Kansas people as an emblem of their state, sprang up on either side where the wheels had broken the soil along the wild highway."

In the early history of the Santa Fe trade, the outfitting point was at Old Franklin, Mo., but a large part of that town was undermined by the river and the outfitting business was transferred to Independence, Mo., which place may be said to have been the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe trail. After the landing at Independence was obstructed by the formation of a sand bar in 1826, the town of Westport (now Kansas City) came in to prominence as an outfitting point. Prior to 1824 goods were transported on the backs of horses or mules. In 1824 a party of 80 men left Independence with 25 wagons loaded with goods and also a large number of pack animals. This was the largest party that up to that time had engaged in the trade, and it doubtless wielded considerable influence on Congress in securing the passage of the act already mentioned.

The trail entered Kansas in what is now Oxford township, Johnson county, whence it followed a course a little south of west through Douglas, Osage and Lyon counties to Council Grove. A road from Westport joined the main trail about where the town of Olathe now stands, and another from Fort Leavenworth united with the trail at Wilmington, in the southeast corner of Wabaunsee county. Over these various roads came small trading parties which met at Council Grove and formed a caravan for crossing the great plains. From Council Grove, still pursuing a southwesterly direction, the trail ran through the present counties of Morris, Marion, McPherson, Rice and Barton, striking the Arkansas river near the site of the present city of Great Bend. From this point the trail followed the north bank of the Arkansas to what is now the town of Cimarron in Gray county, where it divided, one branch crossing that stream and running southwest through Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Morton counties, crossing the western boundary of Kansas near the southwest corner of the state.

Gregg, in his Commerce of the Prairies, gives the following list of camping places in Kansas, with the number of miles distant from Independence: Round Grove, 35; the Narrows, 65; One Hundred and Ten Mile Creek, 100; Bridge Creek, 108; Big John Spring, 148; Council Grove, 150; Diamond Spring, 165; Lost Spring, 180; Cottonwood Creek, 192; Turkey Creek, 217; Little Arkansas, 234; Cow Creek, 254; Arkansas River, 270; Walnut Creek, 278; Ash Creek, 297; Pawnee Fork, 303; Coon

Creek, 336; Caches, 372; Ford of Arkansas, 392; Sand Creek (on the branch which crossed the Arkansas), 442; Cimarron River (lower spring), 450; Middle Spring (up the Cimarron), 486; Willow Bar, 512. Gregg also states that in 1822 the trade with Santa Fe amounted to about \$15,000, with 70 men engaged in it, pack horses or mules being the only means of transportation. In 1826 wagons had completely supplanted pack animals, and the trade of that year reached \$90,000. A steady increase followed until 1843, when the trade aggregated \$450,000.

In the early '40s organized bands of guerrillas began to prey on the trading parties along the trail. One of these bands was formed in the fall of 1842, under the leadership of one John McDaniel, who claimed to hold a captain's commission in the Texan army. Early in 1843 McDaniel started for the trail with the intention of joining his force with that of another Texan bandit named Warfield, who had plundered and burned the town of Mora in New Mexico. Before the union was effected Warfield's gang was dispersed by a party of New Mexicans. It was McDaniel's force that robbed and murdered the trader Don Antonio Jose Chavez (q. v.) in the early spring of 1843. When the Warfield band was broken up some of the stragglers joined Maj. Jacob Snively, another Texan. These recruits gave Snively a force of some 200 men, with which he met and defeated a detachment of Armijo's command, the scene of the engagement being south of the Arkansas in Kansas. The unsettled conditions along the trail made a military escort necessary, and in May, 1843, a train left Independence under the protection of 200 United States dragoons commanded by Capt. P. St. George Cooke. Upon arriving at the Caches, Capt. Cooke was visited by Snively, who with about 100 men was encamped on the opposite side of the river. The boundary between the United States and Texas had not yet been settled, but Cooke took the position that Snively was operating within the territory of the United States, disarmed his men and ordered them to disband. This affronted the Texan government, which demanded reparation, and a lively correspondence ensued. Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state, wrote to the Texan authorities as follows:

"Capt. Cooke justifies his conduct on the ground that he found this force within the territory of the United States, engaged in the attempt to interrupt lawful trade between the United States and Mexico; and that he had a right to disarm, so as to take from them the power of molesting our own citizens, and those of Mexico engaged in that trade; that he used no harshness, nor more force than was necessary to accomplish the object."

Capt. Cooke was acquitted by a court of inquiry and the United States offered to pay for the arms taken, which offer was accepted by Texas, and thus the question was finally settled. But this incident, with others of a turbulent nature, led the Mexican government to close all the frontier ports of entry in Aug., 1843, which was done by proclamation of Santa Ana, president of the Mexican republic. The ports were reopened by the decree of March 31, 1844, but the Mexican war soon afterward

put a stop to the Santa Fe trade until 1850, when it was again resumed and was continued until the railroads put the overland freighter out of business in 1872.

Soon after the beginning of the present century, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas began to agitate the subject of marking the line of the Santa Fe trail through the state. By the act of March 1, 1905, the Kansas legislature appropriated \$1,000 "for the purpose of pro-



MARKER ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

curing suitable monuments to mark the Santa Fe trail in the State of Kansas, through the following resolution: "That it be and is resolved that the marking should be done under the supervision of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Kansas and the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. Through the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution the admission of Kansas into the Union was designated as "the trail" in the year

schools, to be observed with appropriate ceremonies, and the children were invited to contribute one cent each on that day to the fund marking the trail. Prizes were offered for the best essays on the trail, and the school contributing the largest collection was to be presented with a fine silk flag. The penny collection netted \$584.40, which gave the Daughters \$1,584.40 to expend for monuments. The material selected was a red granite from Oklahoma. C. W. Guild of Topeka agreed to prepare and inscribe the markers for \$16 each, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, which follows approximately the line of the old trail, offered to transport them to the stations nearest their final destination free of cost. In most instances the expense of placing the markers in position was borne by the local authorities or a committee of citizens.

The marking was done in the years 1906 and 1907, and the secretary of the State Historical Society, in his report for the biennial period ending on June 30, 1908, after giving a detailed statement of the expenditures, says: "These statements show that the funds raised by the Daughters paid for 89 markers. There are at different points on the trail six special markers paid for by individual chapters of Daughters or other local interests, making a total of 95 markers from the east to the west line of the state. But the following location of each marker in detail shows a total of 90 markers furnished by the Daughters, and receipted for, or a total of 96 markers along the whole line. This discrepancy has caused hours and hours of arithmetic and searching, and much exhaustion of temper, without avail. If I had lost one marker it could easily be settled by getting another, or going down in my pocket, but the state is one marker ahead. Such a condition of public business may excite a little curiosity, but not enough to warrant annoyance from it."

Each marker bears the inscription: "Santa Fe Trail, 1822-1872, Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas, 1906." In a few instances a marker bears some special inscription in addition to the above. One case of this kind is at Council Grove, where the monument bears the regular inscription on the east side, and on the west side the following: "On this spot Aug. 10, 1825, the treaty was made with the Osage Indians for the right of way of the Santa Fe Trail."

The placing of these monuments has marked through the State of Kansas one of the historic highways of the nation—a highway whose complete history would fill a volume.

"It wound through strange scarred hills
Down cañons lone
Where wild things screamed,
With winds for company;
Its milestones were the bones of pioneers."

Sarcoxie, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is located in **Sarcoxie township**, 9 miles southeast of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 11 miles

north of Lawrence, from which place mail is supplied by rural delivery. The population in 1910 was 20.

Satanta, "White Bear," a noted Kiowa chief, was born about the year 1830. For about fifteen years prior to his death he was recognized as second chief in his tribe, being outranked by Satank and later by Lone Wolf, neither of whom equaled him in force and ability. For years his fighting qualities made his name one to be feared on the western frontier, and in council his eloquence gained for him the title of "orator of the plains." In spite of his hostility to the white man's civilization, he was a favorite with army officers and commissioners, who admired him for his directness and keen humor. In 1867, Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, then a young newspaper correspondent, accompanied Gen. Hancock on his expedition to the Indian country, and under date of May 3, 1867, describes a pow-wow between Satanta and Gen. Hancock. Satanta attended the Medicine Lodge conference and signed the treaty of 1867, which provided that the Kiowas should go on a reservation. The tribe delayed coming in until compelled by Gen. Custer, who seized Satanta and Lone Wolf as hostages for the fulfillment of the agreement. For boasting of his part in a murderous raid in Texas in 1871, Satanta, Satank and Big Tree were arrested and held for trial. Satank was killed while resisting arrest, while his companions were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Texas penitentiary. Two years later they were released, conditional upon the good behavior of the Kiowas, but in the fall of 1874, that tribe again going upon the warpath, Satanta was rearrested and taken back to the penitentiary. Growing despondent in confinement, he committed suicide by throwing himself from the upper story window of the hospital on March 11, 1878. Satanta is described as a typical plains warrior, of fine physique, erect bearing and piercing glance. One who saw him in prison says he was "a tall, finely formed man, princely in carriage, on whom even the prison garb seemed elegant." His memory is cherished by the Kiowa as that of one of their greatest men.

Saunders, a hamlet in Rush county, is located 10 miles northwest of La Crosse, the county seat and usual shipping point, and 8 miles west of Liebenthal, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Savage, Isaac O., writer, was born in Cayuga, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of that place and finished the academic course at Moravia in 1849, moving in that year to Fairfield, Lenawee county, Mich., where he was in school work until 1862. He was elected school inspector in 1854, and reelected to the same office in 1856; held various city offices; and in 1855 married Miss Chloe Baker of Fairfield, Mich. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighteenth Michigan infantry and was promoted to second lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He removed to Republic county, Kan., in 1870; was county treasurer for four years; was a member of the Kansas commission to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia; was a member of the state board of agriculture; was elected to the state senate in 1876, and after

that held numerous city, township and county offices. He is the author of a History of Republic county.

Savannah, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in the northeast corner of Pottawatomie county, is located in Mill Creek township, about 23 miles northeast of Westmoreland, the county seat, and about 3 miles from Onaga, from which place it receives daily mail.

Savonburg, one of the incorporated cities of Allen county, is located in Elsmore township, near the southeast corner of the county, and about 18 miles from Iola, the county seat. It is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Record), a large retail trade, good schools, and nearly all the leading fraternal organizations are represented by lodges. The town was founded in 1879, when the postoffice was established with John Keen as postmaster. The present postoffice does a money order business and has two rural routes starting from it. The population in 1910 was 257. In 1889 the Savonburg Improvement company was chartered and did so well in building up the town that it was incorporated in 1902.

Sawyer, a little town in Pratt county, is located in Paxon and Elm townships on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 12 miles south of Pratt, the county seat. It has a bank, a telephone exchange, a weekly newspaper (the News), foundry and machine shop, a number of retail stores, schools, churches, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 275.

Saxman, one of the thriving villages of Rice county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 9 miles southeast of Lyons, the county seat. It is a trading and shipping point, has a mill, an elevator, a bank, and a number of well stocked retail stores. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and has a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 150.

Sayre, Lucius Elmer, dean of the school of pharmacy in the University of Kansas, was born at Bridgeton, N. J., in 1847. After a preparatory course he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he received the degrees of Ph. G. and Ph. M., and in 1896 he received the honorary B. S. degree from the University of Michigan. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Platt; became an instructor in his Alma Mater in 1880 and remained there for five years; was also engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist from 1882 to 1885, when he came to his present position in the University of Kansas. In 1890 he was a member of the commission to revise the United States pharmacopœia; since 1907 has been director of drug analysis for the Kansas state board of health, and is a member of the botanical staff of the state board of agriculture. Prof. Sayre is the author of a Chart of Materia Medica, Pharmacal Botany and the Essentials of Pharmacy, and is a contributor to several of the leading pharmacal journals.

Scammon, an incorporated city in Cherokee county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 8 miles north of Columbus, the county

seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Scammon Miner), a theater, churches and schools, a large number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order post-office with one rural route. This is one of the newer towns in Cherokee county. It was founded about 1885. In 1890 it was an incorporated town with 748 inhabitants. In 1900 the population was 1,549, and in 1910 it was 2,233. Coal of an excellent quality underlies the lands in the vicinity and is extensively mined. This is one of the largest coal shipping points in southwestern Kansas.

Scandia, an incorporated town of Republic county, is located on the Republican river 10 miles west of Belleville, the county seat. It was settled by Scandinavians in 1869, the following being the first to arrive: M. Johnson, Charles Lesom, P. Walin, Mr. Lundin, John Strom, F. Granstadt, A. Bergen, A. Erickson, J. R. Sandel, John Holstrom and Peter Johnson. The first store was built in 1869 by J. R. Sandel. The building was 8 feet square and the goods invoiced \$125. This was also the first store in Republic county. The first American flag to be raised in Kansas was raised by Capt. Pike near the site of Scandia in 1806. (See Pike's Expedition.)

Scandia was an important trading point in the early days, being in the line of the shortest route to the homestead country from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. It had the only ferry on the upper Republican and stage lines daily from Hanover, tri-weekly from Waterville, Junction City and Jewell, and weekly from White Rock and Solomon. Some of the early business men were L. C. Hanson, hotel; Wilson Bros., general store; Amos Coyle, drugs and groceries; A. T. Miller, groceries and provisions. The first railroad was the Missouri Pacific running north and south, which reached Scandia in 1878. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific runs through Scandia east and west. The census of 1910 gave Scandia 579 inhabitants. It has five churches, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), telegraph, telephone and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The Kansas Gazetteer for 1909 lists 80 business and professional men in Scandia. It is a shipping point for grain, live stock and other farm products.

Schoemakers, John (originally spelled Schoenmacher), a Catholic missionary, son of Henry and Petronilla (Kamp) Schoenmacher, was born at Waspick, Langstaat, province of North Brabant, Holland, Nov. 20, 1807. He was ordained a priest in 1833 and immediately left Holland, landing in New York on Dec. 25, of that year. From there he went to Georgetown, Md., where he enrolled as a novice in the Society of Jesus on Jan. 16, 1834, and in July of that year went with others of the same society to St. Louis, remaining in and about that place till appointed superior of the Osage mission in Kansas by the Rt. Rev. P. R. Kendrick, bishop of St. Louis. The journey to the mission was made by caravan in company with other priests and he arrived at his destination on April 28, 1847. He was given charge of the two buildings which were then in process of construction. In one of these Father



Schoemakers opened a boarding school for Indian boys within a few days after his arrival, and having secured some Loretto sisters from Kentucky, a boarding school for girls was opened on Oct. 10 of the same year. Father Schoemakers remained at the mission during his life and not only took care of the poor Indians but also encouraged them to work, make homes for themselves and become self-supporting, which many of them did. He died on July 28, 1883.

Schoenchen, a country postoffice in Ellis county, is located in Look-out township on the Smoky Hill river, 10 miles south of Hays, the county seat and most convenient railroad station.

Schools.—(See Public School System and the sketches of the higher educational institutions.)

Schroyer, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in Elm Creek township 6 miles south of Marysville, the county seat, on the Union Pacific R. R. It has express and telegraph offices, a postoffice, some general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 82.

Schulte, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located in Waco township on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R., 12 miles southwest of Wichita, the county seat. It has a general store, livery barn, telegraph and express offices, etc. It receives mail from Oatville. The population in 1910 was 70.

Scio, a hamlet in Graham county, is located on Bow creek 12 miles northwest of Hill City, the county seat, and 7 miles southeast of Lenora, Norton county, from which place it receives mail by rural route. Lenora is the nearest railroad station.

Scipio, important as the gas pumping station for Topeka and other towns outside the gas territory, is a hamlet in Anderson county on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 6 miles north of Garnett, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 58.

Scott, the county seat of Scott county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Garden City, Gulf & Northern railroads, in the central part of the county. It has 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Chronicle and the News-Lever), 2 flour mills, 2 elevators, and is the location of the county high school. A large farming district is tributary to Scott, it being the only incorporated town in the county. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 its population increased from 212 to 918. It has telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice. The town was founded in Sept., 1885, by a town company, which donated a block of land to the county for a court-house site, a block to the city for school purposes, a lot to each of four church organizations, and set apart grounds for a public park. Within a year there was a population of 600, with 3 newspapers (the News, the Sentinel and the Herald), and a number of retail establishments.

Scott, Charles F., journalist and member of Congress, is a native of the Sunflower state, having been born on a farm in Allen county, Kan.,

Sept. 7, 1860. His early education was acquired in the district schools, after which he entered the University of Kansas, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1881, receiving his Master's degree some years later. Upon leaving college, he spent about 18 months in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, returning to his native county in the fall of 1882. He then bought a small interest in the *Iola Register*; became the sole proprietor of the paper five years later, and in 1897 began the publication of a daily edition. In 1891 he was appointed a regent of the state university and served in that capacity for twelve years. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate as a Republican, and in 1896 was one of the presidential electors on that ticket. Mr. Scott married May B. Ewing in 1893. He was elected to Congress in 1900; was four times reelected, serving ten years in all, and was defeated for the nomination in 1910 by the late Alexander C. Mitchell of Lawrence.

Scott County, in the western part of the state, is the third county east from Colorado, the fourth south of Nebraska, and the fourth from the southern boundary of the state. It is bounded on the north by Logan and Gove counties; on the east by Lane; on the south by Finney, and on the west by Wichita. It was created in 1873 and named for Winfield Scott, a hero in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, and commander-in-chief of army at the beginning of the Civil war in 1861. The boundaries were described as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 31 west with the 3d standard parallel; thence south along range line to its intersection with the 4th standard parallel; thence west along the 4th standard parallel to where it is intersected by the east line of range 35 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 3d standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

The organization of the county was effected in 1886. In May Charles S. Reed was appointed to take the census. The returns were made on June 29 and showed a population of 2,675, of whom 701 were householders. The valuation of property was \$364,063, of which amount \$109,030 was real estate. Gov. Martin issued the proclamation the same day whereby he organized the county, named Scott City as the county seat, and appointed the following officers: County clerk, Charles S. Reed; commissioners, Marion Cunningham, A. H. Kilpatrick and Eugene McDaniels. The first election was held on Aug. 10 and resulted as follows: County clerk, Charles S. Reed; probate judge, Thomas Poulson; treasurer, W. R. Hadley; sheriff, B. F. Daniels; register of deeds, J. B. Johnson; attorney, C. C. Hadley; district clerk, S. T. Burgess; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Lulu Boling; surveyor, W. E. Daugherty; coroner, J. F. Bond; commissioners, H. M. Cranor, C. Garrett and Eugene McDaniels. Scott City had no opposition for county seat.

The first settlers came into the county in 1874. The first white women were Mrs. M. E. DeGreer and her daughter, Mrs. Ida Eastman, both widows. In 1893 Scott was among the counties which suffered from

the fuel famine. The county commissioners visited Topeka to secure state aid, but were not successful. In 1884 the ruins of a pre-historic pueblo were discovered in Scott county about 12 miles north of Scott City. (See Archæology.)

The county was divided into Michigan, Beaver, Scott, Valley, Keystone, Isbel and Lake townships in 1886, and no new townships have been organized. The postoffices are Grigsby, Manning, Modoc, Pence, Scott and Taft. The Missouri Pacific railroad enters in the northeast and crosses southwest to Scott, thence directly west into Wichita county. A branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Great Bend enters in the east and crosses west to Scott where it terminates.

The general surface is an undulating prairie with a few sand hills. The principal stream is Ladder creek. It enters from the west, flows east about 9 miles, then north into Logan county, where it empties into the Smoky Hill river. White Woman creek enters in the southwest and flows east and northeast to the center, where it sinks beneath the surface in the midst of a large basin which is filled only in wet seasons. Magnesian limestone is in the north and southwest. Sandstone, gypsum and cement rock also exist in limited quantities.

Less than half of the land in the county is cultivated. The value of farm products in 1910 was \$607,766. Wheat brought \$106,043; corn, \$64,534; oats, \$44,949; barley, \$34,577; broom-corn, \$26,729; sorghum, \$158,928; milo maize, \$32,400; hay, \$27,379; animals sold for slaughter, \$24,836; poultry and eggs, \$16,327. The value of live stock on hand was \$768,013.

The population in 1890 was 1,262. During the next three or four years the population decreased somewhat on account of the hard times. In 1893 there were 300 families, only 75 of them having the means to live through the winter. In 1900 the population was 1,098; in 1910 it was 3,047. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$5,913,442. The average wealth per capita being \$1,940.

Scottsville, one of the incorporated towns of Mitchell county, is located in Lulu township in the extreme northeastern corner of the county on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles from Beloit, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Advance), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The town was platted in Oct., 1878, at the time the railroad was first extended to that point. The population in 1910 was 248.

Scranton, one of the important towns of Osage county, is located in Scranton township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 14 miles northwest of Lyndon, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), banking facilities, all lines of mercantile enterprise, good schools and churches. The chief occupations of the people are coal mining and agriculture. Coal, live stock, grain and produce are shipped. There are telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 770.

Scranton was started as a mining camp in 1871, when Alexander Thomas and O. H. Sheldon sank a shaft. The next year the Burlingame and Scranton Coal company was formed and until 1875 the interests of this company were the principal business of the town. The coal interests then began to be developed and several other shafts were sunk by companies and private individuals. Things went slowly until 1879 when there was a rush of capital to develop the coal industry, and in consequence the town grew very rapidly. By June, 1880, the population was 930 and the next year had reached 1,700. Scranton was incorporated as a city of the third class on Aug. 4, 1880. The first officers were: Mayor, J. M. Giddings; clerk and police judge, John R. Poe; treasurer, H. A. Sheldon; marshal, W. S. Challis; councilmen, Joseph Tomlinson, William Scott, James Ingram, Joseph Drake and Thomas Kelley.

The first birth and the first death was that of Madison Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, who was born in Aug., 1872, and died in Dec., 1873. The first marriage was between Davis Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Stull in 1873. The first sermon was preached in the boarding house in 1872 by Rev. J. W. Stogdill. The school house was built in the same year and the first teacher was H. D. Porter.

Scrip, Union Military.—(See Claims.)

Seal of State.—From the earliest period of history the seal has been used "by individuals, corporate bodies and states, for making impressions on instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity." Every civilized country has its great seal, and in some monarchies, England for example, the king has his privy seal. Prior to the Revolution, each of the American colonies had its seal, which in most instances, with some modifications, became the seal of state after the formation of the Federal Union. And almost the first act of every state, upon its admission into the Union, has been to adopt by suitable legislation a design for a great seal of state. Even before admission, and while under a temporary government as an organized territory, a seal has been found necessary as a testimony of official sanction or authority.

Wilder (*Annals of Kansas*, p. 55) quotes from the Easton (Pa.) Argus, early in Jan., 1855, the following description of the territorial seal of Kansas:

"We have just seen the seal of the Territory of Kansas, engraved by Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia, according to the design of Gov. Reeder. It consists of a shield with two supporters, surmounted by a scroll motto, and is emblematic of the life of the pioneer and the agriculturalist. The lower compartment of the shield contains the buffalo and the hunter; the upper contains the implements of agriculture. The left-hand supporter is a pioneer with his smock frock, leggins, rifle and tomahawk; whilst on the right is the goddess Ceres with her sheaf; at their feet, and between them, lie a fallen tree and an axe. The motto is a beautiful allusion to the principle on which the territory was organ-

(11-42)



ized, and consists of 'Populi voce nata,' thus translated—Born of the popular will."

Hay says this seal was two inches in diameter, and that in addition to the above description it had around the margin the legend: "Seal of the Territory of Kansas, erected May 30, 1854."

Article 1, section 8, of the Wyandotte constitution provided that "There shall be a seal of state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially; and which shall be the great seal of Kansas." In his message to the first state legislature, which met on March 26, 1861, Gov. Robinson called attention to this constitutional provision, and on April 9 the following resolution was introduced in the senate and referred to the committee on ways and means: "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on behalf of the senate to act with a like committee on the part of the house to draw and recommend a design for the great seal of the State of Kansas." The resolution was subsequently adopted, the house took similar action, and the joint committee began its work. Numerous devices and mottoes were considered and more than a month passed before a design was finally selected. On May 17 the senate amended the house joint resolution relating to the seal, the house refused to concur in the amendment, and a conference committee was appointed, which on the 20th reported the design that was ultimately adopted. On the 22nd both houses adopted the report of the conference committee and the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the governor and legislature of the State of Kansas, That the secretary of state be and he is required to procure, as soon as possible, the great seal of the State of Kansas, the design and device following, to-wit:

"The east is represented by a rising sun on the right hand corner of the seal; to the left of it, commerce is represented by a river and a steamboat; in the foreground, agriculture is represented as the basis of the future prosperity of the state, by a settler's cabin and a man plowing with a pair of horses; beyond this, is a train of ox wagons going west; in the background is seen a herd of buffalo, retreating, pursued by two Indians on horseback; around the top is the motto: 'Ad astra per aspera'—and beneath a cluster of 34 stars; the circle is surrounded by the words 'Great Seal of the State of Kansas, January 29, 1861.'"

Although the constitution placed the great seal in the custody of the governor, to be "used by him officially," section 11 of the act of June 3, 1861, relating to state officers, provided that the secretary of state should, "at all times, have access to the great seal of the state, and may use the same in verification of his official acts, in all cases when such use may not be in conflict with the constitution of the state or prohibited by law."

There has been some controversy as to who suggested the design for the seal, particularly the motto "Ad astra per aspera." Richard Cordley made the claim that the motto was selected by Josiah Miller, who was a member of the joint committee to select a design, and the

inscription on Mr. Miller's monument so states. Others claim the honor for the late John J. Ingalls, who was secretary of the state senate at the time the great seal was adopted. Under date of Oct. 10, 1888, Mr. Ingalls, then United States senator, wrote from Washington to F. D. Coburn a letter regarding the seal, in which he said: "A joint committee was appointed to present a design for the great seal of state, and I suggested a sketch embracing a single star rising from clouds at the base of a field, with the constellation (representing the number of states then in the Union) above, accompanied by the motto, 'Ad astra per aspera.' . . . The clouds at the base were intended to represent the perils and troubles of our territorial history; the star emerging therefrom, the new state; the constellation, like that on the flag, the Union to which, after a stormy struggle, it had been admitted. The motto 'Ad astra per aspera' means, literally, 'To the stars through difficulties.' Had my original design been adopted without modification, its significance would have been apparent."

Concerning the motto, Mr. Ingalls said on another occasion: "The first time I ever saw it was on an old brass seal in the office of the gentleman with whom I read law in Haverhill, Mass., in 1857. The same thought is expressed in many different ways, but 'Ad astra per aspera' seemed the most melodious, and so I selected it for my sketch. With a motto, as with a proverb, the question is not whether it is original, but whether it is appropriate."

In an address before the Kansas Historical Society on Jan. 17, 1883, Robert Hay said: "John H. McDowell, of the state library committee, suggested a design with a landscape, something like that afterwards adopted, and the emphatic motto 'We will.' The design as submitted to the committee by Mr. Ingalls consisted of a blue shield at the base of a cloud, out of which was emerging one silver star to join the con-



GREAT SEAL OF KANSAS.

stellation in the firmament, comprising the thirty-four then in the Union, with the motto 'Ad astra per aspera.' The cloud symbolized the struggles through which we had passed; the star, the state; the constellation, the Union. The motto was both descriptive and suggestive, and the entire design simple, unique and satisfactory. It was so satisfactory to the committee that they adopted it entire. But after that some of the 'wild heralds of the frontier' altered it by mixing a steamboat and plowing with buffalo hunting, etc., till really nothing but the motto is Mr. Ingalls,' and the landscape is probably substantially the one submitted by Mr. McDowell. All the seal is historic, but suggestive of a fact that will be true forever, that the conquest of difficulties is the way to moral as well as to political success. John J. Ingalls is now United States senator from Kansas, and his life has not been unmarked by usefulness, but in years to come he will probably be most proud of the fact that he gave our prosperous state its noble motto, which has been the text of many a sermon and the starting-point of many a career."

From the foregoing, it would appear that the preponderance of evidence supports the claim of Mr. Ingalls. But, whoever designated the seal and suggested the motto, both design and motto are appropriate and tell in symbolism the story of Kansas' struggles and the perseverance of her pioneers.

Late in the year 1869 there was some agitation in favor of changing the design of the great seal of state. No good reason could be assigned, however, for the change, and the movement came to naught. The Atchison Champion and Press for Jan. 22, 1870, in discussing editorially the proposition to alter the design, paid the following tribute to the great seal as it stands: "It is, in print, the most beautiful design for a seal ever adopted. It is suggestive, tasty, appropriate. It is associated with the most thrilling events in the history of our young state. It is on the commission of every officer who went out from Kansas to do battle for the imperiled country. It is on the certificate of election of every civil officer who served the state during the struggling years of its infancy. To change it would not only involve unnecessary expense, but create confusion."

Seaman, a hamlet in the northwestern part of Linn county, is situated on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 5 miles north of Parker, from which it has rural delivery, and 20 miles from Mound City, the county seat.

Sedan, the judicial seat and largest town of Chautauqua county, is located southeast of the center of the county on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on the Middle Caney river in Sedan township. It has a weekly newspaper (the Times-Star), 2 banks, an ice and cold storage plant, a foundry, machine shops, cigar factory, natural gas for lighting, heating and commercial purposes, all lines of mercantile endeavor, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order post-office with three rural routes. The population according to the census report of 1910 is 1,211.

A postoffice called Sedan was established at this point in 1871, but was later discontinued for lack of patronage. In 1873 Capt. Ferris established a small store, which proved unprofitable and was discontinued. He was followed by M. C. Webb and C. Tiffin, who started a general merchandise business. At the time the county seat was brought to Sedan in 1875 there was only a store, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop, a district school, and one or two residences. There had been a newspaper called the Wide Awake, published by Joseph Mount, but it was suspended at this time. Immediately upon the location of the county seat at this point, people began pouring in. Business enterprises were moved in from other towns, and tradesmen and professional people came in numbers, so that in a short time the population was several hundred. Kelly & Turner moved the Chautauqua Journal from Elk Falls to Sedan and Mr. Kelly was largely instrumental in keeping the county seat there through promoting the building of a court-house at the expense of those who wished to donate to the purpose. The town was platted by a town company of which L. L. Turner was president.

Sedan became a city of the third class in 1876, and at the election held April 3 of that year, the following officers were chosen: Mayor, A. H. King; clerk, F. P. Addleman; treasurer, J. I. Crouse; attorney, W. H. Tibbits; police judge, G. W. Mullinix; marshal, W. D. Jolley; councilmen, R. S. Turner, J. P. Rhoades, J. W. Sitton, C. S. Tiffin and J. I. Crouse.

Sedgwick, the third largest town in Harvey county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Little Arkansas river, 10 miles south of Newton, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of 626 inhabitants according to the census of 1910, has 2 banks, an opera house, a weekly newspaper (the Panagraph), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. It is the oldest town in the county, having been laid off in June, 1870, by the Sedgwick Town company, of which T. S. Floyd was president. The first store, which was the first in the county, was built in July of that year by William H. Owen. The postoffice was established in the same year with T. S. Floyd as postmaster. The money order department was added in 1877. The first school house in the county was erected here in 1870 and the first term was taught by C. S. Bullock and wife. The first newspaper was the Sedgwick Gazette, the initial number of which was issued in Jan., 1871. The Citizens' Savings bank was organized and began business in 1872. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in March of that year. The first election was held on April 1, and the first city officials were as follows: Mayor, T. S. Floyd; police judge, F. T. Morris; clerk, H. Goodell; treasurer, P. M. Morgan; marshal, W. H. Hurd; councilmen, N. A. Mathias, W. B. Chamberlain, O. M. Sherman, O. Y. Hart and Charles Shaefer. The city government was suspended in 1877 on account of a clerical error in the charter. It was revived again in 1881 and a reorganization took place followed by an election of officers in April.

1882, when S. B. Cretcher was elected mayor; N. A. Mathias, police judge; James Cox, R. W. Hall, E. N. Green, J. M. Massey and P. M. Morgan, councilmen. The following were appointed: A. G. Stone, clerk; T. J. Miller, treasurer; C. E. Green, marshal.

Sedgwick County, in the southern part of the state, is 135 miles west of the Missouri line, 250 miles east of Colorado and is the second county north of Oklahoma. The territory of which it is comprised was included in Butler county until 1867, when Sedgwick was formed by act of the legislature. The description was as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Butler county, thence south to the southwest corner of the same; thence west to the west line of range 4 west; thence north to the south line of township 22; thence east to the place of beginning." In 1872 four townships on the north of the west tier were given to Reno county, and two full tiers from the north were given to Harvey. The county was named in honor of John Sedgwick, a general of the Civil war, who was killed at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., in May, 1864.

The first settlers were William Greiffenstein, who located on Cow-skin creek and established a trading post in 1865; Charles Whittaker took a claim in the Little Arkansas valley in the spring of 1866; Durfee & Leedrick built a ranch on the Little Arkansas in 1867; about the same time Lewellen & Davis opened a post for trading with the Indians, and Eli Waterman and John Lawton located in the county. In 1868 came J. R. Mead, H. W. Vigus, William Whitman, M. A. Sales, D. S. Munger, Milo B. Kellogg, John Allison, Charles Hunter, F. H. and Harvey Dunlap, Robert and William Houston, David Edmunds, John D. Goyler, James French, David Wousick, and about a score of others. That year Sedgwick was organized into a township and attached to Butler county for judicial purposes. D. S. Munger was appointed the first justice of the peace and the first election was held in November, at which 35 votes were cast. The officers chosen were as follows: Trustee, M. A. Sales; clerk, H. W. Vigus; treasurer, S. B. Boyd; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Sales (mother of M. A. Sales).

An attempt to effect county organization was made in the fall of 1869, when an election was held which was declared void by the governor on account of irregularities. A new census was taken and in the winter of 1870 the governor issued a proclamation organizing the county, designating Wichita as the county seat, and appointing S. C. Johnson, William Lockard and Henry Stein commissioners. The commissioners appointed John Ward clerk, divided the county into three election districts and called an election in April for the choice of officers and the selection of a permanent county seat. The contest was between Wichita and Park City. The total vote was 260, many of which were said to have been fraudulent, but of which Wichita received the majority. The officers elected were: County clerk, J. M. Steele; county attorney, T. J. Fulton; register of deeds, L. F. Buttles; clerk of the district court, D. A. Bright; probate judge, Reuben Riggs; sheriff,

W. N. Walker; treasurer, S. C. Johnson; superintendent of public instruction, John P. Hilton; surveyor, William Finn; coroner, E. B. Allen, and commissioners, N. A. English, T. S. Floyd and Alexander Williams. J. M. Steele and H. E. Vantrees were made justices of the peace. The first term of district court was held in June, 1870, and was presided over by Hon. W. R. Brown.

There were a number of Indian scares in Sedgwick county, and although no fighting took place here, a detachment of the Fifth United States infantry, under command of Col. Barr, was stationed on the site of Wichita in 1867. A number of the men, at the expiration of their term of enlistment, became settlers in the vicinity. During the last Indian scare, which occurred in 1874, more than 1,000 people from Sedgwick, Kingman, Sumner and Harvey counties came to Wichita in a single day. In a few days they all returned to their homes. Shortly after that it was reported that the Comanches and Apaches were about to raid southern Kansas. Gov. Thomas A. Osborn ordered S. M. Tucker of Wichita to raise a company of 50 men for Indian service, and sent Adjt.-Gen. Morris to that point with commissions for the officers of the company, arms and equipment, etc. Mr. Tucker was made captain; Cash Henderson, first lieutenant; and Mike Meagher second lieutenant. They started on the campaign on the morning of July 11, and were gone 10 days but saw no Indians.

In common with other border territory Sedgwick county was the scene of a number of murders and outrages on the part of "gangs" and ruffians, most of whom at some time or other "died with their boots on." Six of such deaths occurred in 1873, while Wichita was a cattle shipping point.

The first court-house was built in 1872 and was located at the corner of First and Main streets. The city court and jail occupied the basement. In 1874 a county jail was erected. The present court-house is one of the best in Kansas. The site for it was donated by the founders of Wichita and the building, which was erected at a cost of \$220,000, was paid for by 20-year bonds.

Prior to 1872 all the travel was by wagons and stage coaches, the main road being known as the Kingman trail. A stage station was maintained at Wichita, at which point there was a ferry across the Arkansas. The first railroad was the Wichita & Southwestern, built in 1872 by a company of local capitalists. The president of the company was J. R. Mead; treasurer, William Greiffenstein; secretary, H. C. Sluss; directors, Solomon H. Kohn, J. M. Steele, S. C. Johnson, G. H. Smith, George Schlieter, C. F. Gilbert, T. J. Peter, R. W. P. Muse and F. J. Fulton. In Aug., 1871, the county voted \$200,000 to aid in the construction of the road. During the last year before the road reached Wichita it was estimated that 800,000 cattle were driven through Sedgwick county. In 1880 the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was completed to Wichita. In 1885 the Missouri Pacific was built from the east, and a little later the Wichita, Anthony & Salt Plains and the

Wichita & Colorado lines were projected by local capitalists, and both became a part of the Missouri Pacific system. About that time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was built from Sedgwick to Wichita, thence west to Kingman, the people of Wichita furnishing the right of way from that point to the west line of the county. In 1886 a line known as the Kansas Midland was built from Wichita to Ellsworth by Wichita capitalists, Senator Bentley, W. E. Stanley, J. O. Davidson, C. R. Miller, Robert E. Lawrence and others being the promoters. It became a part of the St. Louis & San Francisco system. The next year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was built across the county from the northeast. This being the main line of that road from Chicago to the gulf, the Sedgwick county people felt themselves very fortunate in securing it although they never realized any profits from the stock which they bought in the concern. The last road to be constructed in Sedgwick county was the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, about 1906 or 1907. It connects this territory with the rapidly developing southwest and is one of the most valuable lines that has ever come to the county. Beside these roads which pass through Wichita, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe runs from east to west through the southern part and another line of the same road cuts across the southeastern corner.

In regard to the financial affairs of the county it is recorded that the first levy of taxes was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar. In 1872 the county was bonded for \$200,000 for the first railroad, and being ambitious and eager for public improvements, especially new railroads, liberal bonds were voted at frequent intervals. These bonds were always promptly paid in full, \$155,980 being paid off in the year 1880 at a time when new enterprises were being pushed very rapidly. In 1911 Sedgwick county was one of the three largest tax paying counties of the state. In 1880 the assessed valuation of property was \$3,117,460, which was a remarkable growth from practically nothing in 1870. The assessed valuation in 1910 was \$108,139,773. The county affairs are in excellent condition financially. The public buildings are paid for and bridges and roads are in good shape.

The Sedgwick County Agricultural Society was organized in 1873, and the first exhibition was held in October of that year. The next year on account of the drought and grasshoppers there was nothing to exhibit and the county had to accept outside aid. In 1875 the crops were bountiful, but in 1876 the grasshoppers again caused considerable damage. In 1882 the value of garden produce and animals sold for slaughter was \$610,000, and the number of bushels of grain raised was 5,332,320, of which 3,665,610 bushels was corn. In 1884, out of an abundant corn crop, Sedgwick county sent 33 car loads of the grain to the flood sufferers in Ohio in recognition of the help it had received ten years before. Although as a reaction to the boom of the '80s times were a little dull in the towns for the next few years, the land kept on producing crops which formed the basis of general prosperity. Sedgwick is at present

surpassed by only four counties in the value of her farm products, which in 1910 were worth \$5,616,683. Of this amount corn, the largest field crop, was worth \$1,325,088; wheat, \$490,785; oats, \$676,074; hay, \$645,812; animals sold for slaughter, \$1,539,012. The Sedgwick County Fair Association had a tract of 40 acres which, when the association became bankrupt, was bought by John V. Carey for \$5,000, the amount of the judgment against it, and formed the Carey Park addition to Wichita. A state fair, held at Wichita, took the place of the county institution. (See State Fairs.)

The legislature of 1893 authorized the establishment and maintenance of an industrial school at the expense of the county, the amount to be spent for buildings and grounds not to exceed \$10,000. A branch of the state entomological department was established in Sedgwick in June, 1911, and is of great assistance to the farmers in ridding their farms of pests and increasing the volume of produce.

Sedgwick county is divided into 27 townships as follows: Afton, Attica, Delano, Eagle, Erie, Garden Plain, Grand River, Grant, Greeley, Gypsum, Illinois, Kechi, Lincoln, Minneha, Morton, Ninnescah, Ohio, Park, Payne, Rockford, Salem, Sherman, Union, Valley Center, Viola, Waco and Wichita.

The general surface is rolling prairie, level in places. The timber belt along the streams are unusually wide, averaging more than a mile, and contain all the varieties of wood common to Kansas soil. The bottom lands are also wide and comprise 50 per cent. of the area. Well water is accessible at a depth of from 10 to 50 feet. The Arkansas river enters in the northwest and crosses the entire county southwest. The Little Arkansas enters in the north, flows south, joining the larger stream at Wichita. The north and south forks of the Ninnescah river enter and unite in the southwest, the main stream flowing southeast into Sumner county. Cowskin creek has its source in the central part and flows southeast. Limestone, clay and gypsum are abundant. The population of the county in 1882 was 19,166; in 1890, 43,626; in 1900, 44,037, and in 1910, 73,095.

Seeley, a hamlet in Cowley county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 8 miles northwest of Winfield, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and in 1910 the population was 25. The railroad name is Dale.

Sego, an inland hamlet of Reno county, is located 18 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 7 miles from Arlington on the Missouri Pacific, the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 16.

Seguin, a hamlet in Sheridan county, is located in Logan township on the Union Pacific R. R., 10 miles west of Hoxie, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 11.

Selden, an incorporated city of the third class in Sheridan county, is located in Sheridan township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

R. R., 16 miles northwest of Hoxie, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Independent), about 30 stores, a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order post-office with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 297.

Self Defensive Association.—The great number of free-state settlers that came into Kansas territory in 1854 began to alarm the friends of slavery, who saw that it would be practically impossible legally to compete with the heavy tide of emigration from the east. The people of northwest Missouri had been led to believe that the prospects of slavery in Kansas were good, but this idea was overthrown by the coming of such great numbers of what the Missourians called "northern cattle." The advocates of slavery were disappointed but not discouraged, and attempted to terrify the new settlers by threats and persecutions. The pro-slavery publications represented the emigrant aid societies as gathering the paupers of the great cities in the east and hiring them to come to Kansas to disturb the institutions of Missouri. As a result of the sentiment thus aroused, meetings were held in some of the towns in western Missouri. This agitation led to the formation on June 15, 1854, of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association. The constitution of this organization contained a preamble and nine articles, the substance of which was that all free negroes must be expelled from the country; no traffic was to be allowed between whites and slaves; no slaves were to be allowed to hire their own time; the association was to try to punish all abolitionists; and the members pledged themselves to bring any guilty to immediate punishment. Nearly 1,000 persons signed this constitution. In reality the association was an immense lynch court, consisting of six judges and 1,000 detectives, as each member acted in that capacity. There was absolutely no appeal from the decision of a judge and any two members.

At the first meeting of the association the following resolutions were passed: "That we, the members of the Platte County Self Defensive Association, do solemnly pledge ourselves to go at the call of our brethren, who are across the river in Kansas, and drive out from their midst the abolition traitors." Thomas A. Minard, formerly a sheriff in Iowa, a man of good character and wealth, had come to Kansas and was building a home. He was known to have declared his intention to vote for Kansas to become a free-state. Members of the association arrested him, he was tried before the lynch court, condemned as an abolitionist, ordered to leave the country within 24 hours or receive 50 lashes on his bare back, and was driven from his home with a sick family, into the unsettled wilderness. An old white haired man was seized upon the testimony of a negro, condemned as an abolitionist and given 48 hours in which to leave the country or receive 50 lashes on his bare back. The association did not stop with trying abolitionists, but tried to force the inhabitants to trade only with those who favored slavery and to force the merchants to purchase in slave holding communities. It is believed that members of this association were among

the pro-slavery men who attempted to intimidate and drive the free-state settlers from Lawrence, which proved unsuccessful. The work of the association became so intolerant that these actions proved its undoing, for the citizens of Weston called a public meeting at which resolutions were adopted in which they declared that the residents were competent to decide who should be expelled from the community and that mob law could be tolerated no longer. In the resolutions the citizens disclaimed the action of the association. Thus ended the power and history of the Self-Defensive Association.

Selkirk, a hamlet in Wichita county, is located in Leoti township, 9 miles west of Leoti, the county seat. It has a postoffice and a telegraph office. The population in 1910 was 42.

Selma, a hamlet in Anderson county, is located at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads 13 miles southeast of Garnett, the county seat. It has a hotel, general store and blacksmith shop, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 60. The railroad name is Trilby.

Seneca, the county seat of Nemaha county, is located northwest of the center of the county on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It is also on the Nemaha river, 70 miles northwest of Topeka. It has a brick plant, an iron foundry, a cement block plant, a creamery, 4 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Tribune and the Courier-Democrat), high school, city library, waterworks and electric light plant, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1808.

The town site was located by J. B. Ingersoll, who in 1857 staked off a claim which he called Rock Castle. A town company was soon afterward organized, the members being Samuel Lappin, Charles G. Scraf-ford, Royal U. Torry and Finley Lappin, and the town immediately platted was named Seneca. The first house, a double log structure, was built in the fall of the same year by Finley Lappin, who started a hotel in one end of it and rented the other end to Downing & Stewart for a grocery store. The hotel end was also used for an office by Samuel Lappin, register of deeds. A blacksmith shop, consisting of four poles covered with brush and a few boards over the forge, was put up by Levi Hensel, a correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The next year the Smith family, including John E. Smith and wife, two sons, W. H. and F. E. Smith, his brother Stephen and sister Addie Smith, made a valuable addition to the Seneca settlement. With them came Charles, George W. and Ezra Williams. John E. Smith built a hotel and erected a sawmill a mile from town. The machinery of the mill was hauled by an ox team from Atchison. Miss Addie Smith taught the first school in Smith's hotel in 1858. The next building was of concrete erected by Downing & Stewart. The fourth building of any consequence was a business block erected by the town company.

The first child born in Seneca was Esther Hensel, daughter of Levi Hensel, in 1859. A town lot was conveyed to her by the town company.

The proximity of Seneca and Richmond, only three miles apart, created considerable rivalry. Up to the year 1859 Richmond received the overland traffic, which was very heavy at times. In order to divert this business to their town some of the prominent citizens of Seneca sowed oats on the road leading to Richmond for a considerable distance, which gave it the appearance of not being used. Seneca became a station on the Pony express from St. Joseph to San Francisco and also on the overland stage route and remained so until the railroads were built.

Seneca was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1870 and the following trustees were appointed: James P. Taylor, Charles G. Scraftford, J. B. Meyers, Abijah Wells and John F. McGowan. The first election was held in 1871 and resulted as follows: W. G. Sargent, mayor; George Graham, J. H. Peckham, John H. Larew, Jacob Meisner and Mathias Stein, councilmen. Abijah Wells was subsequently appointed probate judge.

Sequoyah, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, was a native of Georgia. His father was a German named Gist and his mother was a Cherokee woman. Sequoyah's English name was George Gist, the surname becoming corrupted into "Guess." About 1825, while conversing with some of his tribe about the "talking papers" of the white men, he conceived the idea of inventing an alphabet by which the Cherokee language might be written. He first attempted to devise a character for each word, but found that would involve the use of too many marks. His next step was to invent a character for each syllable. By this method he found 126 symbols, all that were necessary, and even this number he finally reduced to 86. When he had his alphabet completed he taught a few of his friends to write. Later he went to Arkansas, and while there wrote a letter in Cherokee to his brother in Georgia. About 1828 a paper called the Cherokee Phoenix was started, and it is believed to have been the first paper ever printed in Indian characters. Sequoyah subsequently removed with his people to the Indian Territory and died there.

Sequoyah County, now a part of Finney county, was created in 1873 and named for Sequoyah (q. v.), the Cherokee Indian, who invented the written language of his tribe. The act creating the county defined the boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 31 west with the 4th standard parallel; thence south along range line to the intersection with the north line of township 27 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 35 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects the 4th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning." The territory included within these boundaries now constitutes the western two-thirds of Finney county, which was formed in 1883. (See Finney county.)

Settlers' Protective Association.—In 1865 a treaty was ratified at the Canville trading post between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indian tribes. One section of the treaty provided that men who were the heads of families, and who had settled upon the lands prior to the treaty, were allowed to purchase a quarter section of land. Other people, believing all the lands included in the treaty were open to settlement, located upon them. Under the terms of the treaty the lands were to be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for cash, and to this end President Johnson issued a proclamation on Jan. 20, 1868, authorizing the sale of the ceded lands, May 1 to 16, 1868, at Humboldt, Kan.

About this time the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad presented a claim to each alternate section of land for 10 miles on each side of the right-of-way of the proposed route through the Osage lands to the southern boundary of the state, claiming the land under the act of Congress of March 5, 1863, more than two years before the treaty. The Union Pacific railroad also claimed land in a like manner, under an act of Congress of July 26, 1866. Numerous settlements had been made on these lands, and the question came up as to the validity of the claims of the railroads. The commissioner of the general land office, Joseph H. Wilson, rejected the claims of the railroad companies, but O. H. Browning, secretary of the interior, upheld them. The sale of the lands was indefinitely postponed by the president, and the settlers were at a loss as to what to do. They could not obtain title to their lands, and meetings were held for consultation. Petitions were sent to Congress, asking that something be done, and a decision was rendered that actual settlers who had located on the lands "prior to the withdrawal of the lands from market, could enter, but that as to subsequent settlements, the aforesaid ruling of the secretary (of the interior) was recognized as paramount, and the odd numbered sections were held as belonging to the railroad companies where settlement was not made on them prior to April 18, 1868."

Many men who had settled on odd numbered sections offered proof of settlement prior to that time and desired to purchase the land but were refused. Added to this the interior department decided that there were not enough sections designated by odd numbers to give the railroads the amount of land they were entitled to by the act, and withdrew even numbered sections within a certain limit as railroad lands. Settlers on such sections were notified that their claims were held for cancellation.

After a great amount of agitation; after delegates had been sent to Washington to obtain justice for the settlers and nothing had been accomplished, it was decided that a secret, oath-bound society, by which the scattered forces could be combined for a successful issue, was the best plan. The first meeting was a small one, held at the home of Father Dick in the village of Dennis, a short distance from Parsons. Those present were William Dick, LeRoy Dick, Dr. Thomas Smith

and David Lindsay. They organized the "Settlers' Protective Association of the Osage Ceded Lands." On Oct. 21, 1870, the association was fully organized, and subsequently a charter was obtained from the state. David C. Hutchinson was the first president. He was succeeded by M. J. Slater of Thayer, who remained in office until the object of the society was accomplished. The directors were William S. Irwin, Rochester; David C. Hutchinson, Ladore; George W. McMullan, Humboldt; M. H. Sheldon, Urbana; J. Monroe, Mound Valley; A. J. Campbell, Big Hill; J. L. Williams, Labette City; J. M. Gaston, Erie; Stephen Medd, Erie; George T. Walton, Ladore; and Van Henderlider, Ladore.

The association began work at once. Its operations were secret, and its object was to test the claims of the railroad companies to the lands. There was a grand council which held meetings for the transaction of business. A systematic plan of action was decided upon by this council. Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, G. W. Julian, W. H. Lawrence, all well known lawyers, were consulted upon the validity of the claims of the railroads, and their decision was in favor of the settlers. It was the influence of the association that defeated the ratification of the "Sturgis Treaty," made May 27, 1868, by which the Great and Little Osages were to convey the Osage diminished reserve of 8,000,000 acres of land to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad for 19 cents an acre. The attorneys employed by the association were McComus & McKeegan of Fort Scott, Wilson Shannon of Lawrence, Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Judge Jeremiah Black of Pennsylvania. They tried repeatedly to obtain a hearing before the courts, but failed, and finally concluded that Congress would have to pass a special enabling act authorizing the attorneys of the association to use the name of the United States in testing the claims of the settlers. Gov. Shannon drew up a bill for the purpose, and attached a memorial passed by the legislature of Kansas, asking Congress to pass the bill. The railroads then requested Atty.-Gen. Williams to order the United States district attorney, George R. Peck of Kansas, to enter suit in the name of the United States to adjust the controversy and thus prevent the use of the name of the United States by the attorneys of the association. But Judge Lawrence, who was in Washington, had President Grant suspend Mr. Williams' order until Congress could hear from the legislature of Kansas. After this negotiations were carried on between the attorneys of the settlers and the railroads. The former presented the question before the United States court in Kansas, and also before the United States supreme court, which decided that the railroads had no claim to the Osage ceded lands, for the reason that the lands were reserved to the Osage Indians at the time they were granted to the railroads. This decision was rendered April 10, 1876, and the work of the Protective association was completed. It had agreed to pay the fees of its attorneys, an amount that would equal twenty-five cents per acre on the lands saved from

the railroads, but as a number of the settlers had not joined the association, or contributed anything toward it, Congress was asked to add a sufficient amount to the price of the land to pay the lawyers, in order that all beneficiaries might share in the expense, but Congress refused to do so, and the members of the association were forced to meet the bills.

Severance, one of the incorporated towns of Doniphan county, is located in Wolf River township on the Wolf river and on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R., 12 miles west of Troy, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the News), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 500. The town was founded in 1869 and named after John Severance, who with C. C. Clonch and Dr. Robert Gunn laid out the town. A postoffice was established with A. Gunn, who owned the first store, as postmaster. The promoters of the town gave the railroad company \$500 to build a depot. They put up a platform, thereby violating an agreement they had with Joel Ryan of Ryan's Station not to build a station within 3 miles of his town. This led to litigation which ended in 1874, and the depot was built at Severance that year. Some of the first settlers in the community were C. C. Clonch, Swintz and Waggoner. In 1855 Clonch was attacked in his cabin by Swintz and Waggoner, both of whom he killed. There is an account of a battle being fought on the site of Severance in 1844 between the Sacs and Foxes and the Pawnees.

Some of the first business men were D. J. Grandstaff, physician; W. H. H. Curtis, lumberman; L. C. Nelson, hardware and harness; J. A. Campbell & Co., druggists; Adam Brenner, grain dealer; M. E. Holmes, tinner; Winchester Bell, shoes; J. J. Glass, saloon. The first teacher was Miss Laura Hern, who taught school about a mile and a half from town. Severance was incorporated in 1877 and the following were the first officers: W. H. H. Curtis, mayor; L. C. Nelson, city clerk; J. A. Campbell, police judge; Amos Sanford, Dr. G. S. Hopkins, W. D. Rippey, Walter Clonch and John T. Kirwin, councilmen. This council bought and improved a city park.

Severy, formerly Gould, the third town in point of size and importance in Greenwood county, is located on Salt creek at the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 16 miles south of Eureka, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Severyite), churches and schools. This is an important shipping point for live stock, grain, hay and produce. All lines of mercantile endeavor are represented. There are express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910, according to the census report, was 608.

Severy was founded at the time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. was built in 1879. It was the successor to the town of that name which had been started some years before, and lay a short distance to

the south. The town was laid out by the Arkansas Valley Town company in January, and by April it had sufficient population to become incorporated. The first mayor was E. Ellingson. The first building on the town site was the combination store and residence of R. Dodds. The next was the blacksmith shop of A. R. Tomlinson. The first general store was built and opened by E. Ellingson. Other early business men were Stewart, liveryman; N. S. McDonald, physician; and H. C. Reece, attorney. The first hotel was opened in 1880 by Weir & Whittenhall. The Severy postoffice was first established about 2 miles west of the present town at the home of R. T. Bullock. Later it was moved to the old location of Severy and in 1879 to the new town. The first postmaster after its final location was R. Dodds.

The first religious organization was a Union Sunday school organized about 1879. The first church building was the Congregational, built in 1880 and 1881. The first school was established in 1882. The first newspaper, the Severy Pioneer, issued its initial number in March, 1880.

Seward, a little town in Stafford county, is located in the township of the same name, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles north of Stafford, the county seat. It has a hotel, a creamery, a bank, retail stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 300.

Seward County, in the southern tier, is the third county east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Haskell county; on the east by Meade; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Stevens county. It was created in 1873 and named in honor of William H. Seward of New York, who was secretary of state during Lincoln's administration. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 31 west with the 6th standard parallel; thence south on said range line to the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence west on said southern boundary line of the State of Kansas to the east line of range 35 west; thence north on said range line to the 6th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

Ten years later the area was increased nearly threefold by the addition of territory from the adjoining counties, which for a time lost their identity. In 1886 the original limits were restored and the county was organized. C. L. Calvert was appointed census taker in March, and according to his returns, which were made June 5, there were 2,551 bona fide residents in the county, of whom 843 were householders. The taxable property amounted to \$421,985, of which \$182,719 was real estate. Gov. John A. Martin issued his proclamation on June 17, designating Springfield as the temporary county seat and appointing the following officers: County clerk, J. M. Wilson; commissioners, Walter H. Harwood, E. M. Campbell and Edwin A. Watson. Fargo Springs was the rival of Springfield for county seat honors and the governor, hoping to divide favors, appointed Fargo Springs adherents as com-

missioners. They divided the territory of the county into election districts in such a manner as to give their town the advantage over Springfield. The voting place for Seward township was at Fargo Springs. The night before the election, which was held on Aug. 5, 1886, it is said the Fargo men, 40 strong, took possession of the polling place, organized the election board early the next morning and began the voting an hour before the time fixed. It was charged that the Fargo people "voted early and often." The farmers, not approving the way the election was conducted, hauled a wagon up beside the building in which the polls were located and established a voting booth of their own. The commissioners refused to canvass the vote deposited in the ballot box in the wagon bed. There were 225 votes cast in this manner, of which a majority were for Springfield. The matter was taken to the courts, the commissioners were compelled to canvass the vote, and Springfield was declared the permanent county seat in March, 1887. Fargo Springs, which was located less than 4 miles south of Springfield, moved to the latter place.

The officers chosen at the August election were as follows: County clerk, Oliver Leisure; treasurer, Adam T. Ragland; probate judge, L. A. Etzold; register of deeds, George Ferner; sheriff, George Neeley; coroner, Dr. W. H. Dorsett; surveyor, A. L. Stickel; attorney, C. J. Traxler; clerk of the district court, W. E. McClure; commissioners, E. M. Campbell, W. W. Kimball and Charles Mayo.

The settlement within the present boundaries of Seward county did not begin until 1884. Among the first settlers, who afterward became prominent in the business and political life of the county, were W. J. Tipton, who came in 1884, and the following who came in 1885: Oliver Leisure, L. J. Fulton, L. P. Roberts, Harry C. Nelson, A. T. Ragland, E. M. Campbell, A. H. Saunders, L. A. Etzold, J. M. Adams and J. L. Lundsford. The immigration was heavy during the years 1885 and 1886. The Springfield Town company was organized in the fall of 1885, but the town was not laid out until about three weeks before the county was organized. The first newspaper was the Springfield Transcript, established in 1886 by L. P. Kemper. County buildings were not built for several years, but in a short time there was nevertheless a large bonded indebtedness. The county scrip was handled very extravagantly by the officials. In 1888 legal action was brought by the attorney-general of the state against Oliver Leisure, county clerk, and two of the commissioners, charging them with defrauding the county out of several thousand dollars.

In that year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was built and the town of Liberal was founded. In August, four months after it was laid out, the population had reached 800 and it was incorporated as a city of the third class. The people of the south part of the county began a campaign to have it made the county seat. In 1890 the county records were burned at Springfield, and the facts then came to public notice that the county had a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000 with

practically nothing to show for it. In 1892 the last county seat election was held. The candidates were Liberal and Springfield. The former won by 125 votes. So confident were the Liberal adherents of a victory that a large number of farm wagons were drawn up before the county offices, and as soon as the vote was announced the removal of the county property began. In less than three hours it was all on the road to Liberal.

The county is divided into three townships, Fargo, Liberal and Seward. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad enters on the eastern boundary line, north of the center, and crosses southwest into Oklahoma, a distance of 30 miles. The general surface is undulating with but few hills, and there is practically no timber. The Cimarron river enters near the northwest corner and flows southeast into Meade county. Limestone of good quality is found in the southwest portion.

The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$885,529. Wheat, the most valuable crop, brought \$258,152; milo maize, \$138,270; broom-corn, \$110,022; corn, nearly \$70,000; Kafir corn, \$81,825; hay, \$55,634; animals sold for slaughter, \$80,701. The live stock aggregated 10,537 head, worth \$561,618, and the assessed valuation of property was \$6,117,868.

The population in 1890 was 1,503, in 1900 it was 822 and in 1910 it was 4,091. This large increase during the last decade was due to the improved methods of farming and to the fact that the farmers have learned how to handle the soil in the climate of southwest Kansas to the best advantage.

Sexton, a hamlet in Wallace county, is located in Wallace township 16 miles northeast of Sharon Springs, the county seat, and 10 miles from Wallace, the nearest shipping point. It has a postoffice and a general store.

Shady Bend, a hamlet in Lincoln county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 9 miles east of Lincoln, the county seat. It has 2 grain elevators, a general store, a mill, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 40. The town came into the limelight in Aug., 1911, on account of an unfortunate incident. A young lady by the name of Mary Chamberlain was taken from a buggy at night by masked men and tarred. A number of the most prominent citizens of the community were involved in the affair.

Shaffer, a village in Rush county, is located in Garfield township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles southeast of La Crosse, the county seat. It has 3 mills, 2 grain elevators, a hotel, a creamery, general stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 45.

Shannon, a post-village of Atchison county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 9 miles west of Atchison. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 50.

Shannon Guards.—James Redpath, in his "Roving Editor," says the Shannon Guards "were a gang of Missouri highwaymen and horse-thieves, who organized under the lead of _____, the Kansas correspondent of a pro-slavery paper, when the territorial troubles first broke out in the spring of 1856."

The dashes in the above quotation evidently refer to Henry Clay Pate (q. v.), and the Shannon Guards constituted the force which fought the battle of Black Jack in June, 1856, when Pate was captured, along with a number of his men.

Shannon, Wilson, second territorial governor of Kansas, was born in what is now Belmont county, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1802. His father was frozen to death in the winter of 1803 while on a hunting expedition, the eldest son, John, being at that time about nineteen years of age. It was due chiefly to the assistance of his brothers, John and Thomas, that Wilson received his education. As soon as he was old enough to be of assistance he was put to work on the farm, but at the age of eighteen years his brothers sent him to the Ohio University at Athens, where he studied for two years, and then entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. While a student in this institution he read law with his brothers, George and James, and in 1826 began the practice of law at St. Clairsville, Ohio. He soon won distinction at the bar and became an active factor in politics. By 1832 he had become so well known that the Democratic party nominated him for Congress, the Whig candidate being Gen. James M. Bell. Although the Whigs were in a majority in the district Mr. Shannon made such a vigorous campaign that Bell was elected by a bare 37 votes. The following year Mr. Shannon was elected county attorney of Belmont county, and in 1835 was reelected. In 1838 he was elected governor of Ohio, but in 1840 he was defeated for reelection by Thomas Corwin. Two years later he again ran against Corwin, and this time was elected. Upon the expiration of his second term as governor he was appointed minister to Mexico by President Tyler, and served in that capacity until diplomatic relations were suspended in May, 1845. He then practiced law in Cincinnati until 1849, when he went to California. Two years later he returned to Ohio, with about the same amount of money as he had when he started for the Pacific coast, and resumed his law practice. In 1852 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of Congress, and while a member of that body voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On Aug. 10, 1855, he was commissioned governor of Kansas Territory by President Pierce. The fact that he had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill caused his appointment to be hailed with delight by the pro-slavery men in Kansas and the western part of Missouri, who hoped to gain greater advantages than they had been able to do during the administration of Gov. Reeder. His administration actually lasted but about eleven months, but during that time occurred some of the most turbulent scenes of the "Border War." After his resignation, in Aug., 1856, he located at Lawrence and in a short

W. Deitzler, secretary of the committee of safety. On the 23d, two days later, another letter to the president from the same parties asked him to issue a proclamation forbidding the invasion. The proclamation was not issued, however, until Feb. 11, and then it was more against the free-state movement than it was in its favor. In the long preamble there are six distinct references to the "insurrection" of the inhabitants and only three to "invasion" by outside forces. Cutler's History of Kansas says: "After due deliberation, and consultation with Atchison and Winfield, and full examination of the letters from Stringfellow, Lecompte, and others of his ilk, he (Pierce) put forth, in answer to the calls of the helpless people of Kansas, a heartless proclamation, which covertly approved the outrages already perpetrated, by not condemning them, thus encouraging a repetition of the outrages."

There was no open disturbance until several weeks after the return of Gov. Shannon from Washington. On April 18 the Congressional investigating committee reached Lawrence, and began the work of taking testimony bearing on the recent outrages. About the same time Sheriff Jones of Douglas county called on the governor with the complaint that he had met with resistance in his attempt to arrest some of the persons who had aided in the rescue of Branson, and asked for troops to assist him. Lieut. McIntosh, with ten men, was detailed to act under the sheriff's orders, but the military was not needed, as the men submitted quietly to arrest. Jones was shot on the evening of April 23, and this gave the Law and Order party an excuse for starting fresh trouble, the object being to prevent the investigating committee from prosecuting its work. Whitfield, the territorial delegate to Congress, pretended to be very much alarmed and urged the committee to return to Washington, after which he fled to Franklin, then to Lecompton, but finding the committee was determined to continue its work, he returned to Lawrence.

Early in May the United States district court met at Lecompton, with Chief Justice Lecompte presiding. A grand jury was impaneled and charged by Lecompte to find indictments for treason against certain free-state men. Indictments were accordingly returned against Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, ex-Gov. A. H. Reeder, George W. Brown, Samuel N. Wood, George W. Smith, Gaius Jenkins and George W. Deitzler. On May 11 Marshal Donalson issued a proclamation setting forth that he had been resisted in the execution of the warrants "by a large body of armed men," and calling on "all law-abiding citizens of the territory to be and appear at Lecompton as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the execution of the law."

This proclamation appears to have been part of a well concerted plot to crush the free-state movement. Col. Sumner and his troops had been dismissed by the governor, and had returned to Fort Leavenworth. Two days before the marshal's proclamation was issued bodies of armed men appeared in the vicinity of Lawrence and commenced committing outrages upon the free-state citizens. On the 10th the citizens

of Lawrence held a meeting and appointed a committee to call on Gov. Shannon, apprise him of the facts, and ask for protection by the United States troops. The governor replied to this committee on the 12th as follows:

"Your note of the 11th inst. is received, and in reply I have to state that there is no force around or approaching Lawrence, except the largely constituted posse of the U. S. marshal and sheriff of Douglas county, each of whom I am informed have a number of writs in their hands for execution against persons in Lawrence. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the discharge of their official duties.

"If the citizens of Lawrence submit themselves to the territorial laws, and aid and assist the marshal and sheriff in the execution of processes in their hands, as all good citizens are bound to do when called upon, they, or all such, will entitle themselves to the protection of the law. But so long as they keep a military or armed organization to resist the territorial laws and the officers charged with their execution, I shall not interpose to save them from the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts."

In other words, if the free-state men would tamely submit to the execution of laws passed by a legislature, the members of which were elected by illegal votes forced into the ballot box under the influence of an armed mob, all would be well. This they declined to do, and on May 21 the town of Lawrence was sacked by a force of border ruffians, comparatively few of whom were actual residents of the territory. On June 4 the governor issued a proclamation calling on the people to cease their warfare, and commanding "all persons within this territory, not authorized by the laws thereof, to disperse and return peaceably to their respective abodes." Subsequently he called on Col. Sumner to use the United States troops under his command to quell the disturbance. This raised a howl of protest from the pro-slaveryites, with whom the governor again fell into disrepute. The vacillating course of Gov. Shannon, in trying to please both factions, resulted, as is usual in such cases, in his pleasing neither. But little attention was paid to his proclamation, and the conflict went on. In the battles of Black Jack, Franklin, Osawatomie, Fort Saunders and Fort Titus (q. v.) the free-state men more than held their own, and the prospect of making Kansas a slave state grew darker as the summer passed.

In the meantime the legislature elected under the Topeka constitution met on March 4, 1856, but after a short session adjourned to July 4. On June 23 Gov. Shannon wrote to Col. Sumner: "I am compelled to visit St. Louis on official business which can no longer be postponed. . . . Should this pretended legislative body meet as proposed, you will disperse them, peaceably if you can, forcibly if necessary. Should they reassemble at some other place, or at the same place, you will take care that they are again dispersed."

The day after this letter was written the governor departed for St.

Louis. On the 27th he wrote from that city to President Pierce informing him of the political and military situation in Kansas. Said he: "Col. Sumner advises me that his regiment is subject to the order of Gen. Harney, and liable to be called away at any time. It would greatly endanger the peace of the territory to have the troops now withdrawn from their various stations before others were substituted in their places. . . . The mere presence of these forces, with the knowledge that they are authorized to act promptly in dispersing and suppressing all illegal military bodies, has the effect of preventing any attempt to renew the contest between the two parties."

The governor's greatest anxiety, however, seemed to be concerning an invasion from the northern states. "Judging from what I see in the public prints," he goes on in his letter to the president, "there is some danger of armed bodies of men entering the territory from the north, with views hostile to the peace of the country. That a powerful effort is being made in certain quarters to send bodies of armed men into Kansas, from the north, is beyond doubt. Ample instructions have been given to Col. Sumner to meet all such bodies of men as soon as they cross the line, and, if necessary, to disarm them. It is to be hoped, however, that they will follow the example set by the armed bodies that entered the territory from Missouri, and retire peacefully to their homes or settle in the territory as law-abiding citizens."

It certainly required some stretch of the imagination to conceive of any of the border ruffians, who crossed the Missouri for the purpose of forcing slavery into the Territory of Kansas, becoming "law-abiding citizens," but the governor evidently referred to the laws enacted by the bogus legislature—laws that were very dear to the pro-slavery heart.

On July 7 Gov. Shannon returned from St. Louis, and from that time until the close of his administration the following month, the greater part of his time was taken up in trying to maintain peace in the territory, but without much success. (See Border War.)

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether Gov. Shannon resigned or was removed from office. Shortly after the legislature of Alabama voted the \$25,000 appropriation to aid in establishing slavery in Kansas a Col. Jefferson Buford of that state raised a force and hurried to the territory. After the governor's proclamation of June 4, 1856, ordering such companies as Buford's to disperse and return to their homes, Buford wrote a letter to the governor saying that his men were bona fide settlers, or were seeking to locate claims, and protesting against their being sent away from the territory according to the proclamation. To this letter Gov. Shannon replied on June 10 as follows: "I have resigned my office, and leave for St. Louis, probably on tomorrow. As soon as I pass the line Col. Woodson will be the acting governor, and if you have any difficulty with the troops you will address him on the subject."

Concerning this letter Cutler says: "The fact of Shannon's resigna-

tion was not known at the time. It was deemed politic to keep it secret until his successor was appointed. Accordingly to allay rumor to that effect Gov. Shannon published a card while in St. Louis denying the report. His offered resignation was perhaps withdrawn by him."

This seems to have been largely a matter of speculation with Cutler. May it not have been equally as probable that the governor wrote the letter to Buford merely to escape the responsibility of acting in the premises, the design being to transfer that responsibility to Col. Woodson?

On Aug. 18, 1856, Gov. Shannon wrote to President Pierce: "Having received unofficial information of my removal from office, and finding myself here without the moral power which my official station confers, and being destitute of any adequate military force to preserve the peace of the country, I feel it due to myself, as well as to the government, to notify you that I am unwilling to perform the duties of governor of this territory any longer. You will therefore consider my official connection as at an end."

The executive minutes of the same date contain this entry: "Gov. Shannon this day resigned the office of governor of the territory of Kansas, and forwarded his resignation by mail to the president of the United States, having previously visited the town of Lawrence, at the imminent hazard of his life, and effected the release of Col. H. T. Titus and others, who had been forcibly taken there by the armed organization of outlaws whose headquarters are at that place."

These prisoners were released by a treaty and exchange negotiated by Gov. Shannon with the free-state leaders, and it appears to have been his last official act. So far the authorities rather support the resignation theory. But the fact that Gov. Geary, Shannon's successor, was appointed on July 31 would indicate that his removal was at least contemplated by the authorities at Washington. Holloway (p. 382) says: "Gov. Shannon, after repeated solicitations, and having, it was thought, for sometime contemplated it, at length resigned. On the same day of his resignation, the 21st of August, the papers containing his removal were received."

In the matter of date Holloway is clearly wrong, as the executive minutes, the official record of the governor's administration, give the date as the 18th. As soon as he had despatched his resignation to the president Gov. Shannon ceased to exercise the functions of the office, and Secretary Woodson again became the acting governor.

(Works consulted: Cutler's, Holloway's and Hazelrigg's Histories of Kansas; National Cyclopedia of American Biography; American Historical Review; Executive Minutes; Kansas Historical Collections; Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee; Wilder's Annals of Kansas, and Connelley's Territorial Governors.)

Sharon, an incorporated city of the third class in Barber county, is located in the township of the same name, and is a station on the Atchi-

son, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 9 miles east of Medicine Lodge. It has a bank, a church, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 350.

Sharon Springs, the county seat of Wallace county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located in Sharon Springs township on the Union Pacific R. R., 362 miles west of Topeka. It has a bank, a hotel, all lines of retail establishments, a weekly newspaper (the Western Times), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. It is the trading point for a large area well adapted to agriculture and the raising of live stock. It was founded by the Western Town Site company in 1886, and is on the site of the old Eagle Tail station. The springs located here provided a never-failing supply of pure water, something not always available in western Kansas in those days. In plating the town, grounds for a court-house were set aside. By Jan., 1887, considerable of a town had sprung up. There was a bank, numerous retail establishments, and a newspaper called the Sharon Springs Leader was started on Jan. 1 by Joseph F. White. At that time this town was the trading center for 1,000 square miles of territory. It became temporary county seat in 1887 and was made county seat for five years by a special act of the legislature of that year. It became a city of the third class in July, 1890, and the first officers elected were: Mayor, J. M. Ericson; police judge, C. B. Jones; treasurer, Oscar Felix; city attorney, William S. Black; marshal, H. T. Black; clerk, J. K. Laycock; councilmen, Parmenis Smith, J. H. Eaberg, Lester Perry, H. H. Brown and August Anderson. The population in 1890 was 178, in 1900 it was 180 and in 1910 it had increased to 440.

Sharpe, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Coffey county, is located 9 miles north of Burlington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and an express office. The population in 1910 was 40.

Shaw, one of the villages of Neosho county, is located in Erie township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 4 miles west of Erie, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a good local trade, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 125.

Shawnee, one of the largest and oldest towns in Johnson county, is located in the northeastern part on an electric line running to Kansas City. It was named after the Shawnee Indians, and is the site of the Shawnee Indian mission (See Missions) established in 1831 by Rev. Thomas Johnson. The mission school building was used by the bogus legislature in 1855 for holding its first session. The town was started in 1857, when several families located near the old mission. The first school was taught in the spring of 1858 in the old Indian mission church, which was used until 1866, when a more modern building was erected on the southwest corner of the public square. The Methodist Episcopal church South had erected a church during the mission days but the first sermon preached for the benefit of the white settlers was in Sept., 1857.

The postoffice was established in July, 1858, with M. P. Randall as the first postmaster, and the same year a saw and grist mill was built. A store had been opened on Aug. 10, 1857, which was followed by others and great hopes were entertained for the settlement. During the Civil war the village was twice pillaged by guerrillas, first in 1862 and again in 1864, but the town recovered and might have lived up to expectations had a railroad reached it. Shawnee has a few general stores, grocery, harness shop, hotel, blacksmith and wagon shop and is the supply town for a rich farming district. An electric line furnishes transportation facilities to Kansas City, and Shawnee has the benefit of a money order postoffice. In 1910 there were 427 inhabitants.

Shawnee County, one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, is located in the northeast section of the state, the third county south from Nebraska and the third west from Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Jackson and Jefferson counties; on the east by Jefferson and Douglass; on the south by Osage, and on the west by Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie. It was named for the Shawnee tribe of Indians. According to the boundaries first described Shawnee county lay wholly south of the Kansas river, its southern line extending as far south as that of Douglas county. By the act of 1868 the northern boundary was extended beyond the Kansas river to a line 6 miles north of the 2nd standard parallel, the triangular corner in the northwest between the Kansas river and the 2nd standard parallel being ascribed to both Shawnee and Wabaunsee counties. In 1869 this strip was given to Shawnee and it thus assumed its final form.

The county was crossed by branches of the Oregon and California trails. Prior to 1847 the white people living here were missionaries or traders. The first trader was Frederick Chouteau, who established a post on the west bank of Mission creek 2 miles south of the Kansas river in 1830. In the same year Rev. William Johnson came to the Kaw Indian village which had been established about the Chouteau post and resided for two years. In 1835 the government farm was established in the valley of Mission creek and in that year the first plowing was done in the county. During the summer, mission buildings were erected on the northern part of the farm. This mission, together with Chouteau's post, the government blacksmith, the government farmer and a few other employees constituted the first settlement. In 1840 the three Papan brothers, whose wives being half Indians were entitled to special reservations covering the site of North Topeka, came to that locality. Two years later they established a ferry above the island on which the Topeka reservoir was later built. For many years it accommodated the travel from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico and that of the Oregon and California trails. In the flood of 1844 all their houses, boats and improvements of every kind were washed away. This flood was one of the worst in the history of the county. All the houses and improvements for many miles on both sides of the river were destroyed and the water on the site of North Topeka was 20 feet deep. The missionaries sent east for help for the white people and destitute Indians. (See Floods.)

Among the people who came in 1847 were Jonas Lykins, Father J. B. Hoecken, who established a Catholic mission in Auburn township; a colony of settlers from Indiana, New York and Iowa, which located in Silver Lake township; and a colony which settled in Rossville township. The next year a number of settlers located in Soldier township; Rev. Isaac McCoy and his daughter Elizabeth, Rev. Robert Simerwell and daughter Sarah came to the Baptist mission, which was established that year in Mission township. They opened and taught an Indian school. The government established a trading post in 1848 at the site of Rossville, where Thomas N. Stinson, who later figured prominently in the history of Tecumseh, built the first house in March. Two months later a dozen traders located there, and the place was called Uniontown. The next year cholera broke out among the Indians in the neighborhood with terrible violence and the town was deserted except for Stinson, Whitehead and McDonald, who remained with Dr. Gallimore and his wife to help check the disease, of which the doctor and his wife later died.

Of the towns which were founded in this period and later became defunct none had as great prospects as Tecumseh, founded in 1852 by Thomas N. Stinson. Rochester was founded in 1854 by J. Butler Chapman; Indianola, by H. D. McMeekin; Mairsville, by Thomas W. Mairs; and Washington, by Capt. E. Allen, in 1855; Kenamo, by Joseph Allen, in 1856; Williamsport, by citizens of Williamsport, Pa., and Carthage, by W. B. Stith, in 1857. Topeka, founded in 1855 by Col. Cyrus K. Holliday and others, is the only one of the early towns to survive. In 1854 settlers came into the county by hundreds and a new era in its history began.

The first territorial legislature, which in 1855 defined the boundaries of the county, also organized it, making Tecumseh the county seat and by a ballot elected the following officers: probate judge, William O. Yeager; board of commissioners, William O. Yeager, Edward Hoagland and William Yocum; sheriff, George W. Berry. In September the following officers were appointed to complete the organization: county clerk, John Martin; treasurer, Thomas N. Stinson. County buildings were erected at Tecumseh to be paid for by county and territorial tax. The county was divided into Tecumseh and Yocum townships. In 1857 it was again divided into the townships of Tecumseh, Topeka, Brawnville, Burlingame and Wakarusa. In the next decade frequent changes were made, and finally in 1868 the present division into Auburn, Dover, Menoken, Mission, Monmouth, Rossville, Silver Lake, Soldier, Tecumseh, Topeka and Williamsport, was made. In Oct., 1855, Gov. Shannon appointed John Martin register of deeds and John Horner assessor.

Owing to the fact that Col. Holliday, who had been elected to the legislature at an election ordered by Gov. Reeder and held on May 22, 1855, was not seated, and that the candidate elected by the Missourians and pro-slavery men on March 30 was seated in his place, the free-state citizens of Shawnee county did not recognize the acts of the legislature

which convened at Pawnee that summer, hence they did not consider the county organized. On these grounds they refused to pay taxes and made it so unpleasant for the tax collector that it was impossible to keep the same man in the office for more than a few weeks. The office of sheriff was not a popular one. The whole territory was then in a turmoil over the slavery question, and late in the fall of 1855 Shawnee county contributed one of the free-state companies which went to the defense of Lawrence, which was then being besieged by border ruffians and Missourians. This company was organized on Nov. 27, with Daniel H. Horne as captain. The next year a company of Shawnee county men was organized under Capt. William F. Creitz for protection against the raiders from Missouri, and aided in securing a food supply which had been cut off from the free-state towns. It also marched to Bull creek to repel Capt. John Reid, a Missourian who was leading a raid on Osawatimie. Upon the way back to Lawrence Capt. Creitz received word that Col. Cooke had been ordered by Acting-Gov. Woodson to take possession of Topeka, and the company hastened home in time to prevent this from being done. In Sept., 1856, about 50 Shawnee county men went to the assistance of Gen. Lane at Ozawkie and were with him at Hickory Point, later disbanding by order of Gov. Geary.

The first county election was held in Oct., 1857, when the free state ticket was elected as follows: Member of council, Cyrus K. Holladay; representative, James A. DeLong; probate judge, Phillip Schuyler; sheriff, Jehiel Tyler; treasurer, A. Polley; register of deeds, E. W. Cole; surveyor, Joel Huntoon; commissioners, Harvey W. Curtis and Hiram Shields. After the election it was found that under the territorial laws the offices of sheriff, surveyor and register of deeds were appointive instead of elective. At its first meeting in Jan., 1858, the county board made Mr. Giles clerk of the board of commissioners, clerk of the probate judge and register of deeds. Mr. Tyler was commissioned sheriff by the governor. Mr. Huntoon was made surveyor by the commissioners. Edward Hoagland was appointed to the office of probate judge in place of Mr. Schuyler, who declined to serve.

The new free-state officials found county matters in a state of chaos. No schools had been established nor no bridges built, financial matters were in a desperate condition, owing to the building of the court house at Tecumseh and the failure to collect revenues, there was no jail and no provision had been made to pay for the board of persons arrested by the sheriff. A bridge costing \$4000 was built over Bull creek by county bonds issued by the common council, and the sheriff was authorized to issue certificates for the advance payment of taxes in order to meet the exigencies of his office. In February the county government was changed by the legislature so that each township had a board of commissioners, the chairman of each township board being a member of the county board. The first county board under this arrangement was, Jeremiah Marshall, Eli Hogeboom, P. T. Hoop, A. H. Hase, and George Bratton. Considerable credit is due the greater part of the county officers.

edness was incurred in building a court-house at Tecumseh, without a vote of the people, and that the organization of the county prior to the election of 1857 was spurious, the new county board repudiated the obligations incurred by the county prior to the first Monday in Oct., 1857.

By act of the legislature ordering the counties to vote on the location of their county seats in Oct., 1858, such an election was held in Shawnee county and resulted in the choice of Topeka. After considerable delay Judge Hoagland announced the vote but declared the election "invalid and void." Inasmuch as the only thing which could invalidate the election was the delay in publishing the vote, the legislature, by special act of Jan. 25, 1859, removed the county seat from Tecumseh to Topeka, in view of the fact that the latter town was the choice of the people. No court-house was built until after the Civil war, and on their removal to Topeka the county offices were scattered all over town.

The first bridge over the Kansas river was built at private expense by a company organized in Topeka. It cost \$10,000, was completed on May 1, 1858, and ten weeks later was swept away by high water. The first newspapers in the county were established in 1855. The Kansas Tribune was started at Lawrence in January and moved to Topeka the next December. The Kansas Freeman was started at Topeka on July 4. Both these papers were started as weeklies and later became dailies.

During the Civil war Shawnee county raised several companies for the defense of the Union and of the State of Kansas. The Second Kansas state militia, which was mustered into service in 1864 to repel the Price raid, was almost wholly a Shawnee county regiment. The officers were: George W. Veale, Topeka, colonel; Henry M. Green, Monmouth, lieutenant-colonel; Andrew Stark, Topeka, major; Edward P. Kellam, Topeka, adjutant; Samuel J. Reeder, Indianola, quartermaster; S. E. Martin, Topeka, surgeon. The officers of companies A and B were Topeka men; Company C was raised and officered in Tecumseh; D was from Indianola, E from Topeka, G from Auburn and H from Williamsport. The battery was officered by Topeka men. Of the regiments from Kansas mustered into the United States service, Company A of the second infantry and Companies E and H of the Eleventh cavalry were largely composed of Shawnee county men. This county contributed to a number of other regiments, notably the Seventeenth.

After the war, which had arrested the growth of the county, the commissioners proceeded with the work of establishing schools, building bridges and roads, etc., which had been begun in 1859, and in 1867 the citizens voted to build a court-house and a jail, which was done at a cost of nearly \$69,000. The court rooms occupied the second floor, the county offices the main floor, and the jail was in the basement. In 1886 a jail and sheriff's residence were erected at a cost of \$40,000. The present court-house was completed in 1895, the cost of the site and building being \$180,000. In 1865 a pontoon bridge over the Kansas river was built, which lasted till 1870. The next year Mortimer Cook built a toll

bridge, which was purchased jointly by the city and county at a cost of \$100,000. In 1895 the county voted \$150,000 for a new bridge and the Melan bridge was built. At the time it was commenced it was one of the largest Melan arch bridges which had been built. It withstood a severe test in the flood of 1903, which swept away nearly every other bridge on the river. In 1905 the channel of the river was widened and a new span added to prevent damage by future floods, and in 1911 still another span was built.

In 1874 the Shawnee County Agricultural Society was organized and it held fairs each fall for more than a dozen years at Topeka, but finally the county fairs were so overshadowed by the state fairs held on the same grounds that they were discontinued. A state fair association was organized in 1880. Various citizens of Shawnee county subscribed a total amount of \$3,600 to the capital stock. A state fair was held the next year on the county fair grounds. The county has always contributed either by public or private subscription to the state fairs. In 1910 Shawnee county voted \$50,000 to the new state fair association. (See State Fairs.)

The first schools were organized in 1859. In 1882 there were 81 organized districts, 91 school houses, 133 school rooms, with as many teachers, and an average attendance of 4,305 out of a school population of 11,496. In 1910 there were 99 organized districts, 338 teachers, 16,994 persons of school age with an average attendance of 8,827 pupils. The value of school property in 1882 was \$265,000; in 1910 it was \$1,132,800 including the property of the public schools in cities.

The first railroad was the Union Pacific, which was completed through the county in 1866. Work was begun on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in the fall of 1868. The Union Pacific enters on the east line and crosses west following the north bank of the Kansas river. A line of this road has recently been built from Topeka northwest to Onaga in Pottawatomie county. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kansas City enters on the east line, crosses west to Topeka, thence south into Osage county. A branch of this road from Atchison enters in the northeast and crosses southwest to Topeka, where it connects with the main line. A branch of the Missouri Pacific from Fort Scott enters in the southeast and crosses to Topeka, where it terminates. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific runs its trains over the Union Pacific tracks from Kansas City to Topeka, thence over its own tracks following the south bank of the Kansas river into Wabaunsee county. A line of this road extends north from Topeka into Jackson county.

Owing to more settled financial conditions Shawnee county suffered less from the various depressions than some of the newer counties. During the winter following the drought of 1860 this county received 361,165 pounds of provisions. In the hard times of 1874 Shawnee county not only took care of its own but subscribed funds to help the people in other parts of the state. In 1885 there were said to be 3,000 destitute people in the county, 800 of whom were being supported at public expense. A

bad season for crops was the cause of this condition. The assessed valuation of property in 1860 was \$1,178,994; in 1870 it was \$4,696,253; and in 1910 it was \$79,863,791. In 1882 there were about 100,000 acres of land under cultivation, most of it planted to corn. In 1910 corn was still the leading crop, the crop of that year being worth \$1,453,736, hay, the crop next in value, was worth \$524,716. Irish potatoes were worth \$107,858. The total value of farm products for the year was \$5,429,222, of which various dairy products contributed over \$2,000,000.

In 1890 Shawnee county was prominent in the "Original Package" difficulty by reason of the Federal court ordering the county attorney to discontinue actions brought against the violators of the Kansas prohibitory law, and the governor ordering the state attorney to appear in the place of the county attorney.

During the Spanish-American war of 1898-99 two full companies and parts of other companies were recruited in Shawnee county. Company A of the famous Twentieth Kansas was almost wholly recruited in Topeka, and the Kansas troops were mobilized at Camp Leedy, Topeka.

One of the principal disasters of late years was the flood of 1903 which destroyed a great deal of property along all the streams in the county, especially the Kansas river and the Shunganunga. Less destructive floods occurred in 1904 and 1908. In 1911 the county built dikes of concrete at Topeka to prevent a future overflow at that point.

The surface of the county is rolling prairie with a few hills and bluffs along the streams, prominent among which is Burnett's mound, one of the beauty spots of the county, located southwest of Topeka. The bottom lands along the Kansas and Wakarusa rivers are from 1 to 3 miles wide and these together with the creek valleys comprise about one-third of the area of the county.

The Kansas river, which is the largest in the state, flows across the county from west to east, just north of the center. Among its tributaries are Soldier creek from the north and Mission from the south. The Wakarusa enters on the south line in the west part and flows east across the county into Douglas. Blue and gray limestone is found in the bluffs and along the banks of the streams. Clay for brick is plentiful. Coal has been mined to a limited extent. Sand of a superior quality is dredged from the Kansas river and shipped in large quantities. Timber belts along the streams average three-fourths of a mile in width and contain oak, cottonwood, ash, walnut, hickory, hackberry, basswood, elm, mulberry, box-elder, redbud and ironwood. There are two medicinal springs at Topeka.

The population at various stages in the history of the county has been as follows: In 1860, 3,513; in 1865, 3,458; in 1870, 13,121; in 1875, 15,417; in 1880, 28,029; in 1890, 49,172; in 1900, 53,727; in 1910, 61,874, showing a steady growth at all periods.

Shawnee Mission.—(See Missions.)

Sheldon, Charles M., clergyman and author, was born at Wellsville, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1857, a son of Stewart and Sarah (Ward) Sheldon. He

received his A. B. degree from Brown University in 1883; graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1886; was ordained as a Congregational minister and became pastor at Waterbury, Vt. In 1889 he came to Kansas and became pastor of the Central Congregational church at Topeka; in 1891 married Mary Abby Merriam; in 1898 received D. D. from Temple College in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1900 received the same degree from Washburn College at Topeka. In 1900 the Topeka Daily Capital was turned over to his management for one week and he edited it as he thought Jesus Christ would. His books are the most widely read of any Kansas author, some of them having been translated into several foreign languages. Among his numerous works are: *Richard Bruce* (1891), *Robert Hardy's Seven Days* (1892), *The Crucifixion of Philip Strong* (1893), *John King's Question Class* (1894), *His Brother's Keeper* (1895), *In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do* (1896), *Malcolm Kirk* (1897), *Lend a Hand* (1897), *The Redemption of Freetown* (1898), *The Miracle at Markham* (1898), *One of the Two* (1898), *For Christ and the Church* (1899), *Born to Serve* (1900), *Who Killed Joe's Baby* (1901), *The Wheels of the Machine* (1901), *The Reformer* (1902), *The Narrow Gate* (1902), *The Heart of the World* (1905), *Paul Douglas* (1905), *The Good Fight* (1905), *A Sheldon Year Book* (1909), *The High Calling* (1911). In 1896 he edited a book entitled, "One Hundred and One Poems of the Day."

Sherdahl, a village in Union township, Republic county, is located 11 miles northwest of Bellville, the county seat, and about 5 miles north of Scandia. The population in 1910 was 24. Mail is received by rural delivery from Scandia.

Sheridan County, in the northwestern part of the state, is located in the second tier from the north line of the state and is the third county east of Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Decatur; on the east by Graham; on the south by Gove, and on the west by Thomas. It was created in 1873 and named in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The boundaries were described as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 26 intersects the 1st standard parallel; thence south with said range line to the 2d standard parallel; thence west with said standard parallel to the east line of range 31 west; thence north with said range line to the 1st standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning." The boundaries were redefined in 1879, when the southern line was pushed 6 miles to the north, cutting off a tier of counties, but the original boundaries were restored in 1881.

In 1857 when the Cheyennes were on the war path, and the United States troops were sent into western Kansas to check them, the two forces met on the Solomon river in Sheridan county and a battle was fought which broke up that band of Cheyennes.

The first settlements were made about the middle of the '70s, but it was not until 1879 that immigration became heavy. In that year, and early in 1880, so many settlers located in the county that there was sufficient population for organization. The governor appointed George

(11-44)

W. Crane and D. E. Barnes census takers. A public meeting was held at Kenneth, an early town which was located about a mile north of the site of Hoxie, and the men who were to be recommended to the governor for temporary officers were elected. They were: County clerk, William Stephens; commissioners, W. M. Rodgers, K. A. Ellithorpe and W. S. Hausufus. Gov. St. John issued the proclamation on June 2, appointing the officers recommended and naming Kenneth as the temporary county seat. The election of Nov., 1880, resulted as follows: County clerk, W. M. Rodgers; treasurer, G. W. Crane; register of deeds, A. C. McClurg; sheriff, J. H. Carey; superintendent of public instruction, E. P. Weida; probate judge, S. P. Davidson; surveyor, W. C. Blackstone; coroner, W. H. Pierce; district clerk, A. W. Stone; commissioners, W. C. Hausufus, M. M. Scott and M. G. Haskell. Kenneth was made the county seat and remained so until 1886. In that year Hoxie was founded and named for a Mr. Hoxie, who was interested in building a railroad to the new town, but who died before he could accomplish the project. W. P. Price was the leading member of the Hoxie Town company. A special county seat election was held in July, 1886. There were 516 votes cast of which Hoxie received 422 and became the permanent county seat.

The Union Pacific railroad was built in 1888. It runs from east to west through the central part. A line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific crosses the northwest corner. The county is divided into 13 townships, viz: Adell, Bloomfield, Bow Creek, Kenneth, Logan, Parnell, Prairie Dog, Saline, Sheridan, Solomon, Spring Brook, Union and Valley. The postoffices are: Angelus, Guy, Hoxie, Lucerne, Seguin, Selden and Studley.

The general surface is a level table-land except along the streams where it is somewhat broken. Bottom lands, which comprise 25 per cent. of the total area, average one mile in width. The north fork of the Solomon river enters in the west, somewhat north of the center and flows northeast into Norton county. The south fork of the same river enters from the west, about 10 miles north of the southwest corner, and flows east into Graham county. The Saline river flows east across the southern tier of townships. These streams are fringed with thin belts of timber containing cottonwood, ash, hackberry, elm, box-elder and wild cherry. Magnesian limestone is found in the east and south.

The live stock in 1882 numbered 5,654 head, nearly half of which was sheep. There were 18,444 pounds of butter sold, \$12,388 worth of animals for slaughter and \$9,783 worth of poultry and eggs. The number of acres under cultivation was about 2,300. In 1910 the number of acres under cultivation was 385,950. The value of the farm products was \$1,521,856. Wheat, the leading crop, brought \$478,219; corn, \$145,556; oats, \$62,756; barley \$56,001; sorghum, \$51,791; hay, \$268,359; animals sold for slaughter, \$252,532; poultry and eggs, \$52,687; dairy products, \$55,872. The value of live stock on hand was \$1,481,437, and the number of head, 31,981, mostly cattle and swine.

The assessed valuation of property in 1882 was \$42,185. In 1910 it was \$9,962,451. The number of school districts in 1882 was 9 and there was a school population of 360. In 1907 there were 70 organized school districts, with 1,838 persons of schools age. The population in 1890 was 3,733; in 1900 it was 3,819, and in 1910 it was 5,651. The average wealth per capita in 1910 was nearly \$1,800.

Sherman, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located in Sheridan township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 18 miles northwest of Columbus, the county seat. It has two general stores, an alfalfa feed mill, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 47.

Sherman County, one of the western tier, the second south from Nebraska, is bounded on the north by Cheyenne county; on the east by Thomas; on the south by Wallace and Logan, and on the west by the State of Colorado. It was created in 1873 and named for Gen. William T. Sherman. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 37 west intersects the 1st standard parallel; thence south with said line to the 2nd standard parallel; thence west with said parallel to the west line of the State of Kansas; thence north on said line to the 1st standard parallel; thence east on said parallel to the place of beginning."

There were no settlers in the county at that time. The first town was laid out at the geographical center of the county about 1880 and was called Inez. It had disappeared, in name at least, before the county organization, which took place in 1886. The first newspaper in the county was the *Voltaire Advertiser*, founded in Dec., 1885, by Ernest J. Scott. In the spring of 1886 there was such an influx of new settlers that the population was sufficient for county organization. The citizens of Voltaire tried to bring about the organization before the newer settlers in the southwest part of the county were eligible to vote, hoping in this way to have their town made the county seat. In June they secured the appointment of O. T. McCormick as census taker and he was instructed to make all possible haste in the enumeration so that the election to complete the organization could be held not later than the middle of September. He did not make his returns until Aug. 30, and the people of Voltaire, learning that he had been given several lots in the town of Eustis, ascribed the delay to that fact.

The returns showed a population of 2,820, of whom 975 were householders. There was taxable property to the amount of \$362,960, of which \$129,320 was real estate. In order to delay the organization the Eustis men had claimed that there were less than 400 voters in the county. However, their petition to the governor asking that Eustis be made county seat had 2,500 names attached to it. The opponents of Eustis claimed that hundreds of these names were of people living in adjoining counties, but this was not proven and Eustis was made the temporary county seat. The following officers were appointed: county clerk, J. H. Tate; commissioners, L. J. Gandy, O. D. Dickey and R. R. Edwards. The other candidates for county seat were, Itasca, Shermanville and

Voltaire. The first named town moved to Shermanville, which began to be called Sherman Center. An effort was made to get Voltaire to move, and the Voltaire newspaper was very much in favor of joining forces against Eustis and making Sherman Center the county seat. About half of the people of Voltaire moved but those who remained entered the town in the lists at November election, when Eustis won by 61 votes, and the following officers were elected: county clerk, G. W. Benson; sheriff, R. G. Albright; treasurer, J. E. Rule; superintendent of public instruction, F. S. Palmer; register of deeds, E. W. Penny; county attorney, W. K. Brown; probate judge, L. E. Tobias; clerk of the district court, P. C. Brown; surveyor, L. M. Harwood; coroner, A. E. Tice; commissioners, C. E. Bennett, John Bray and E. L. Lyons.

In the spring of 1887 Goodland was founded just south of the geographical center of the county and not far from Sherman Center. The latter town was induced to move to the new site. The county seat matter was again voted upon in Nov., 1887. The vote was not properly canvassed and a mandamus was issued by the supreme court the next spring to compel a canvass of all the returns of the election. It was found that Goodland had a majority and that town became the permanent county seat. Eustis moved to Goodland and the county seat contest was ended.

At their first meeting in 1886 the commissioners divided the county into 6 townships, Grant, Voltaire, Shermanville, McPherson, Itasca and Washington. Since that time, Iowa, Lincoln, Llanos, Logan, Smoky, State Line and Union have been organized, making 13 in all. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad crosses the center of the county from east to west, a distance of 36 miles.

The general surface is undulating prairie, with a few bluffs and some rough lands along Beaver creek and in the western part of the county. Lamborn (railroad name Kanorado) is the highest point in the state. Its altitude is 3,906 feet. Timber is scarce, existing only in thin belts along the north fork of the Smoky Hill river and on the middle fork of the Sappa. The north fork of the Smoky Hill enters near the southwest corner and flows across the southern portion into Wallace county. The north and middle forks of the Sappa have their source in the central part of the county and flow northeast across the eastern boundary. Beaver and Little Beaver creeks rise in the northern part and flow north into Cheyenne county. Limestone is found in the southwest.

In 1885 there were 2,605 head of live stock in the county valued at \$12,138. The next year there were 4,409 head with a total value of \$100,087. The field crops that year amounted to \$82,628, the wool clip to \$1,548, the produce to \$2,000 and the milk sold to \$100. In 1910 the value of live stock was \$1,035,082, and the number of head was 19,756. The value of animals sold for slaughter in the same year was over \$66,000; the value of corn, the largest field crop, was \$158,214; barley, \$126,604; wheat, \$137,569; hay, \$94,863; sorghum, \$45,465; oats, \$22,540; poultry and eggs, \$18,203; dairy products, \$53,230. The total value of farm products in 1910 was \$776,149.

The population in 1890 was 5,261, nearly twice what it was in 1886. During the next ten years there was a decrease incident to poor crops and heavy immigration to the southwestern states and the population in 1900 was but 3,341. The last few years have seen an increase and in 1910 the number of inhabitants had reached 4,549. The assessed valuation of property in that year was \$9,343,387. The average wealth per capita being \$2,054, several hundred dollars above the average for the state.

Sherwin Junction, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located in Lota township on the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 6 miles from Columbus, the county seat. It has general stores, a hotel, feed mill, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 110.

Sherwood, a hamlet of Smith county, is located 17 miles northeast of Smith Center, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Lebanon, which is the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route.

Shields, a hamlet in Lane county, is located in Wilson township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles north of Dighton, the county seat. It has general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 48.

Shirley County, was created by the act of Feb. 27, 1860, which provided that: "The territory composed of townships 5, 6, 7 and 8 south, in ranges, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, west of the 6th principal meridian, shall constitute the county of Shirley." It was named after a woman in jest. By the act of creation commissioners were appointed to locate a temporary county seat, and by the act of Feb. 26, 1867, the name was changed to Cloud county.

Shook, a hamlet of Harper county, is located in Eagle township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles southwest of Anthony, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and a general store. The population in 1910 was 20.

Shorey, a suburb of Topeka, with which it is connected by an electric line, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has schools, churches, general stores and nurseries. The population was 400 in 1910. Mail is supplied from Topeka.

Short Grass Country.—The short grass country of Kansas figures slightly in the romances, Molly Warren's story in the *Kansas Magazine* of Sept., 1909, dealing with that section. The term "short grass" is as old as the settlement of the plains country, and was used in order to distinguish the point where prairie grass left off and buffalo (short) grass became plentiful. The term has within recent years come into general use, and applies to the western half of the state in which buffalo grass (q. v.) is the predominating natural forage. Not many years ago the "short grass" section of Kansas extended as far east as Salina, but with the introduction of tame grasses it has been pushed a little farther west, until by common consent it now begins at a point about the 98th degree

of longitude in the central part of the state, the northern and southern borders extending slightly further west, the soil there being a little more fertile.

The short grass section therefore embraces portions of Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Mitchell, Jewell counties, and all of Smith, Osborn, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Comanche,



PIONEER RESIDENCE, SHORT GRASS COUNTRY.

Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ellis, Rooks, Phillips, Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clarke, Meade, Lane, Gove, Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins, Thomas, Logan, Wichita, Kearny, Grant, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Hamilton, Greeley, Wallace, Sherman and Cheyenne.

Sibley, a hamlet of Douglas county is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles south of Lawrence. It has a postoffice and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 25. The railroad name is Sibleyville.

Sidney, a country postoffice in Colony township, Greeley county, is located 15 miles northwest of Tribune, the county seat and usual shipping point. It has tri-weekly mail.

Silica, a rural postoffice in Rice county, is located in Pioneer township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. near the west line of the county, 14 miles from Lyons, the county seat. The population according to the census of 1910 was 20.

Silk Culture.—The culture of silk was first introduced into Kansas by Ernest V. Boissiere, a Frenchman, who came to the United States in 1851. In 1869 he bought a tract of nearly 4,000 acres of land near Williamsburg, Franklin county, where he began to raise silk-worms. He had noticed that the climate of Kansas was very similar to that of the silk producing section of France, where the business was prosperous, and he believed that silk culture could be made a profitable industry in Kansas.

He planted 70 acres to Russian mulberry trees and induced several French families who understood the business to come to Kansas. In a short time more than 40 French people, some of them being expert in raising silk-worms and manufacturing silk, were located in Franklin county, the colony becoming known as Silkville. His first silk-worms were produced from California eggs, and in 1870 he began weaving silk ribbon, his looms having a capacity of 224 yards a day. The following year he began weaving silk cloth. In 1873 he imported eggs from Japan and in 1874 the cocoons showed a marked improvement. Those of 1875 were still better than the first generation bred from Japanese eggs, and by this time he had demonstrated that the silk produced in Kansas was of an excellent quality, surpassing much that was imported. He sold his product at high prices, but said: "There seems to be a good business in it for the commission man, but not for me." He exhibited his products at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and was awarded a diploma, but the profits not coming up to his expectations, the enterprise was finally abandoned.

In the early '80s, the Russian Mennonites who settled in Marion, Harvey, Sedgwick and Reno counties, planted mulberries and achieved a certain success in raising silk-worms, many of them having been engaged in this occupation in southern Russia.

Gov. Martin, in his message to the legislature in 1887, said that the subject was "worthy of careful investigation," and suggested that the legislature appoint a committee "to ascertain such facts as are attainable and recommend such action as may be deemed necessary or advisable." As a result of the governor's suggestion, an act was passed on March 17, 1887, by which the sum of \$13,000 was appropriated, "for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and conducting a silk station of Kansas." A board of three commissioners, consisting of J. S. Codding of Pottawatomie county, J. H. Morse of Marion county and Dr. Charles Williamson of Washington county, was appointed. The commissioners were to hold office for two years, and they were authorized to locate a silk station and provide for its equipment.

The towns which offered the best locations and desired the station, were Peabody, Hutchinson, Larned and McPherson. The commissioners decided on Larned, and appointed as superintendent, Prof. I. Horner of Emporia, a well known silk culturist, but he did not approve of the location and Peabody was selected. A contract was let for a \$3,000 building, the necessary machinery and planting of trees. The act of 1889 provided for a resident commissioner at Peabody, who was "to purchase such equipment as might be necessary for the successful working of a silk station." A superintendent was to have charge of the station, procure and distribute silk-worm eggs, and in every way encourage the development of the industry. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the support of the institution, and subsequent appropriations were something like \$7,500 each. The station occupied 100 acres of land, on which were raised mulberry trees and other varieties of plants used as food for

silk-worms. The two-story building was equipped with boiler, engine and ten reels. From 4 to 10 men were employed throughout the year.

The primary work of the station was to raise silk-worm eggs for free distribution to such residents of Kansas as might desire to grow cocoons. From 50 to 150 ounces of eggs were produced each year. After the people who had obtained the eggs and raised the cocoons, which the station bought at the rate of \$1 per pound, reeled and sold the commercial silk. This reeling, which is a very slow process, constituted the bulk of the work done at the station. The eggs were furnished in April and the work of hatching and raising the worms was done during the last of April and first of May. Many people in the state secured eggs from the station and sold the cocoons, but the station never paid, as the reelers had to be paid much higher wages in Kansas, than in foreign silk producing countries. Consequently, in 1897 the legislature passed an act repealing all laws for the encouragement of silk culture, and appointed the chairman of the board of county supervisors of Marion county, the secretary of state and state treasurer, a board to lease or sell the Peabody silk station. Before disposing of the station, the board was to "negotiate with the United States department of agriculture, with a view to establishing a national experiment station, for the purpose of continuing, perpetuating and disseminating the knowledge of sericulture," and if the department did take up the plan, the station was to be donated to the government. Nothing was done by the national government and the silk industry in Kansas came to an end.

Silverdale, a hamlet in Cowley county, is located in the township of the same name on Grouse creek and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 15 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has a hotel, a general store, a stone quarry, telegraph and express offices, and a money order post-office. The population in 1910 was 100.

Silver Lake, an incorporated city of the third class in Silver Lake township, Shawnee county, is located on the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R., 11 miles west of Topeka, the county seat. It has a number of retail establishments, two telephone exchanges, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 260. The town was founded in 1868 by a Mr. Huntoon of Topeka. C. S. Palmer and M. B. Beaubien opened the first store in July. Palmer opened the first hotel in the spring of 1869. About this time the first postoffice was established, with J. B. Oliver as the first postmaster. Flour mills were built and churches and schools established early in the '70s. The site of Silver Lake was settled in 1847. In 1852-53 three ferries were located there and it was known as the "Great Crossing."

Simerwell, Robert, missionary to the Indians, was born in Ireland, May 1, 1786. He attended school occasionally until fifteen years of age, and came with his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803. His parents died soon afterward and he became a blacksmith's apprentice. In 1824 he went to the Baptist Indian mission at Carey Station on the St. Joseph

river in Michigan, and the next year married a Miss Goodridge; became government blacksmith to the Pottawatomies and studied their language. In 1833 he came with a part of the tribe to the Baptist mission in Kansas, led them to their new home on the reserve near Topeka in 1848, and labored among this tribe as a teacher and spiritual leader until ill health forced him to retire in 1854. He died at his home on Six-mile creek in 1868. He was the author of a primer in the Pottawatomie language, published in 1833; translated a book containing a catechism and hymns into Pottawatomie in 1835; and his books and manuscripts now in the Kansas Historical Society include fragments of translations of hymns, grammar, vocabularies, discourses, etc.

Simpson, an incorporated town of Mitchell county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. and the Solomon river in Logan township, 12 miles southeast of Beloit, the county seat. It has a bank, a flour mill, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 211. The town was founded in 1879 under the name of Brittsville, but the name was changed in 1882.

Simpson, Jerry, member of Congress, often referred to as the "sockless statesman" from Kansas, was born in Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, March 31, 1842. His father was a masterful man in mind and body, so that young Jerry found at home many of the best old English authors. His mother was of Welsh and English ancestry. She was a self-poised woman of commanding presence and strong character. About 1848 the family removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and when Jerry was only fourteen years of age he began life as a sailor on the Great Lakes, starting in as cabin boy. He followed the lakes for twenty-three years, won promotion by his assiduous attention to his duties, and had command of several large vessels. In the early part of the Civil war he served for a time in the Twelfth Illinois infantry, but was forced to leave the service on account of illness and returned to his life of a sailor. With a view to the comfort of his family he finally gave up his life on the lakes and located temporarily in Indiana, at a time when the Grange movement was at its height. He took a deep interest in the work of the Grange, which led to his study of transportation and the money question. In 1878 he came to Kansas, locating first in Jackson county, where he had a farm and sawmill. After the death of his little daughter the family removed to Barber county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising 6 miles from Medicine Lodge. Mr. Simpson was originally a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In 1886 and again in 1888 he ran for the Kansas legislature on the Independent ticket, representing the Greenback and Union Labor principles. Both times he was defeated by T. A. McNeal, the Republican candidate. The men were personal friends, however, and in 1890, when McNeal was elected mayor of Medicine Lodge, he appointed Simpson city marshal. The modest duties of this position Mr. Simpson performed as faithfully as if the office had been one of national importance. About this

time the Farmer's Alliance began to take a hand in politics. An Alliance convention was held at Kinsley, to which Mr. Simpson was sent as a delegate. Here he attracted general attention by his readiness in debate and he was nominated by the People's party for Congress and elected by aid of the Democrats, who indorsed his candidacy. When nominated he was without money to meet the incidental expenses of a campaign, but his ardent admirers in all sections of the "Big Seventh" district contributed the necessary funds. This campaign was one of the most remarkable in the history of Kansas. In 1892 he was reelected, but his majority was cut from 8,000 to less than 2,000. In 1894 he was nominated a third time, but was defeated. Two years later, when the free silver excitement swept over the country he was again elected to Congress, this time as a Democrat. Steadily declining health caused Mr. Simpson to seek a home at Roswell, N. M., in 1901, where he engaged in the real estate business and acted as agent for the Santa Fe railroad lands. His last public speech was made at Pond Creek, Okla., where so many of his friends and associates had located. He spoke for three hours with the old life and enthusiasm. For years Mr. Simpson was afflicted with aneurism of the heart, and late in Sept., 1905, accompanied by his wife, he went to St. Francis' hospital at Wichita, Kan., for treatment. Two of his most loyal friends, Victor Murdock and David Leahy, were among the few people allowed to see him. He passed away on the morning of Oct. 23, 1905. Mr. Simpson married Miss Jane Cape on Oct. 12, 1870, at Buffalo, N. Y., and two children were born to them.

Singleton, Benjamin.—(See Negro Exodus.)

Sitka, a post-village of Clark county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles east of Ashland, the county seat. It has an express office and telephone connections, and is a trading and shipping point for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Skiddy, a hamlet in Morris county, is located in Rolling Prairie township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 24 miles northwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has a hotel, general stores, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 93.

Skidmore, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric line 5 miles north of Columbus, the county seat. It has a general store and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 75.

Slate, a hamlet in Rooks county, is located on Slate creek 16 miles northwest of Stockton, the county seat, and 12 miles south of Logan, in Phillips county, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 36.

Slavery.—Human slavery is as old as human history, of which its story forms one of the most somber chapters. It no doubt originated in the custom of enslaving prisoners captured in war. Among the ancient oriental nations, even Jehovah's chosen people, the Jews, had their bond-servants, which is but another name for slaves. With the

introduction of Christianity the condition of the slaves was improved, and about the time of Justinian jurists began to regard slavery as contrary to the laws of nature—justifiable only as a punishment for debt or crime, a sort of modification of the old theory that the victor possessed the right to slay the vanquished. But so long as the toil of the bondsman allowed his owner to live in comparative ease, or there was a profit to the trader in human beings, it was a difficult matter to present the moral aspects of the slavery question, and the traffic went on.

Modern negro slavery was one result of the discovery of America. In the early settlements upon the Western Hemisphere some attempts were made to enslave the Indians, but they proved to be intractable or too weak physically for the arduous labor of the plantations, and the would-be slave-owner was compelled to turn his attention in some other direction. Prior to the discovery of America by Columbus, the Portuguese had explored the western coast of Africa, where they found that the African tribes, like other savage people, were accustomed to enslaving or selling the captives taken in war. The failure to make slaves of the American aborigines led the early planters and mine owners of this continent to adopt the alternative of buying slaves of the African chieftains.

As early as 1517 Charles V, then king of Spain, gave royal permission to the Spanish settlements in America to import negroes from the Portuguese establishments on the coasts of Guinea, and in 1565 Pedro Menendez, the founder of St. Augustine, was authorized by Philip II to import 500 negro slaves. The first negro slaves in the English colony at Jamestown, Va., were brought there by a Dutch trader in 1620, and a few years later black slaves were introduced in the English colony at Charleston, S. C. When Antoine Crozat in 1712 was granted a monopoly of the Louisiana trade by the French government, he was also given authority, if he found it necessary to employ slave labor, "to send a ship every year to trade for negroes directly upon the coast of Guinea, taking permission of the Guinea Company to do so." The slaves thus imported were to be sold to the inhabitants of Louisiana, and all other companies were forbidden to bring slaves into the colony. Five years later Crozat was succeeded by the Western Company, which agreed to bring into Louisiana, during the 25 years of its franchise, not less than 3,000 negro slaves. After this company gave up its charter in 1732, the French government resumed control of Louisiana and continued to supply negroes to the colonists. Late in the 17th century England obtained from Spain the right to enter the slave trade, but instead of exercising the right as a government, the privilege was turned over to a company of which Sir John Hawkins was the head, and by 1700 this company had taken some 300,000 negroes from the African coast to the English colonies. In 1780, about a century after the right was obtained from Spain, the English slave-ships had carried to the island of Jamaica alone over half a million negroes. Thus it will be seen that each of the three great European nations that claimed terri-

tory and formed settlements in America countenanced the institution of slavery.

As a result of the activity of these nations in fostering and promoting the slave trade, slavery existed in all the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Vermont was the first to abolish it. That colony, in 1777, adopted a constitution, the first article of which prohibited slavery. Toward the close of the Revolution an agitation was started in both Europe and America for the suppression of the slave traffic. One result of this agitation was that the North Atlantic colonies took steps to abolish and prohibit slavery within their boundaries. Massachusetts led off in 1780; the same year Pennsylvania passed a law that all slaves born after March 1, 1780, should be free at the age of 28 years; New Hampshire followed in 1783, and the next year Rhode Island and Connecticut each adopted a system of gradual emancipation. Another effect of the agitation was that the convention which framed the Federal constitution in 1789 incorporated in that instrument the provision that "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." (Art. I, Sec. 9.)

Almost immediately after the adoption of the constitution, the remaining northern colonies began to make provisions for the abolition of slavery. New York began a system of gradual manumission in 1799 and ended slavery entirely in 1827. New Jersey adopted the same plan in 1804, but there were about 200 slaves in that state as late as 1850. The question now became a sectional one. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton and other prominent men in the early days of the republic were opposed to slavery on moral grounds, but the South found slave labor profitable, and it became more profitable after the invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney in 1793. By the treaty with England in 1783 the western limit of the United States was extended to the Mississippi river. The original draft of the ordinance of 1784 provided for the division of all the territory thus acquired, north of 31° north latitude, into states, in which slavery was to be prohibited after the year 1800. The ordinance of 1787, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, prohibited slavery in that region, but when the provisions of the ordinance were later extended to the southwest, the clause prohibiting slavery was omitted.

In the province of Louisiana slavery existed under the laws of both France and Spain, and when France ceded the region to the United States, in 1803, Article III of the treaty of cession provided that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free

enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

As slaves were recognized as "property," the United States, by entering into this treaty, agreed to maintain and protect slavery as it then existed in the province, and Hildreth says that when the district of Louisiana was erected into a territory in 1805 a section of the act "gave a tacit confirmation to the system of slavery, already established in the settlements on the Arkansas and Missouri."

On Feb. 20, 1860, Gov. Medary had occasion to veto a bill passed by the Kansas territorial legislature prohibiting slavery in the territory. (See Medary's Administration.) Concerning the Louisiana purchase the governor said in his veto message: "Mr. Jefferson purchased the Louisiana country not because it was slave territory, but because it was necessary to the settlement of the North and Southwest. . . . This purchase of territory from France by Mr. Jefferson, of which Kansas is a part, produced the first great anti-slavery crisis. It was the first bold showing of that sectionalism, which has become a part of some men's political existence. But the successive triumphs of the Democratic party, under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison, disheartened the New England leaders and those who followed them, and the question of slavery was mainly sunk in those of a more national character and of higher political importance; until, like a dark storm cloud, it burst with sudden fury again upon the country, on the petition for admission into the Union, by our neighbor Missouri."

All the present State of Kansas, except a little of the southwest corner, was included in the Louisiana purchase. That portion lying west of the meridian of 99° west longitude and south of the Arkansas river was a part of the Republic of Texas, in which slavery was also a legalized institution. Hence it may be truly said that, prior to the acquisition of this territory by the United States, slavery was a legalized institution in the whole of Kansas. Had the French or Spanish founded settlements within the present limits of Kansas, there could have been no legal objection to the introduction of slaves into such settlements. But at the time Missouri applied for admission into the Union, as referred to by Gov. Medary in his veto message, the situation was changed. The act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise provided for the prohibition of slavery in all that part of the Louisiana purchase lying north of the line of 36° 30' north latitude. (See Kansas-Nebraska Bill.) The Missouri Compromise made Kansas free territory, and it remained so without question or quibble for thirty years.

After the purchase of Louisiana and the passage of the Missouri Compromise, the next event to precipitate a violent discussion of the slavery question was the annexation of Texas. On March 1, 1845, President Tyler approved a joint resolution for the annexation, and the Congressional Globe for that date says: "As soon as the announcement was made, a loud burst of plaudits pealed through the house, which were with difficulty suppressed." At that time the Republic of Texas and

the Mexican government were in a dispute over the boundaries, and the act of annexation brought on the war between the United States and Mexico. It was generally understood that the whole scheme was in the interest of the slave power, which needed more territory. The act provided that south of the line $36^{\circ} 30'$ not more than four states were to be erected, these states to be admitted with or without slavery as the people might determine. North of that line slavery was to be prohibited. It was by this provision that the little portion of Kansas in the southwest corner was made free territory.

On Aug. 8, 1846, President Polk sent a special message to Congress asking that a considerable sum of money be appropriated for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Mexico. A bill was reported appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses of the negotiation and \$3,000,000 "to be used at the discretion of the president in making the proposed treaty." The bill failed to pass at that session, and when Congress assembled in Dec., 1846, a bill raising the appropriation to \$3,000,000 was introduced. When it became apparent that any treaty with Mexico would result in the acquisition of territory by the United States, the slavery question again became an all-absorbing issue.

About this time the Southern statesmen, led by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, advanced the theory that the constitution of the United States carried slavery into all Federal territory unless excluded by special enactment of some positive law to the contrary. To offset this dogma, when the \$3,000,000 appropriation bill came up as a special order on Feb. 1, 1847, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered in the house the following proviso: "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service."

The Wilmot Proviso was defeated, and on Feb. 2, 1848, a treaty with Mexico was concluded, whereby California, New Mexico and the disputed territory between the Rio Grande and the Neuces passed into the possession of the United States. In the long debate which ensued over the organization of the territories of Oregon, California and New Mexico the anti-slavery sentiment in the house asserted itself by the passage of a resolution—108 ayes to 80 noes—to exclude slavery from these territories. A few days later another resolution, asking the committee on affairs of the District of Columbia to report a bill prohibiting slavery in the district, was passed by a vote of 126 to 87, but it was defeated in the senate.

Thus matters stood in Congress when California applied to the session of 1849-50 for admission into the Union. On Jan. 20, 1850, Henry

Clay introduced a series of resolutions, which he designed as the basis of a compromise, and which he thought would settle the question of slavery for all time. Landon says: "At the outset, many of those who had threatened 'disunion,' opposed Clay's compromise, because it did not go far enough, while the 'Wilmot Proviso' men were equally resolute in opposing it, because it went too far."

Notwithstanding this radical difference of opinion, on April 17 a select committee, of which Mr. Clay was chairman, reported a bill of 39 sections, intended to cover all phases of the subject. This bill became known as the "Omnibus Bill," on account of the variety of topics it included. Concerning the compromise of 1850 Alexander H. Stephens, in his "Constitutional View of the War Between the States," says: "The principle settled was clearly this, that after the principal division had been abandoned and repudiated by the north in the organization of all territorial governments, the principle of Congressional restriction should be totally abandoned also, and that all new states, whether north or south of 36° 30', should be admitted into the Union 'either with or without slavery, as their constitutions might prescribe at the time of their admission.'"

The compromise of 1850 was unquestionably a victory for the slave power, and when the question of organizing a territorial government for Kansas came up in 1854 Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the senate committee on territories, reported back the bill with amendments to make it conform to the letter and spirit of the Utah and New Mexico bills of 1850. (See Kansas-Nebraska Bill.)

While most of the events above mentioned had no direct bearing upon Kansas, each one of them did have something to do in paving the way for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which placed the issue squarely before the country. Elated by their previous triumphs the slaveholding interests did not realize, until it was too late, that the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a mistake. That bill cost Kansas some 200 human lives and several million dollars' worth of property. But it brought to the state a strong, self-reliant citizenship that was capable of grappling with and in the end dethroning slavery.

Negro slaves were brought into what is now the State of Kansas several years before the territory was organized, but it is not definitely settled who first introduced them. Some writers think the 20 slaves brought to Kansas by Mrs. Henry Rogers were the first, though the date when Mrs. Rogers located in Kansas is uncertain. Rev. Thomas Johnson introduced slavery at the Shawnee Mission, and as early as the fall of 1843 ten negro children were reported there—the offspring of Mr. Johnson's slaves. Immediately after the passage of the organic act, the fight to make Kansas slave territory began in earnest, the slaveholders of Missouri becoming particularly active in their efforts to accomplish that end. On Jan. 10, 1855, only a few months after the territorial government was inaugurated, four prominent pro-slavery members of Congress, headed by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina,

published in the Washington Sentinel a long letter from B. F. Stringfellow, in which were the following statements: "Kansas is not suited for little farms; it cannot be settled by those who have not the command of labor. . . . In no instance has prairie been first settled by poor men. . . . Slavery exists in Kansas and is legal. . . . It will be found that Missouri is nearer to Kansas than Boston."

The last sentence referred to the efforts of the New England Emigrant company to send to Kansas people who were opposed to slavery. Mr. Stringfellow no doubt thought that emigrants from the northern and eastern states would be deterred by distance, but in this he was mistaken, as subsequent events demonstrated. About the only advantage the slave power gained by the proximity of Missouri was in the election of the first territorial legislature, in March, 1855, when enough voters came over from that state to elect an assembly favorable to the introduction of slavery. That legislature passed stringent laws to punish offenses against slave property (See Black Laws), but something more than laws was needed to make Kansas a slave state, and that was the actual presence of slaves. Judging from the newspapers of that period the slaveholders were willing to do everything except take their negroes into Kansas. Under the headline—"The Suicide of Slavery"—the St. Louis Intelliger, a strong pro-slavery organ, made a vigorous attack on the methods of the slaveholders on Aug. 30, 1855. In the course of that editorial the writer said:

"Alabama and Georgia may hold public meetings and resolve to sustain the slaveholders of Missouri in making Kansas a slave state. But their resolutions comprise all their aid—which is not 'material' enough for the crisis. When slaveholders of Alabama and Georgia emigrate they go to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. They do not come with their slaves to Missouri or Kansas. Call they that backing their friends?"

It may have been possible that such criticisms as this from the press had something to do with stimulating the importation of negroes into the territory, as the St. Louis News of March 21, 1856, said: "The Highflyer, in this morning from Louisville, brought between 50 and 60 slaves belonging to families on their way to Kansas. Since the opening of the river fully 500 slaves have arrived from the Ohio river on their way to Kansas. The J. H. Lucas took up nearly 100, the Star of the West 100, the A. B. Chambers 50 or 75, and almost every boat that has started up the Missouri river since the opening of the river has taken up a larger or smaller number. The slaves are in almost every case taken in the cabin, while poor white families going to the same place take passage on deck."

But with all the stimulus that could be given to the cause, slavery was doomed to defeat in Kansas. In 1857 the tide of immigration brought from the northern and eastern states a large number of industrious, substantial men, who were attracted by the sales of public lands and the prospect of winning homes for themselves upon the west-

ern frontier. These men demanded a government that would enact just laws for the protection of person and property—a positive government rather than a visionary or negative one—and immediately began taking steps to establish such a government. Late in that year Gov. Walker (See Stanton's and Walker's Administrations) wrote to Mr. Marcy, secretary of state in Buchanan's cabinet, deploring the admission of an abolition state, and expressing the fear that it would be taken as an act of unpardonable offense by the Southern leaders, who might thereby be driven to a dissolution of the Union.

Of the four constitutions made in Kansas three prohibited slavery in positive terms, the language on the subject being almost identical in the Topeka, Leavenworth and Wyandotte constitutions. In the Lecompton constitution section 16 of the schedule, relating to amendments, provided that "no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves." Thus the men who framed that instrument sought not only to establish slavery in Kansas, but also to fasten the institution upon the people in such a way that it would be perpetuated. And it was under this constitution that President Buchanan sought to have Kansas admitted into the Union. Even after it was generally conceded that Kansas must be a free state he apparently clung to the idea that slavery could be established there, and on Feb. 2, 1858, he sent a message to Congress urging the admission of the state under the Lecompton constitution. In that message he said: "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave state as South Carolina or Georgia." (See Dred Scott Decision.)

In this case the wish was no doubt father to the thought. The president wanted Kansas to come into the Union as a slave state, and he may have been sincere in his opinion that the decision of the United States made Kansas slave territory *de jure*, as it was *de facto*. But the people sometimes reverse the opinion of the "highest judicial tribunal." It was so in this instance. When the first census was taken in Feb., 1855, there were 192 slaves in the territory. The Federal census of 1860 showed but two. As soon as the Wyandotte constitution had been ratified by the people, and it became apparent that the state was to be admitted under it, the slaveholders made haste to remove their "chattels" to a more congenial climate.

Much of the credit of making Kansas a free state is due to the various emigrant aid societies. Edward Everett Hale, in a speech at Bismarck Grove, on the occasion of the quarter-centennial celebration, Sept. 16, 1879, said: "The Emigrant Aid company, which I represent here, placed \$125,000 in this territory. No subscriber to that fund ever received back one cent from the investment. But we had our dividends long ago. They came in Kansas free; a nation free; in the homes of 4,000,000 freedmen here, and the virtual abolition of slavery over the world."

(II-45)

(Works consulted: Landon's Constitutional History and Government of the United States; Stephens' Constitutional View of the War Between the States; Congressional Globe; Cutler's, Holloway's and Tuttle's Histories of Kansas; Von Holst's Constitutional and Political History of the United States; Kansas Historical Collections; Rhodes' History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850.)

Slough Creek, Battle of.—This affair occurred on Sept. 11, 1856, about 3 miles north of Oskaloosa. Capt. Harvey, at the head of three small companies of free-state men, had been sent from Lawrence as an advance force to the relief of Leavenworth free-state men, who had been driven from the town to Fort Leavenworth as a place of refuge. Harvey reached the neighborhood of Easton and Alexandria in Leavenworth county on the morning of Sept. 10, when he was advised by E. B. Whitman to make no further advance on Leavenworth, as Gov. Geary had just reached the territory. Acting on this advice Harvey encamped at Butler's, 6 or 8 miles east of Oskaloosa. That night Jesse Newell, the founder of Oskaloosa, came into camp with the information that a company of Carolinians was encamped a short distance away and offered to act as a guide. Harvey ordered camp to be struck and an advance made, and about 3 o'clock the next morning the Carolinians were surrounded. Some lively shooting ensued when the southerners discovered their predicament, but no one on either side was killed and but one Carolinian was injured. About 30 Carolinians composed the camp, and all but a half dozen were captured, together with their equipment, among which was a flag presented them by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., before they started for Kansas and which now reposes in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Smelting.—(See Lead and Zinc Mining.)

Smith Center, the judicial seat of Smith county, is located in the central part of the county on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It has city waterworks, electric lights, fire department, 2 banks, an opera house, flour mill, 2 grain elevators, high school and graded schools, six churches, a daily stage to Covert, 3 weekly newspapers (the Smith County Messenger, the Smith County Pioneer and the Smith County Journal), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,292. The library at Smith Center has been built up by the Harmony Library club, composed of 24 women, who have bought the building and all the books and provided a librarian.

The town was founded in 1872 by the Smith Center Town company which was organized in 1871. The first school was taught by Mr. E. M. Burr in 1872. The first sermon was preached in 1871 by Rev. R. B. Foster of Osborne. W. M. George, the first postmaster, received his appointment in the summer of 1872. A. J. Allen opened the first store about the same time. In November of that year Smith Center was made the county seat. The town company disbursed considerable money in the election, and afterward erected a court-house which was

used by the county for many years. The locating of the county seat here insured the future of the town and business interests of all kinds were soon established.

Smith County, one of the northern tier, is centrally located, east and west. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Jewell county; on the south by Osborne and Rooks, and on the west by Phillips. It was named for Maj. J. Nelson Smith of the Second Colorado calvalry, who was killed at the Battle of the Blue.

The first settlers came in 1870. They were John Rhoades, J. K. Belk, Ambrose Oldaker, B. F. Myers, J. H. Johnson and J. C. Morrison. The next year Thomas Lane and Anthony Robertson came with their families. They were followed by H. H. Granholz, H. Menshoff, L. Binman, J. Rider, J. Eldridge, Thomas Decker, James H. Decker, T. J. Burrow, H. F. Albright, Charles Stewart, T. J. Tompkins, W. M. George and Fred Wagner. The first woman settler was Mrs. Mary Peebles, who located in Lincoln township in the fall of 1870. The first marriage was between Miss R. L. Dunlap and T. J. Burrow, in Smith Center township, Oct. 16, 1872. The first birth was that of a son of Christopher Noggles, Aug. 25, 1871.

A grocery store was established in Houston township in the spring of 1871 by C. P. Newell, and a general merchandise store was started about the same time in Germantown by Fred Wagner, who was appointed postmaster at that place. The first postoffice was at Cedarville, established in July, 1871, with John Johnson as postmaster. The first school was taught at Gaylord by Mrs. W. M. Skinner in 1871. E. M. Burr, the first attorney, located in Smith Center in 1872. The first churches were built in the middle of the '70s. The first newspaper (the Smith County Pioneer) was started at Gaylord in Nov., 1872, by Dr. W. D. Jenkins. Sawmills and grist mills were built along the Solomon at Gaylord and other points before the year 1880.

The county was organized in 1872, with a population of 3,876, all gained in two years. Cedarville (Cedar) was named as the temporary county seat and the following officers were appointed: county clerk, James H. Johnson; commissioners, George Marshall and Fred W. Wagner. At a meeting held in April of the same year the commissioners divided the county into six townships, Pawnee, Higley, German, Cedar, Houston and Holland. At the first election held on June 25, 1872, the ballots of four townships were thrown out for illegalities, and only 154 votes were counted. The county seat question was not settled, but the following officers were chosen: county clerk, W. R. Allen; commissioners, W. S. Angell, W. D. Covington and L. R. Hibbard. The following were appointed: superintendent of public instruction, Edmund Hall; register of deeds, B. Higley. At the November election Smith Center was chosen as the county seat and a new set of officers were elected. T. J. Morrison was the first state representative. There has never been a licensed saloon in Smith county.

Ten years after the first settler came into the county there was a

population of 13,904. Artificial forests had been planted; over 300,000 acres of land had been brought under cultivation; there were nearly 40,000 head of live stock, and about 90,000 fruit trees.

The county is divided into 23 townships, viz: Banner, Beaver, Blaine, Cedar, Center, Cora, Crystal Plains, Dor, Garfield, German, Harlan, Harvey, Houston, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Martin, Oak, Pawnee, Pleasant, Swan, Valley, Washington, Webster and White Rock. The post-offices are Smith Center, Athol, Bellaire, Cedar, Claudell, Gaylord, Harlan, Kensington, Lebanon and Reamsville.

Smith county has two railroads. The Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific enters in the southeastern part and crosses northwest to Gaylord; thence west into Phillips county. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the east, a little north of the center, and crosses west and southwest to Smith Center, thence west into Phillips county.

The general surface is prairie with bluffs along the streams. The timber is in narrow strips and most of the varieties of wood common to Kansas are found here. Bottom lands average one mile in width and comprise 15 per cent. of the total area. The water system is formed by the north fork of the Solomon and its tributaries. The river enters from the west about 6 miles north of the southwest corner, flows east about 10 miles, thence southeast till it crosses the southern border. Its principal tributaries are Dry, Spring, Beaver, Cedar and Oak creeks. Magnesian limestone, gray granite and small beds of gypsum are found in different parts of the county.

Smith county is in an excellent agricultural section, and is one of the leaders in the acreage of alfalfa, and one of the two leading in swine. The farm produce in 1910 sold for \$5,829,000, of which wheat brought \$1,100,000; corn, \$2,238,000; tame grass, \$403,000; animals sold for slaughter, \$1,420,000. Poultry, eggs, butter and milk are important products. The population of the county according to the census of 1910 was 15,365. The assessed valuation of property was \$28,324,385.

Smoky Hill, a hamlet in Ellis county, is located in the township of the same name, on the Smoky Hill river, 15 miles southwest of Hays, the county seat. It has a postoffice, a good local trade, and the population in 1910 was 75.

Smoky Hill River.—The Indians supposed this stream to be the Kansas river, and by some of the early historians it was so considered. Probably the first mention of it was by the explorer Pike, who encountered it on Sept. 4, 1806, while on his way to the Pawnee village, and called it the main south branch of the Kansas river. The name probably attaches from the hills near Lindsborg known as the Smoky Hills. A map in Schoolcraft's Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge names the stream Smoky Hill fork or Topeka river. The Smoky Hill river has two main branches, both of which rise in Colorado. The north fork enters Kansas near the southwest corner of Sherman county, flows about 25 miles to the east, thence makes a turn to the southeast, cutting across

the extreme northeast corner of Wallace into Logan county. The south fork is formed by two branches which rise in Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties, Col., about 40 and 35 miles respectively from the Kansas line. This branch flows in a general easterly direction, enters Kansas about the center of the west line of Wallace county and flows almost due east through that county to unite with the north branch at a point about 6 miles west of Russell Springs. The course of the main stream from this point is almost due east through the counties of Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell and into Ellsworth, where it bears to the southeast, making a turn and entering the northern township of McPherson county. The river here makes a sharp curve to the north and enters Saline county, flowing as far north as the town of Salina and deviating slightly to the north of east, passes through Dickinson and Geary counties, uniting with the Republican to form the Kansas river.

Pike mentioned that the river was navigable in times of flood, but there is no record of its having been navigated other than by the steamboat *Excel* for one trip in 1854, and by the *Gus Linn* in 1859, the latter taking a whole day for a round trip between Fort Riley and Junction City. The estimated length of the river is about 400 miles and the territory drained is approximately 20,000 square miles. In 1904 the U. S. weather bureau established river gauge stations on the stream at Abilene and Lindsborg.

Smoky Hill Trail.—The Pike's Peak gold excitement and the subsequent stampede for the new discoveries, caused the opening of a trail up the Smoky Hill valley to the mountains, known as the central or Smoky Hill route to the gold fields of western Kansas. Leavenworth was one of the foremost outfitting points for overland travelers and was the starting point of several roads that ran towards the new "diggings," one of which ran direct to Lawrence, thence west to Brownsville, thence following the divide up the river to Salina. Another ran through Alexandria, thence in a southwesterly direction, passing near Oskaloosa to Indianola, thence west over the Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley military road to Junction City, thence west to Salina where the other road joined it. A third, after leaving Leavenworth, bore north a few miles, curved to the southwest, passed through the village of Ozawkie and intersected the military road at Indianola. From Salina the trail ran west up the Smoky Hill river to its head, thence west to Sand creek, following that stream almost to its headwaters, thence in a westerly direction a little to the north, crossing Beaver, Bijou, Kiowa and several smaller creeks to the scene of the new gold discoveries. During the years 1858 and 1859 there was a continuous throng of gold seekers passing over this road to the mines. Topeka was one of the best interior points for outfitting and in one week in 1859 over 60 wagons left that town for Leavenworth to obtain supplies for equipping pilgrims. The mad rush to the mountains kept up for some time after the boom collapsed. The Central or Smoky Hill trail was surveyed in 1858 and the route was followed very closely by the Butterfield Overland Despatch.

Smolan, a thriving village of Saline county, is located in Smolan township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles southwest of Salina, the county seat. There are telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 175.

Smyth, Bernard B., the curator of the Kansas State Museum and Goss ornithological collection, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 8, 1843. When ten years of age he came to the United States, locating first at Howell, Mich. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-third Illinois infantry, which became a part of "Mullin's Irish Brigade." He was captured by Price's army at Lexington, Mo., in Sept., 1861, but was paroled, sent to St. Louis and discharged in October, but the discharge was declared void and he returned to duty. Instead of returning to his old regiment, he enlisted in the Ninth Michigan infantry. In Nov., 1862, he was transferred to the First United States cavalry and served with that regiment until discharged in Nov., 1865. He was in many of the fiercest battles in Virginia, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; was wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, but recovered in time to be present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to Howell, Mich., where he finished an apprenticeship at the printer's trade and taught school. In 1870 he graduated at the Michigan state normal school at Ypsilanti, then taught until 1874, when he came to Kansas and settled in Barton county. Here he followed teaching and farming until 1880, when he removed to Topeka. In 1888 he was appointed librarian of the Kansas Academy of Science, and later curator of the Goss ornithological collection. Four years later he was appointed curator of the Kansas State Museum. These positions he still holds.

Snokomo, a hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located to miles east of Alma, the county seat, and 12 miles north of Eskridge, the town from which it receives mail. Vera, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 6 miles to the north, is the nearest railroad station.

Snow, Francis Huntington, son of Benjamin and Mary B. (Boutelle) Snow, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840. One of his paternal ancestors, Richard Warren, was a member of the Mayflower company. Mr. Snow attended the Fitchburg high school in preparation for Williams College, where he graduated in 1862, standing first in his class. After teaching one year as principal of the Fitchburg high school he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, completing its course of study in 1866. This same year he received his master's degree from Williams. After leaving Andover Seminary he preached for a while, although not regularly installed as pastor. "He served two seasons with the Christian commission at the front of the Union army, being present at Lee's surrender." In 1866 he was elected to the first faculty of the University of Kansas as professor of mathematics and natural sciences. During the first year he spent in Lawrence he preached almost every Sunday in nearby pulpits. He was married on June 8, 1868, to Jane Appleton Aiken. In 1870 Mr. Snow became professor of natural history in the

University of Kansas, and during the next decade he organized the collecting expeditions which have resulted in the natural history museum at the university. In the entomological collection there are more than 200 species of insects discovered by him. He started the first scientific publication of the university, "The Observer of Nature." For some years he was editor of the scientific journal "Psyche." He made frequent contributions to the university bulletins and reports and to the Kansas Academy of Sciences, of which he was a founder and president. Throughout his connection with the university he made and published systematic meteorological reports. In 1881 Mr. Snow received the degree of Ph. D. from Williams College, and in 1890 the degree of LL. D. from Princeton. In 1886 the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a new building which was named Snow Hall of Natural History in his honor. In 1890 the university received a bequest from Dr. Snow's uncle, William B. Spooner, with which Spooner library and the chancellor's residence were erected. Dr. Snow was a member of the College fraternity Delta Upsilon, and of the honorary societies Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. Aside from his work as instructor and executive of the university he became prominent through the discovery of a fungus fatal to chinch bugs and its propagation and distribution. He died at Delafield, Wis., Sept. 21, 1908, and is survived by his wife and four of his five children.

Social Science Federation.—(See Women's Clubs.)

Society for the Friendless, an organization for the care of discharged prisoners and for the moral and religious education of prisoners within penitentiaries, was first organized in Kansas in 1901 by Rev. E. A. Fredenhagen and Mrs. Fredenhagen, with headquarters at Topeka. Through the untiring efforts of its founders the society soon spread to adjoining states, including Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Idaho and Washington, and subsequently became national in its scope. In 1908 the central office was moved from Topeka to Kansas City. In Jan., 1910, the first national convention was held at Kansas City. While the society is interested in many phases of philanthropic service and in reform legislation, its chief work is the care of prisoners who leave the penitentiaries and are placed in positions of self-support, the relief of families of those serving sentences, and in the formation of leagues within prisons for the promotion of Christian life among the prisoners. The territory is divided into districts, each with a district superintendent. A temporary home for men was established at Topeka, but was moved to Kansas City, Kan., in which men are cared for until the employment department finds positions for them. Many of the prominent statesmen and philanthropists of the country are connected with the society as directors and supporters of the movement.

Soldier, a village of Jackson county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. in Soldier township, 12 miles northwest of Holton, the county seat. It has all the main lines of business represented, banking facilities, a newspaper (the Clipper), telegraph and express offices, and an in-

ternational money order postoffice with three rural routes. In 1910 the population was 500. The town was laid out in 1877 by Paul Havens, president of the Kansas Central Town company. The original survey contained 16 acres. Three additions by Logan & Friend laid out in 1895, 1897 and 1900 respectively comprise the north part of town. The residence section has recently been enlarged by Johnson's addition. The first settler on the town site was F. M. Wilson in July, 1877. The postoffice was moved from the ranch of William Cline, the name changed from Smithland to Soldier, and Mr. Wilson was the first postmaster. L. H. Thompson was the first station agent. On July 10, 1883, a cyclone struck soldier about 10 p. m., instantly laying waste the whole town east of Main street. Some sixteen or eighteen buildings were destroyed and four lives lost. The people began to rebuild immediately. The town was incorporated in 1896 and an election held on May 4 of that year. The first officials were: J. T. Holston, mayor; J. W. Fleming, police judge; F. M. Denny, C. E. Friend, George Smith, Dr. S. S. Reed and A. L. Fryberger, councilmen, and F. M. Wilson, clerk.

Soldiers' Home, National.—By act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States was incorporated. This institution was established at Dayton, Ohio, and only those who had suffered from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty while in the United States service were eligible for admission. Branches of the national home have since been built at the following places: Eastern branch, Togus, Me.; southern branch, Elizabeth City county, Va.; northwestern branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marion branch, Marion, Ind.; western branch, Leavenworth, Kan.; Danville branch, Danville, Ill.; Pacific branch, Santa Monica, Cal.; Mountain branch, Johnson City, Tenn.; and Battle Mountain sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. Dak.

The first move in Kansas to secure a branch of the home originated with the Fort Scott G. A. R. post. The next move was in Leavenworth by S. F. Neeley, ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, Gen. Charles W. Blair and Hon. Alexander Caldwell. A citizens' meeting was called and a committee appointed consisting of J. B. Johnson, Maj. W. B. Shockley, Thomas Ryan, Charles W. Blair, George T. Anthony and S. F. Neeley. These gentlemen, together with the committees from the other states interested in securing the branch of the home, met and conferred with the Congressional representation at the various places viewed and examined. Five states were actively interested in securing the prize and at times the contest was spirited. The Iowa legislature, then in session, passed an act appropriating \$50,000 to secure the home, while the Kansas delegation offered \$50,000 and a section of land. After careful deliberation the present site overlooking the Missouri river and the surrounding country was chosen. The Leavenworth branch was established under act of Congress approved March 7, 1877. The buildings, some 16 or more, are, for the most part, substantially built of

brick and stone and cost something over \$500,000. They will accommodate about 3,000 inmates when filled to their utmost capacity, and there is generally close to that number in the home.

Some complaint reached Congress regarding the manner in which the home was being conducted, and a committee composed of Congressmen William W. Grout, Charles W. Stone, Vespasian Warner and F. C. Layton, met in Leavenworth on Nov. 19, 1896, to investigate and report the plan, practical workings and management of the home. Nearly 200 witnesses were examined and the testimony, together with the recommendations of the committee, was printed and laid before Congress, making a volume of 1,118 pages. The committee recommended the removal of Gov. Smith, then in charge of the home, as the easiest way out of the difficulty. The first disabled soldier was admitted to the home on Sept. 1, 1885, while in 1901 there was provision made for 2,740 veterans. In the latter '90s and 1900, a portion of the main-traveled road leading to the home was infested with a number of low "groggeries," in which many of the old soldiers spent money received on pension days. After several murders had been committed and numerous assaults made upon veterans, the place was suppressed.

Soldiers' Home, State.—One of the most important acts of the different state governments has been the establishment of homes for the soldiers who loyally defended the Union during the war, and who in their old age, or because of injuries received in defense of their country, might need care and support. Early in the '80s the representatives and senators from Kansas were urged to work for the passage of an act donating to the state the Fort Hays or Fort Dodge military reservation as a site for a suitable home for "the indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines of Kansas."

On Aug. 27, 1888, Congress passed an act giving to the State of Kansas the Fort Dodge reservation, and the legislature of the following year passed an act creating and providing for the management of the State Soldiers' Home, the act to take effect as soon as the general government turned over the reservation to the state authorities. Within a short time this was done and the home was opened on Jan. 1, 1890.

The act establishing the home provided for a board of three managers, who were to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. The members of the first board were to hold office for one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter one member was to be appointed each year. The first appropriation was for \$5,000, with which sum a number of the old fort buildings were repaired. Then a few old soldiers and their families were admitted, and the home became a well recognized state institution where indigent soldiers and their families could find refuge in their declining years. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines disabled by disease, wounds or old age, or otherwise rendered incapable of earning their support, or who would otherwise be dependent upon public or private charity, are eligible for admission to the home. The board of managers set apart

land for farming purposes, to be cultivated by the inmates, and in some cases a man with a family might have two and a half acres for his use and a cottage built at a cost not to exceed \$250. Another appropriation was made in 1890, which enabled the board of directors to erect new buildings. The county commissioners of Ford county gave the home \$5,000 to purchase land adjoining the home and to provide irrigation. The grounds were carefully laid out and beautified.

The home resembles a village with a population of several hundred. A large school building occupies one corner of the grounds, and a good dispensary and hospital with a resident physician provides for the sick. The commissary department occupies a large stone building, which is divided into a store room, postoffice and quartermaster's room. All the supplies necessary for a village community are kept and it is an interesting sight to see the members of the home come to get their supplies every Saturday morning.

The main buildings are located around the central square. The commandant's home, a handsome stone residence, fronts the river. The homes of the old soldiers are neat cottages, of three or four rooms each, and prove an entirely new departure in the idea of a benevolent institution. In 1893 an act was passed providing that all officers at the home, with the exception of the quartermaster, must be honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers, sailors or marines. It also provided that thereafter no soldier's wife should be admitted unless she was 40 years of age, and had been married previous to 1892, unless the soldier was a confirmed invalid and needed constant care.

From year to year as the number of soldiers at the home has increased, more buildings have been added and the appropriations increased. In 1909 the appropriations for support of the home aggregated over \$100,000.

In 1897 the 13th department convention of the Woman's Relief Corps accepted from the Grand Army of the Republic the gift of the convention grounds and buildings located near Ellsworth, Kan., for the purpose of establishing a home and hospital. The corps, by the sale of the Bickerdyke book, had accumulated a fund and determined to call the institution the Mother Bickerdyke Home, in honor of Mary A. Bickerdyke. The state legislature appropriated \$4,837 for the home. A board of five managers was chosen, to serve five, four, three, two and one year respectively and thereafter one member was to be elected each year.

The first board of managers met at Ellsworth on May 5, 1897. The buildings, containing 15 rooms, were remodeled to make them suitable for use as a modern hospital, and in addition there were 15 three-room cottages. For the partial support of the home each member of the relief corps was asked to contribute 20 cents a year, which would net \$1,200 for the home. In 1901 the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps turned over the property and buildings of the home to the state as an annex to the State Soldiers' Home, and in 1907 an act was passed providing that any widow, mother or minor child of any honor-

ably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the United States army or navy, should be admitted to the home, provided such person had no adequate means of support and was incapable of earning her own living.

Soldiers' Monuments.—(See Monuments.)

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—(See State Orphans' Home.)

Solomon, an incorporated city of the third class in Dickinson county, is located at the confluence of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers near the west line of the county, at the junction of the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, 9 miles west of Abilene, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a flour mill, grain elevators, a weekly newspaper (the Tribune), good hotels, public schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. It is surrounded by an excellent farming and grazing country, grain, produce and live stock being shipped from this point in large quantities. The population in 1910 was 949.

The town was founded under the name of Solomon City in 1865, by a town company on land belonging to H. Whitney, a member of the company. The site contained 234 acres, part of it lying in Saline county. However, only that lying in Dickinson was included in the town plat. Its early growth was slow. The first store was not opened until 1867, and the first hotel was built in 1868. The Union Pacific reached Solomon in the latter year and decided the location of the town. In 1871 there had been sufficient growth to warrant an addition. The town was incorporated that year as a city of the third class, and G. B. Hall was the first mayor. The first grist mill was built in 1872 and the first bank established in 1876. The manufacture of salt was engaged in quite extensively in the '80s.

Solomon Rapids, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Mitchell county, is located on the Solomon river, in Turkey Creek township, 5 miles west of Beloit, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, and the population in 1910 was 50. This point was settled early in the history of the county and was at one time a town of considerable importance.

Solomon River, once also known as the Nepaholla river, is formed by its two branches—the north and south—both of which rise in Thomas county, Kan., within 10 miles of each other, and for the first 10 miles flow almost parallel to each other at a distance of not over 4 or 5 miles. The north branch flows in a northeasterly direction through the county of Thomas, the northwest corner of Sheridan, the extreme southeast corner of Decatur, the southern portion of Norton and Phillips, the southwest corner of Smith and the northeast corner of Osborne and into Mitchell. The south fork flows almost due east through the counties of Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks and Osborne and unites with the other branch about 2 miles east of the west line of Mitchell county. The main stream then makes a bend to the southeast across Mitchell, the southwest part of Cloud, across Ottawa and the extreme northeast

corner of Saline, where it unites with the Smoky Hill river near the town of Solomon. Including its branches the Solomon is about 300 miles long, has a number of small affluents and waters one of the prettiest sections of the state, approximately 6,000 square miles in extent. The legislature of 1864 declared the river unnavigable, although there is no history of its ever having been considered so. The U. S. weather bureau established a gauge station at Beloit in the year 1904, at which measurements of the stream have since been made. Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, in 1911, issued a little volume entitled, "The Peace of the Solomon Valley," which describes early day conditions along that stream.

Somerset, a village of Miami county, is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 8 miles northeast of Paola, the county seat. It was laid out in 1871 by an incorporated town company of people from New Jersey. The first store was opened in the fall of the year and a grist and sawmill was started by the company about the same time. A postoffice was established and the town flourished for some years, but was overshadowed by Paola and Louisburg. It has several general stores, a blacksmith shop, church and school houses, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural community, but had a population of only 60 in 1910.

Sons of the American Revolution, perhaps the best known of American patriotic societies, has for its object the preservation of the memory and spirit of the men who achieved independence by the war of the Revolution, the encouragement in historical research relating to that historic conflict, the preservation of documents, records and relics, and to foster a spirit of patriotism. Any person descended from a Revolutionary soldier, sailor, marine officer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, or member of a Colonial Congress or legislature, is eligible to membership.

The official organ of the society for 1902 states that the pioneer society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized on Oct. 22, 1875, in California, where it was known as the "Society of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires." Under its present name it was perfected on July 4, 1876.

The national society was organized in New York, April 30, 1889, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, in the room in Fraunce's Tavern where he delivered his farewell address to the officers of the Revolutionary army.

The Kansas branch of this society was organized at Topeka on March 31, 1892, with Avery Washburn, president; Dr. J. L. Furber, vice-president; Franklin G. Adams, secretary; George D. Hale, treasurer, and T. E. Bowman, registrar.

A similar order—the Sons of the Revolution—was organized in New York in 1875 by John A. Stevens and others. The practical work of this society consists in collecting and preserving manuscripts, records and documents relating to the Revolutionary war. The first Kansas chapter of this society was organized in 1897. Its members are men who trace

their ancestry back to those who served their country during the war of the Revolution.

Sorghum.—The many varieties of sorghum may be classed under three general heads—saccharine sorghums, non-saccharine sorghums and broom-corns. The first group covers all those varieties which contain sufficient sugar to make their culture profitable to the sugar manufacturer. The second group covers all varieties that contain very little or no sugar. Sorghum is a cereal, cane-like grass, more slender than Indian corn, without ears and of glaucous color. The stalks have a hard, smooth shell with a juicy pulpy interior. There are many varieties of it grown throughout the warmer parts of the world, especially in Asia and Africa. It is used as a forage or grain product, or for making molasses or sirup. The chief grain yielding sorghums are Kafir corn, durra, milo maize, Egyptian rice corn and Jerusalem corn.

As cultivated in the early '50s, sorghum became a staple crop in Kansas on account of its drought resisting properties. The roots penetrate deep into the ground where the soil is of uniform moisture, the stalks grow close together on the land, the hard, close exterior of the canes and blades prevent rapid evaporation of the sap, which is so abundantly contained in the pulpy center. This combination of characteristics enables sorghum to withstand more drought than almost any of the other crops grown, and a total failure of the sorghum crop in Kansas is a rare occurrence even in very dry seasons. As compared with corn, wheat, etc., sorghum takes very little strength from and contains very little of the ingredients of the soil, yet the properties of the soil effect the quality of the sorghum. Mr. Cowgill, sorghum commissioner for the board of agriculture in 1884, says: "As a rule rather light sandy soil, pervaded with the compounds of phosphorous such as are derived from the decay of bones, for example, give the quickest growth, the sweetest, purest juice, for making sugar."

In Kansas sorghum is used for stock feeding and for making sugar and sirup. In the first years of cultivation only the saccharine variety was raised, so the term sorghum by years of usage is used to designate only the sugar-bearing variety, the non-saccharine varieties being called by specific names. While both kinds are used for stock foods, the non-saccharine species have achieved the more prominent distinction in that field. They may be divided into two groups—Kafir corn and the durras. Kafir corn was first recognized in a statistical way by the board of agriculture in 1893, the area cultivated in that year being 46,911 acres. The whole sorghum area in 1872 was 4,249 acres. Kafir corn is sometimes known as African millet, the name being taken from a native tribe of South Africa. This corn has habits of growth and development similar to those of the common sweet sorghum. It is characterized by its long, erect, slender heads, compact and full of obovate seeds either red or white in color. It will grow very nearly within the same climatic conditions as Indian corn, but requires a slightly warmer climate for its best development. Kafir corn in Kansas is excelled in importance only

by corn, wheat and alfalfa. As a stock food it is used whole, in meal or in combination with milk, alfalfa or soybeans.

The durras, viz: Milo maize, Jerusalem corn and rice corn, are characterized by their thick, compact, ovate heads, which frequently turn down, and their large flattened seeds. They were introduced into Kansas about the same time as Kafir corn. In growing, harvesting and feeding they require practically the same methods. Saccharine sorghum makes good forage and is widely used throughout the state. In 1890 there were 216,714 acres planted to sorghum, and from 56,393 acres were manufactured 3,431,100 gallons of sirup with a valuation of \$1,461,125. The same year 160,321 acres were used for forage, having a valuation of \$894,729. The statistics of sorghum for 1910 are as follows: Sorghum for sirup or sugar, 12,879 acres, 1,136,784 gallons, value, \$511,072.32; sorghum for forage or grain, 512,621 acres, value, \$4,167,947; Kafir corn, 619,808 acres, 1,799,534 tons, value, \$8,011,283; milo maize, 100,700 acres, 202,073 tons, value, \$1,033,239; Jerusalem corn, 6,918 acres, 17,843 tons, value, \$83,975; Broom-corn, 111,308 acres, 39,561,123 pounds, value, \$1,604,603.

South Cedar, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located in Cedar township, about 10 miles southeast of Holton, the county seat. It receives mail by rural route from Denison.

South Haven, one of the incorporated towns of Sumner county, is located in South Haven township, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Southwestern railroads, 14 miles south of Wellington, the county seat. It has a milling company, a bank, numerous retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The town was founded in 1872, and the postoffice established that year. The first postmaster and also the first store-keeper was F. F. Meister. The railroad reached South Haven in 1879 and the town company was formed that year.

South Hutchinson is that portion of the city of Hutchinson lying south of the Arkansas river. The population in 1910 was 387. (See Hutchinson.)

South Mound, a hamlet of Neosho county, is located in Lincoln township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 11 miles south of Erie, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice, which was established in the '70s with Y. T. Lacy as the first postmaster. The population of the town in 1910 was 62.

Southwestern College, located at Winfield, was founded in 1885. At the third session of the Southwest Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Eldorado, Kan., in March, 1885, the committee on education made the following report: "We believe the time has fully come when an institution of learning under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church should be established within the bounds of the southwest conference." As a result of this report, 6 members of the conference and 3 laymen were nominated as a board of trustees, and a

committee of 7 was appointed to select a suitable location. The trustees appointed were Thomas Andos, C. A. King, B. C. Swartz, B. Kelly, M. L. Gates, J. D. Botkin, A. L. Redden, D. J. Chatfield and V. C. Cartwright, and the locating committee was composed of N. S. Buckner, N. Ascher, W. H. Cline, T. C. Miller, A. P. George, D. D. Atkin and H. Waitt. The city of Winfield offered to give 20 acres of land in the college hill addition; 20 acres in Highland park; donations of stone, lumber and other materials for the buildings; \$20,000 in cash, and \$20,000 to be paid in ten



SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE, WINFIELD.

annual installments of \$2,000 each. This offer was accepted and the board of trustees began a four-story building to contain assembly room, library, class rooms and laboratory. On May 11, 1886, John E. Harp was elected president and served until 1889. He was followed by Prof. J. A. Wood as acting president. The college building was not ready for occupancy in Sept., 1886, and a rented building was used until the following spring.

In 1889 the number of trustees was increased to 15, and in 1901, the charter of the college was changed so that the board of trustees was made to consist of 21 members with the privilege of increasing it to 25, of whom 6 were to be elected from the Oklahoma conference. The trustees also invited the alumni association to nominate 3 persons from its number each year, one for each class of trustees. In 1902, in conformity with the new charter, the board of trustees was increased to 21.

The first name of the college was the Southwestern Kansas Conference College, which was changed on Nov. 5, 1908, to Southwestern College. The college now has an endowment fund of \$100,000, of which

\$26,000 was provided by the citizens of Winfield. An athletic park was purchased in 1905 and opened in the fall of that year; a temporary gymnasium was built in 1908; Richardson Hall, a fine building costing \$70,000, was completed in 1910; the institution is well supplied with all equipment for laboratory work; has a fine museum, with collections illustrating natural history, industrial arts, archaeology, ethnology. There are also fine zoological specimens and a well equipped library.

The college provides a four-year college course, a four-year academic course; an academic normal course, a school of oratory, a school of art, school of business, and a conservatory of music. One of the strongest departments is that of biblical theology, especially designed for young men fitting themselves for the ministry. In 1910 Frank E. Mossman was president and George E. Platts, dean. They were ably assisted by a faculty of 22 members, and the enrollment was over 700.

Spangler, William Cornelius, was born on Aug. 7, 1859, on a farm near the village of Peotone, Will county, Ill. In 1870 his father moved to Crawford county, Kan. He received his early education at Osage Mission, Kan., and taught in the rural schools in that district before entering the University of Kansas in 1879. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution in 1883, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885. Soon after entering the university he became secretary to the chancellor, clerk and bookkeeper of the university, which position he held during his entire university course. In 1885 he entered the practice of law, being associated with James W. Green. On Sept. 2, 1885, he married Miss Caroline Bauman of Neodesha, Kan., a graduate of the university. In the spring of 1886 he spent some time in Europe on legal business, and the summer of 1895 in New Mexico in similar work. He practiced law in Lawrence for sixteen years, part of that time acting as professor in the law school of the university, lecturing on the law of real property. In 1887 Mr. Spangler was appointed city attorney of Lawrence, which position he held throughout many changes of administration. In 1889 he was appointed by the governor a regent of the university and in 1889-90 was acting chancellor after the resignation of Chancellor Lippincott. In 1900 he was again made regent and soon became acting chancellor in the absence of Mr. Snow. He was a member of the college fraternity Phi Kappa Psi and the honorary society, Phi Beta Kappa. He died on Oct. 22, 1902, at his home in Lawrence. He is survived by a wife, two sons and a daughter.

Spanish-American War.—For four centuries after the discovery of America, the island of Cuba was a dependency of Spain. The first attempt to free Cuba by means of a revolution was the Narciso Lopez expedition which left New Orleans in April, 1850. One detachment of Lopez's little army was commanded by Maj. Theodore O'Hara, who wrote the well known poem entitled "The Bivouac of the Dead." The expedition resulted in failure, but in 1854 the Cuban junta in New York began preparations for a revolution on a more elaborate scale. News of the movement reached the Spanish government at Madrid, the military

forces on the island were increased, and the junta abandoned its plans until a more favorable opportunity offered.

An uprising in 1868 resulted in the establishment of a republican form of government, at the head of which were Betancourt, marquis of Santa Lucia, and Eduardo and Ignacio Agramonte. This was followed by a ten years' war, during which time over 100,000 Spanish troops were sent to Cuba to suppress the rebellion. At the close of the conflict, Spain fastened a debt of some \$200,000,000 on the people of Cuba—about \$125 for every person on the island—and this started preparations for another revolution. In these preparations Gen. Maximo Gomez, who had been commander in chief of the insurgent forces during the latter part of the ten years' war, was a conspicuous figure.

On Feb. 24, 1895, insurrection broke out in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. The other three provinces—Havana, Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio—did not join in the uprising against Spanish tyranny and oppression. Within 60 days over 50,000 Spanish troops, under command of Gen. Campos, were in Cuba. In Feb., 1896, Campos was superseded by Gen. Weyler, whose cruelties aroused the indignation of the civilized world, and in Oct., 1897, he was succeeded by Gen. Blanco. By that time the war had cost Spain over \$200,000,000, and still the insurrection was not suppressed.

In the meantime, legislative bodies and political conventions in the United States passed resolutions urging the recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights, if not of her independence, and the press of the country was almost unanimous in denouncing the methods Spain was pursuing to conquer the islanders. But it was not until Feb. 15, 1898, that an incident occurred that led the United States to declare war against Spain. About 10 o'clock on the evening of that day the United States battleship *Maine* was blown up while lying at anchor in Havana harbor, and 266 gallant marines met an untimely death.

On March 29 a resolution was introduced in the United States senate recommending the recognition of Cuba's independence, and on April 11 President McKinley sent a special message to Congress asking for authority to intervene in behalf of the Cubans. In summing up the situation near the close of his message, he said: "In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

Nine days later the president approved the resolutions "for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters,

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and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

President McKinley immediately communicated with the Spanish minister at Washington, acquainting him with the spirit of the resolutions, but the minister asked for his passports and withdrew. About the same time the Spanish government sent passports to Minister Woodford, thus closing diplomatic relations between the two countries. On the 22nd the president proclaimed a blockade of certain Cuban ports, and the next day called for 125,000 volunteers to enforce the resolutions of the 20th, though as yet there had been no formal declaration of war. On the 25th the president sent to Congress another special message, in which he recounted the events of the last few days, and concluded by saying: "In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises. I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain."

Congress was prompt to respond, and the same day an act was passed declaring that a state of war had existed since the 21st, though as a matter of fact the war department had been mobilizing troops for nearly two weeks prior to that date. When the news that war had been declared reached Kansas, enthusiastic demonstrations were made in a number of the leading cities and towns. At Leavenworth salutes were fired at the fort and the National Soldiers' Home, and 2,000 veterans in the home marched up and down the main parade in the rain, singing war songs and cheering. A company of the National Guard at Fort Scott quickly assembled at the armory, ready to move at a moment's notice, and a number of Spanish flags were either burned or rammed into the cannon used in firing a salute, and blown to shreds. The daily papers of Ottawa published a call for a meeting at the skating rink for the purpose of organizing a company, and at the meeting about 50 men signed the roll. Similar demonstrations were made at Olathe, Pittsburg, Independence, Salina and other towns, and at Erie there were patriotic speeches and a salute from "Old Abe," the cannon belonging to the Republican club. The Sunflower State was ready.

In accordance with the action of the war department, Gov. Leedy issued his call on April 26 for three regiments of infantry. As Kansas had furnished nineteen regiments in the Civil and Indian wars, it was decided to number the first regiment raised for the war with Spain the Twentieth, the others to follow in order. The first company to report for duty was one recruited at Kansas City, Kan., by Frederick Funston, who was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth regiment, which was mustered into the United States service at Topeka, from May 9 to 13, with the following officers: Frederick Funston, colonel; Edward C. Little, lieutenant-colonel; Frank H. Whitman and Wilder S. Metcalf, majors; William A. Deford, adjutant; Walter P. Hull, quartermaster;

Charles A. Hoffman, surgeon; Henry D. Smith, assistant surgeon; John G. Schlieman, chaplain. At the time of muster in the strength of the regiment was 46 officers and 964 enlisted men.

Of the companies composing the regiment, Company A was recruited at Topeka; B at Kansas City, Kan.; C at Leavenworth; D in Crawford county; E in Anderson and Woodson counties; F in Bourbon and adjoining counties; G at Independence; H at Lawrence; I at Iola, Topeka, Paola and Osawatomie; K at Ottawa and Pleasanton; L at Abilene and Junction City; M at Salina and Minneapolis.

Almost immediately after the regimental organization was completed, the Twentieth was ordered to San Francisco, where it arrived on May 20, 1898. Here it remained until Oct. 27, when the first detachment embarked for the Philippine islands. The remainder of the regiment followed on Nov. 8, and by the first week in December the entire command was in the Philippines ready for duty. While at San Francisco the time was spent in drilling and maneuvering, so that few volunteer regiments were better disciplined or better drilled than the Twentieth Kansas.

The regiment's first appearance on the firing line was on Feb. 4, 1899, when the outposts were attacked about 10 o'clock in the evening, the firing continuing all night and until noon of the 5th, when an advance was ordered and the enemy was driven back to his trenches about 2 miles from Manila. There was some skirmishing on the 7th, and on the 10th the regiment took part in the capture of Calocan. In addition to these engagements, the following list of actions in which the Twentieth participated is taken from the report of the adjutant-general: Marilao, March 27; Malolos, March 30; Bagbag river, April 25; Calumpit, April 26-27; Santo Tomas river, May 4; occupation of San Fernando, May 6; and the defense of San Fernando, May 25. The regiment was also in skirmishes at Tulijan, March 25; Malinta, March 26; Poli, March 27; Bigoa and Guiginto, March 29; Grand river, April 27; Bacolor, May 13; and Santa Rita, May 15.

Col. Funston was promoted brigadier-general on May 4, 1899, and on the 9th Maj. Wilder S. Metcalf was made colonel. On the 25th of the same month Companies D and H, and one platoon of Company I, accompanied Gen. Funston on a skirmishing and reconnoitering party to Santa Rosa. On June 25 the three battalions of the regiment were united at Manila, but on July 12 the third battalion (Companies C, D, H and I) was ordered to report to Gen. Lawton at Paranaque, to relieve a detachment of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. This battalion rejoined the regiment at Manila on Aug. 9, and on Sept. 3 the "Fighting Twentieth" sailed for Hongkong, China, where it arrived on the 6th. The homeward voyage was begun on the 14th, and on Oct. 10 the regiment again went into camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, where it was mustered out on Oct. 28, with 46 officers and 720 enlisted men. On Nov. 3 "the boys" reached Topeka, where they were given a cordial reception and banquet, after which they returned to their homes.

All together, 92 officers and 1,364 enlisted men were accounted for on

the muster rolls of the Twentieth infantry. Of these 3 officers and 19 men were killed in action; 11 men died of wounds; 10 officers and 120 men were wounded, but recovered; 35 died of disease, and 4 deserted.

Shortly after the regiment was mustered out, the Grand Army posts over the state started a movement to raise a fund for the purpose of giving a medal to every member of it. The fund was raised and some 1,200 medals were deposited with the department commander of the Grand Army for distribution. The Topeka Capital of April 20, 1904, published a list of those who had not yet received their medals, and whose location was unknown. This list contained about 125 names.

The Twenty-first regiment was mustered at Topeka on May 12 and 14, 1898, with the following officers: Thomas G. Fitch, colonel; Charles McCrum, lieutenant-colonel; Harry A. Smith and Willis L. Brown, majors; John B. Nicholson, adjutant; John C. Little, quartermaster; Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon; Thomas C. Biddle and Fred W. Turner, assistant surgeons; William E. Woodward, chaplain.

Company A was recruited at Great Bend; B, at Garden City; C, at Wichita; D, at Smith Center; E, at Hutchinson; F, at Winfield; G, at Osage City; H, at Eldorado; I, at Hays City; K, at Kingman; L, at Wellington; M, at Marion and McPherson, the strength at time of muster in being 46 officers and 958 enlisted men.

The regiment left Topeka on May 17 for Lysle, Ga., where it remained in Camp George H. Thomas, drilling and doing camp duty, until Aug. 25. During that time the regiment suffered an epidemic of typhoid fever which carried off 20 of its members. On Aug. 25 the Twenty-first was ordered to Camp Hamilton, Ky., and just a month later left that place for Fort Leavenworth, where it arrived on Sept. 27. The men were given a furlough for 30 days to visit their homes. This furlough was extended to Nov. 10, and on Dec. 10 the regiment was mustered out with 46 officers and 1,184 enlisted men. Concerning the Twenty-first, the adjutant-general's report says: "This regiment was made up of sturdy material, well officered, and it is a source of regret to officers and men that they were not given an opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency in the field."

The Twenty-second infantry was mustered in at Topeka, May 11 to 17, 1898, with 46 officers and 963 enlisted men. Of this regiment, Henry C. Lindsey was colonel; James Graham, lieutenant-colonel; Alexander M. Harvey and Chase Doster, majors; Clay Allen, adjutant; Henry A. Lamb (and later Charles Lindsey), quartermaster; Josephus P. Stewart, surgeon; Louis C. Duncan, Wladimir F. de Niedman and Frank H. Martin, assistant surgeons; Valeda H. Biddison, chaplain.

Company A was recruited at Parsons; B, at Concordia; C, at Beloit; D, at Holton; E, at Emporia; F, at Columbus; G, at Norton; H, at Emporia; I, at Clay Center; K, at Seneca; L, at Atchison; M, at Blue Rapids, though a large number of the members of this last named company were from Manhattan. Company H, while credited to Emporia, was called the "College Company," being made up of students of the State University, Agricultural College and State Normal School.

The regiment remained at Camp Leedy, Topeka, until May 25, when it was ordered to Camp Alger, Va. Soon after reaching there, the war department ordered each of the twelve companies to be recruited to a maximum of 106 enlisted men. Officers were detailed to return to Kansas to secure the necessary additional recruits, and in a short time the regiment's muster rolls showed 1,272 names. Early in August the regiment moved to Thoroughfare, Va., and on Aug. 29 to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., where it remained until Sept. 9 when orders were received to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth. Here a furlough of 30 days was granted to the men, and on Nov. 3, 1898, the regiment was mustered out, with 46 officers and 1,230 enlisted men. The Twenty-second was composed mainly of farmers' sons and students from the state's higher educational institutions. Consequently the personnel of the regiment was of a high order, and had opportunity offered it would no doubt have added to the state's laurels by its conduct on the field.

On May 3, 1898, while the three regiments were in process of formation, the Topeka Women's Relief Corps, No. 94, held a meeting and decided to present each regiment with a stand of colors, consisting of the Stars and Stripes and the blue state flag of Kansas. A committee was appointed to solicit contributions to purchase the flags, and in three days reported \$200. Within a week the entire amount was ready, and on May 10 the ceremony of presentation took place at Topeka, though all the flags were not ready at the time. Those that were delayed were forwarded to the regiments after they left the state.

The Twenty-third infantry, an organization of two battalions, was composed entirely of colored men from the towns in the eastern part of the state. Company A was recruited at Topeka, and reported for duty on July 2, 1898; Company B, from Lawrence, reported on July 5; Companies C and D reported on the 9th, the former from Kansas City, Kan., and the latter from Fort Scott; Company E, from Wichita, reported on the 14th; Company F, from Parsons, Coffeyville and Fort Scott, on the 16th; Company G, from Kansas City, Kan., on the same date; and Company H, from Atchison, reported on the 19th, when the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service with 29 officers and 850 enlisted men.

The officers of the regiment were as follows: James Beck, lieutenant-colonel; John M. Brown and George W. Ford, majors; Samuel T. Jones, adjutant; Frederick M. Stone, quartermaster; Charles S. Sunday and Frederick D. G. Harvey, assistant surgeons.

On Aug. 22 the regiment broke camp at Topeka and proceeded by rail to New York, where it sailed on the 25th for Santiago, Cuba, arriving there on the 31st. The next day it moved to San Luis, where it remained until Feb. 28, 1899. It then returned to Santiago, and on March 1 embarked for Newport News, Va. From Newport News it returned to Kansas and on April 10 was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. The peace protocol between the United States and Spain was signed on Aug. 12, 1898, ten days before the Twenty-third left Topeka. By the armistice thus declared hostilities had ceased before it reached

Cuba, but it won the reputation of a well drilled and well disciplined regiment, and, like so many volunteer regiments, it only lacked the opportunity to demonstrate its valor and efficiency as a military organization.

In addition to the foregoing volunteer organizations, there were 31 Kansans held commissions in the regular army in the Philippines; Joseph K. Hudson was commissioned brigadier-general on May 27, 1898, and served until Oct. 3, 1899; Dr. Wladimir F. de Niedman became a brigade surgeon; Capt. Ralph Ingalls was made assistant commissary of subsistence, and near the close of the war the rank of brevet brigadier-general was awarded to Col. Wilder S. Metcalf. Taken all in all, no citizen of Kansas need to feel ashamed of the record of his state in the Spanish-American war.

On March 7, 1899, the legislature passed an act appropriating \$20,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, "for the purpose of paying the claims of persons for services rendered and expenses incurred by them in the active service, and in raising, recruiting, transporting, subsisting, equipping and medical examination of Kansas volunteers in the Spanish-American war," etc. (See Stanley's Administration.)

Hon. John C. Nicholson, who succeeded ex-Gov. Crawford as state agent, in the Kansas Magazine for July, 1909, says: "The State of Kansas expended in equipping the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Kansas regiments for the Spanish-American war, the sum of \$37,787.84, of which amount the United States has reimbursed the state in the sum of \$37,200.19."

The final treaty of peace was concluded in Dec., 1899. During and immediately after the war, several societies of soldiers and marines were organized to perpetuate the friendships and associations formed while the war was in progress. On April 18, 1904, the national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans was organized by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, with Edward J. Gihon, of Wakefield, Mass., commander-in-chief. The society is conducted on a plan similar to that of the Grand Army of the Republic, by being divided into state departments, all soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines being eligible to membership. The annual encampment of the Kansas department in 1910 was held at Kansas City, Kan., in June, when Maj. A. M. Harvey of Topeka was elected department commander, and Fred Barrett of Blue Rapids, vice-commander.

Sparks, a village of Doniphan county, is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., about 10 miles northwest of Troy, the county seat. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. It is one of the new towns of the county. The population in 1910 was 175.

Spearville, an incorporated city of the third class in Ford county, is located in the township of the same name on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 16 miles northeast of Dodge City, the county seat. It is in the center of a large farming and stock raising area, for which it is the shipping and receiving point. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the News), flour mills, grain elevators, hotels, churches and schools, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 576. The town was founded in 1878 by a colony from Cincinnati, of which George Hall and M. Wear were the leaders. Sheep raising was largely engaged in by the early residents of the vicinity. The railroad company made this an experiment station for tree planting in the '70s. The first newspaper was the Spearville Enterprise, established in May, 1878, by J. J. Burns.

Speed, a little town in Phillips county, is located on the north bluffs of the Solomon river and on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles southwest of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Clarion), a grain elevator, a hotel, a number of retail establishments, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 225. The railroad name is Big Bend. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and live stock, grain, produce, poultry and dairy products are shipped.

Speer, John, one of the pioneer editors of Kansas, was born at Kittanning, Pa., Dec. 27, 1817. He was descended from Irish covenanters, was reared and educated in the country, and at the age of eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Register at Indiana, Pa. In 1839 he went to New Castle, Pa., where he started the Mercer and Beaver Democrat, a Whig paper that supported Harrison for president. In 1840 he went to Ohio, where he was connected with different papers, editing the Whig at Medina for eleven years. In Sept., 1854, accompanied by his brother Joseph, Mr. Speer located in Lawrence, Kan. In October he returned to Ohio and printed the first number of the Kansas Pioneer, dating it from Lawrence. Within a year it became the Tribune and was removed to Topeka. Mr. Speer was often in danger because of his fearless attacks upon the institution of slavery, but he remained undaunted and did much to make Kansas a free-state. In 1855 he sold his interest in the Tribune, and established the Republican at Lawrence. He was a member of the first free-state territorial legislature and introduced the first bill to establish a civil code in Kansas. At the time of the Quantrill raid in 1863, his office was sacked and his two sons were killed. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Grand Sovereign Union League of America, which nominated Lincoln for a second term as president. He was elected state printer in 1861, acted this position he printed the early legislative journals and general statutes until 1864, held the same position in 1866 and again in 1868. While in Utah in 1868. On June 28, 1866, he was confirmed as United States revenue collector and at various times was a member of the Kansas house of representatives or state senate. Mr. Speer was one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Kansas Southern Railroad company.

As an author his best known book is probably his "Life of Gen. James H. Lane," which was published in 1896. After leaving Kansas Mr. Speer lived in Denver, Col., where he died at the home of his daughter, Dec. 15, 1906.

Spencer, Joab, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Kansas, was born in Delaware county, Ind., March 10, 1831, a descendant of Ithamar Spencer, a native of Connecticut, who fought in the Revolutionary war. In 1842 his father removed to Anderson county, Mo., which had just been opened to white settlers. Educational advantages were limited on the frontier and Joab did not attend school but a few years. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of thirteen and in the spring of 1855 was licensed to preach by the Missouri conference. After spending three years in Missouri he was appointed to the Shawnee Indian mission in Kansas, where he served for two years. In the fall of 1860 he was appointed to the Paola, Kan., circuit, and in 1861 became presiding elder of the Council Grove district. He remained near Council Grove for twelve years. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature from Morris county. In 1874 he was transferred to Missouri and served at several charges. Mr. Spencer always took an active part in Sunday school work and wrote a "Normal Guide," for Sunday school teachers. In 1906 he was living at Slater, Mo., the last surviving missionary to the Indians in Kansas.

Spiritualists.—Spiritualism is a term used to describe the belief of those who hold that communications are sometimes established between the living and the spirits of the dead. The history of modern spiritualism began about 1848, with the "knockings" of the Fox sisters at Hynds-ville, N. Y., but the present organization is based upon the writings of Andrew J. Davis, called the "Poughkeepsic Seer," whose work—*The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelation; A Voice to Mankind*—was published in 1845, and aroused the attention of many scholarly men in the country, among whom were ministers and college professors, which led to the formation of a cult called Spiritualism. Mr. Davis and his followers found it necessary to go outside the accepted order of religious thought and establish an entirely new movement, and in a short time the interest in Spiritualism became widespread. The meetings in the large cities were attended by thousands of people, local organizations sprang up all over the country, but no attempt was made to organize a national association until 1863. The first association was not a closely organized body and existed only nine years. In 1893 the National Spiritualists' Association of the United States was organized, since which date there have been yearly conventions.

Doctrine is usually ignored or overlooked by the Spiritualists, as they hold to no formulated creeds and confessions and seldom consider ecclesiastical topics which have to do with the past. They believe the spirit world to be a counterpart of the visible world, only more beautiful and perfect; that people who enter it must be free from the evil done while in the earthly form; that in the progressive after death all souls will be

restored to perfect happiness; and that those who die in childhood grow to maturity in spirit life. No religious test is required to become a member of a Spiritualist church but that of good character and public assent to the principles of Spiritualism.

The first organization of the Spiritualists in Kansas, of which there is a record, was established at Topeka in 1867. The number of organized societies grew slowly during the '70s and '80s. In 1890 there were 9 organizations, 1 each in Butler, Cherokee, Crawford, Douglas, Lincoln and Ottawa counties and 3 in Shawnee county, with a total membership of 627. During the next fifteen years greater progress was made, due to the denser population which facilitated the organization of local congregations, and in 1906 there were 14 organizations reported in the state with a membership of 1,496.

Spivey, one of the incorporated cities of Kingman county, is located on the Santa Fe R. R. and the Chikaskia river, 12 miles south of Kingman, the county seat. It has a bank, a church, about a dozen business houses, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 252.

Spring Creek, a country trading point in Chautauqua county, is located 7 miles northwest of Sedan, the county seat, whence it receives daily mail by rural route, and about 3 miles north of Rodgers, the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 20.

Springdale, a hamlet in the western part of Leavenworth county, is about 5 miles south of Easton, from which it has rural free delivery, and 3 miles north of Ackerland, the nearest railroad station.

Springfield, a rural postoffice of Seward county, is situated about 5 miles northwest of the center of the county and 3 miles from the Cimarron river. It is 16 miles from Liberal, the county seat, and 10 miles from Arkalon, the nearest shipping point.

Spring Hill, the second largest town of Johnson county, is located just north of the southern boundary on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 9 miles south of Olathe, the county seat. The town was surveyed on May 18, 1857, and was named after Spring Hill, Ala., by James B. Hovey, the first settler. In Jan., 1858, a town company was formed with J. B. Hovey, president, and A. B. Simmons, secretary. The first building was the Spring Hill Hotel, built by Mr. Hovey in the summer of 1857. The postoffice was established that fall with Mr. Hovey as the first postmaster. The first store was opened in the winter of 1857-58, and in the spring of 1858 the Methodist church was organized. In 1869 the railroad reached the southern boundary of the county but as the town would not contribute the sum demanded by the company, the road was built a half mile east of the town and the nearest stopping place was Ocheltree, 2 miles north. For some time the trains would not stop at Spring Hill and the residents went to Ocheltree for their mail. The matter was finally adjusted and a station built. The first independent school house was built in 1858, and school was taught by Mrs. Duvall. On Dec. 7, 1870, the Spring Hill Enterprise was established as a Re-

publican paper, but in 1872 it changed hands and became known as the Western Progress. Spring Hill now has several general stores, a dry goods store, furniture, hardware, drug and implement houses, 2 hotels, agricultural implement dealers, lumber yard, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and is a shipping point for the rich farming community by which it is surrounded. The population in 1910 was 700.

Springs, a discontinued postoffice in Brown county, is located about 12 miles northwest of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a hotel and a general store, and receives its mail by rural delivery from Sabetha, which is the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 20.

Springside, one of the hamlets of Pottawatomic county, is located in Shannon township, about 12 miles northwest of Westmoreland, the county seat. It receives mail from Irving, Marshall county.

Springvale, a small hamlet in Pratt county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 15 miles southwest of Pratt, the county seat, and 3 miles east of Croft, whence it receives mail. It has a general store, flour mill, express office, and the population in 1910 was 21.

Spurs, Battle of the.—On Dec. 20, 1858, ten negroes were taken from the Hicklin, Cruise and LaRue farms in Missouri, as spoils of a raid by some free-state men from Kansas, headed by John Brown. The negroes were brought into Kansas by Brown, who with George B. Gill as the only escort, started on one of the routes of the underground railroad for Canada. The party passed through Lawrence, where clothing was secured for the negroes, then on through Topeka to Holton. When that point was reached they no longer feared to travel by daylight, and Brown pushed on to the log cabin of Albert Fuller on Straight creek, one of the stations of the underground railroad, where it had been decided to spend the night. Here he was detained several days on account of high water. One evening Dwight Stevens, one of the men who had joined Brown near Topeka, after the negroes were safely in the cabin, went down the stream to water his horse, when he was accosted by two deputy U. S. marshals on horseback. They asked him if he had seen any slaves in the vicinity, to which Stevens replied that there were some in the Fuller cabin at the time, and volunteered to accompany them to the house. This apparent frankness on the part of Stevens threw the men off their guard and only one accompanied him. Stevens spent some time in attending to his horse, in order to give the men in the cabin time to see who was with him and to prepare for them, then moved to the cabin, threw open the door and said, "There they are, go take them." The marshal moved forward, but found himself covered by revolvers, and was taken prisoner. This man was a member of a posse under command of John P. Wood, a deputy U. S. marshal from Lecompton, who was on the lookout for Brown in hope of securing the reward of \$3,000 offered for his apprehension by the governor of Missouri.

The terror with which Brown had inspired his enemies was never

better illustrated than at this time. The Wood posse numbered some 30 men, all well armed and acting under authority of the law, while opposed to them were Brown, his three associates and the unarmed negroes, but the posse was afraid to attack. Wood drew up his forces in shelter of the timber on the creek and sent for reinforcements. In the meantime one of the men crept out of the cabin under cover of the darkness, went to the home of a farmer well known for his anti-slavery sentiments, near by, and asked him to go to Topeka and inform Col. John Ritchie that Brown was surrounded at the Fuller cabin on Straight creek. The messenger reached Topeka on Sunday morning, found Ritchie in church and informed him of the condition of affairs. The minister dismissed his congregation and preparations were at once made to go to the rescue. Much secrecy was maintained, however, because the free-state men did not want the Federal authorities to know that a party was being organized, or that John Brown was in the country. About a dozen men left Topeka, some on foot. They traveled all night and the next afternoon, Jan. 31, 1859, reached Holton, where they were joined by a few others and then pushed on toward Straight creek.

When they arrived at the cabin, Brown's three companions were hitching the horses to the wagon, while across the creek, half a mile away, lay Wood's posse intrenched in rude rifle pits they had thrown up to command the ford and the road leading to it. Upon learning that Brown proposed to cross the ford in the face of the enemy they attempted to dissuade him, saying that the stream was high, the crossing dangerous, and that there was a much better ford 5 miles up the creek. Brown said that he intended to travel straight through, that those who were afraid might turn back but he intended to use the Fuller crossing, saying, "The Lord has marked out a path for me and I intend to follow it. We are ready to move."

Some of the men were uneasy, knowing that 45 intrenched men were waiting across the creek, but with Brown in the lead, the 21 men moved into the road and started straight for the crossing. Brown appeared utterly unaware of Wood and his posse, and led the way to the ford. Not a shot was fired and as the first of the free-state party reached the creek there was noticed some commotion in the rifle pits. Part of Wood's men ran back toward the horses, and within a short time nearly the entire posse was retreating in wild panic. The Topeka party charged across the creek to give chase but found only 4 men left in the rifle pits. They threw their arms on the ground and informed Ritchie that they had remained merely to show that there were some of the Wood party who were not afraid. These men were made prisoners and Brown proceeded on his way toward Iowa, being accompanied by the Topeka party as far as Seneca.

Richard Hinton gave this affair the name "Battle of the Spurs," as he believed spurs were the most effective weapons used, not a shot being fired by either side, and what promised to be a serious affair terminated as a farce. This bloodless battle was important, however, for

had Brown been captured there probably would never have been the affair at Harper's Ferry to fan the slumbering blaze into open flame, and the name of the great emancipator would have remained practically unknown outside of Kansas.

Squatter Sovereignty.—The doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" was based on the theory that the people of any state or territory should have the right to regulate their domestic institutions as they might see fit, particularly the institution of slavery. The idea was first promulgated by Gen. Lewis Cass on Dec. 24, 1847, in a letter to a Mr. Nicholson, of Nashville, Tenn. The Wilmot Proviso, which was intended to prohibit slavery in the territory acquired as a result of the Mexican war, had been before the country for some time, and in referring to this measure in his letter Cass said: "I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject—in my own as well as others—and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature and left to the people of the Confederacy in their respective local governments. Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and am in favor of leaving the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired the right to regulate it (slavery) themselves, under the general principles of the constitution."

Three years later, when the compromise measures known as the "Omnibus Bill" were passed by Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, one of the United States senators from Illinois, voted for the bill and was declared a traitor by the Chicago city council on the evening of Oct. 22, 1850. The next night Douglas spoke in the same hall, and in explaining his position, said: "These measures are predicated upon the great fundamental principle that every people ought to possess the right of framing and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way. . . . These things are all confided by the constitution to each state to decide for itself, and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the territories."

This utterance found its way into the public press, and Douglas has been given the credit of being the originator of the dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty." He embodied the idea in the Kansas-Nebraska bill (q. v.) four years later, when "Squatter Sovereignty" became the slogan of the pro-slavery element. On June 10, 1854, a Squatters' Claim Association was organized by a number of Missourians in the Salt creek valley, 3 miles from Leavenworth. Among the principles and declarations enunciated were the following: "We recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this territory, and recommend slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible; we will afford no protection to abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory; that a vigilance committee of thirteen be appointed to settle all disputes."

Just two weeks later a similar association was formed in Doniphan county, others followed in different parts of the territory, and in Feb., 1855, a paper called the "Squatter Sovereign" was started at Atchison.

In his speech submitting the Kansas-Nebraska bill to Congress, Douglas declared the great principle to be "non-intervention," but in the application of the idea the free-state advocates were given no opportunity to present their side of the case. In the settlement of a new country, it frequently happens that men will go in advance of the surveys of public lands and stake out claims. Such men are called "Squatters." No sooner had Kansas been organized as a territory, than many of the Missourians living near the border rushed across the line and selected claims. In fact, some selections had been made before the organization of the territory. It was these men who formed themselves into the squatters' associations, and who endeavored to prevent, by force if necessary, free-state men from coming into Kansas. Such was the application of Mr. Douglas' "non-intervention" idea, which was denounced by Horace Greeley on Jan. 5, 1857, in an editorial, when he said: "We hold Kansas a part of the rightful domain of free labor, and we deny the right of any 5,000 men to vote away the patrimony of 5,000,000."

By the time this editorial was written the situation in Kansas was well known to the civilized world, but in his inaugural address on March 4, 1857, President Buchanan "still clung to the glittering platitude of 'Squatter Sovereignty.'" Said he: "Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

While it was generally accepted as true that Congress was not to introduce or exclude slavery in any of the territories of the United States by legislation, there was nothing in the theory of "Squatter Sovereignty" to prevent the executive from appointing territorial officials who would favor the cause of slavery. This was done by Mr. Buchanan, and when a territorial officer showed a disposition to give the opponents of that institution fair play, he was either summarily removed or his position was made so unpleasant that he would be forced to resign to retain his self-respect. The situation was well summed up by Abraham Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1857, when he said: "Look, Douglas, and see yonder people flying—see the full columns of brave men stopped—see the press and type flying into the river—and tell me what does this! It is your Squatter Sovereignty."

A noted instance of the failure of this beautiful theory of "non-intervention," when an attempt was made to apply it in opposition to slavery, was in Feb., 1860. At the preceding election the free-state men had carried the territory and selected a majority of the members of the legislature. It is fair to assume that these legislators, as the authorized law-making power of the territory, knew what the people wanted in the way of legislation, and if the people were to be "perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," as the dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty" taught, then the legislature certainly had the right to pass a law abolishing the institution of slavery in Kansas.

Yet such a law was vetoed by Gov. Medary, and when it was passed over his veto it was declared unconstitutional by Judge Pettit, an appointee of the pro-slavery national administration. If the constitution gave Congress no right to legislate slavery into a territory, or to exclude it therefrom, by what line of constitutional argument could Judge Pettit reach his opinion? Should the executive or judiciary department of the government have rights denied to the legislative—the department which derives its power direct from the people? Such were the practical workings of the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty." But a day came when the people of Kansas arose in their might and made a constitution prohibiting slavery in the state. Then came the Civil war, and the theory of "non-intervention" passed from the stage of action.

Stafford, an incorporated city of the third class in Stafford county, is the largest town in the county. It is located at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 9 miles southeast of St. John, the county seat. It has new and substantial buildings, the wide streets are clean and shady. It is lighted by electricity, has waterworks, public library, 2 banks, a flour mill, grain elevators, a steam plow works, disc harrow works, sled works, 2 weekly newspapers (the Courier and the Republican), hotels, department stores, professional men, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. Stafford was founded in 1878. It had grown to be quite a village in 1882, when it was completely destroyed by a cyclone. The sod buildings were replaced within a year by frame, stone and brick structures, and the town has continued to prosper. It was a candidate for the county seat, which was permanently located at St. John in 1882. Stafford was incorporated in 1885 with a population of about 700. The population in 1910 was 1,927.

Stafford County, in the southwestern section of the state, is the third county north of the Oklahoma line, and its western border is about 175 miles east of Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Barton county; on the east by Rice and Reno; on the south by Pratt, and on the west by Edwards and Pawnee. The legislature of 1870 defined the boundaries of Stafford county and named it in honor of Capt. Lewis Stafford, of the First Kansas infantry. In 1875, in an effort to obliterate it, the legislature gave a portion to each of three surrounding counties, Pawnee, Barton and Pratt. However, a strip 6 miles wide and 12 miles long remained and was still called Stafford. In 1879 the supreme court decided that the act of the legislature dividing the county was unconstitutional and the original boundaries were restored.

In the meantime the settlers had been coming in and improving the land. The first ones came in 1874, among whom were, John Birbeck, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoole, whose son, born the next year, was the first white child born in the county, Martin Fitzpatrick, James O'Connor, Elisha, Edward and F. Williamson, Abraham Lash, H. Campbell, J. C. Stone, R. M. Blair, Jesse Vickers, E. B. Crawford, Edwin Hadlock and W. Z. Nutting. Some dozen families located the same year in the

eastern portion of the county, forming what was known as the Missouri settlement, and a few families located near the site of St. John. In the spring of 1875 a colony of Mormons, comprising 40 families, located where St. John now stands and founded Zion Valley. A post-office was established there and the prophet of the community, William Bickerton, was postmaster. In 1876 a few people moved into the northeastern portion of the county, locating in the vicinity of "Salt Marsh." A company was organized to manufacture salt, but the enterprise did not pay and was abandoned. The first school house was erected that year and Miss Ella Miller was the first teacher. During the next two years a great many new settlers located in the county and by 1879 the population was sufficient for organization.

In response to a memorial Gov. St. John appointed a census taker. A public meeting was held in Zion Valley church on May 31 to choose men to be recommended to the governor for temporary officers and to decide upon a place for temporary county seat. The governor acted upon the choice made at this meeting and in his proclamation issued in July designated St. John as the temporary county seat and appointed the following officers: County clerk, Frank G. Fox; commissioners, M. B. Walker, Frederick Baumgardner and J. C. Townsley. The first election was held in August and resulted in the choice of the following officers: County clerk, S. M. Nolder; treasurer, J. B. Smith; probate judge, George W. Hovey; register of deeds, Berlin Zenor; sheriff, J. W. Miles; clerk of the district court, George W. Bausman; attorney, F. M. Morgan; coroner, W. S. Tyrrell; surveyor, H. L. Fitch; superintendent of public instruction, N. L. D. Smith; commissioners, G. M. Detwiler, Frederick Baumgardner and J. C. Townsley; representative, C. M. Johnson. The candidates for county seat were, St. John, Stafford, Newburg, Livingston and Center. Out of a total vote of 822 St. John received 411, lacking one of having a majority. It was continued as the temporary county seat, and a special election was held on April 5, 1882, to decide the matter. A cyclone struck Stafford at 4 p. m. that day, destroying the ballot box, so that there was no returns from that township, and another election was ordered to be held on April 14. The candidates were St. John, Stafford and Bedford. No place received a majority. Another vote was taken on April 18, with Bedford eliminated. St. John received a majority and became the permanent county seat.

The storm which destroyed the ballot box at Stafford wrecked every building and scattered household goods and merchants' stocks to the four winds. It was followed the same season by a storm in Richland, which killed and wounded a large number of people, besides leaving many families homeless. Considerable property and growing crops were destroyed in Hayes and Cooper townships, but no lives were lost.

The first newspaper in the county was the Stafford Citizen, established by T. L. Kerr in 1877. At their first meeting the commissioners divided the county into 7 townships, Hayes, Seward, Lincoln, St. John, Clear Creek, York and Stafford. Cooper township was organized a few

months later. Since that time 11 more have been organized, Albano, Byron, Cleveland, Douglas, Fairview, Farmington, Ohio, Putnam, Richland, Rose Valley and Union. The postoffices are, Dillwyn, Hudson, Macksville, Neola, St. John, Seward, Stafford and Zenith. A cut-off branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad from the main line at Hutchinson enters on the eastern border and crosses west through Stafford and St. John into Edwards county. A branch of the Missouri Pacific northwest from Winfield enters in the southeast and crosses west and northwest into Pawnee county.

The general surface is rolling prairie, well adapted to cultivation. Bottom lands average one mile in width and comprise 15 per cent. of the area. The native timber is limited to a few cottonwoods along Rattlesnake creek, which is the principal stream. It enters in the southwest, flows northeast across the center of the county and leaves at the northeast corner. There is plenty of building stone, clay for bricks and gypsum, and a salt marsh is in the northeast.

In 1882 the number of acres of land under cultivation was 142,992. The area under cultivation in 1910 was 370,734. The value of the products in that year was \$3,303,412. Wheat, the leading crop, brought \$1,879,970; corn, \$626,769; Kafir corn, \$91,500; hay, \$157,636; animals sold for slaughter, \$265,071; poultry and eggs, \$76,440; dairy products, \$81,160. A great many more sheep were raised in the early days than at present. In 1910 the live stock numbered 42,566 head with a valuation of \$2,382,742. There were 35,000 head of live stock in 1882, 30,000 of which were sheep. The number of bearing fruit trees in 1882 was 7,191; the number in 1910 was 120,000. The acreage of artificial forest in 1882 was 1,244, the value of farm implements in use was \$23,496. The assessed valuation in 1910 was \$26,622,334. The population in 1880 was 4,746; in 1890, 8,520; in 1900, 9,820; and in 1910, 12,510, showing a steady increase by decades, although there were years during the '80s and '90s when the population decreased. The average wealth per capita is several hundred dollars above the average for the state.

Stage Routes.—With the advent of the railroad the stage coach passed out of existence, and lack of authentic data at this late date makes it difficult to give even an approximate history of Kansas stage lines. The earliest stage route in what is now Kansas was the Santa Fe trail, over which, in 1849, ran a monthly line of stages from St. Louis to Santa Fe. As the line became popular the eastern terminus was moved westward to Independence, Mo. Hall & Porter were the proprietors of the line and to meet the increasing demands of the business later established a weekly line of stages, which made the trip in about 15 days. The distance from Independence to Santa Fe was reckoned at about 740 miles, and a charge of \$250 was collected for the trip, the passengers being allowed but 40 pounds of baggage. This enterprise had about \$50,000 invested and carried the government mail, for which an annual compensation of \$50,000 was received.

The first overland mail stage west of the Missouri to Salt Lake was inaugurated on July 1, 1850, as a monthly service and lasted four years.

John Butterfield's Southern overland mail was operated from St. Louis to San Francisco, via El Paso, Yuma and Los Angeles, and thus avoided the snows of the Rockies encountered by the routes farther north. This line was 2,759 miles long and Butterfield had a schedule of 25 days for the trip, which later was reduced to 23 days. The first coaches started from each end on Sept. 15, 1858. The line was discontinued on the breaking out of the Civil war and the equipment moved north to the central route, starting from St. Joseph and going west by way of the California trail. After the close of the war the field covered in southern and southwestern Kansas by the Butterfield lines was succeeded by the Southern Kansas Stage company.

Kansas City, on account of its location on the Missouri river, was quite a stage center, and during the latter '50s a line was operated between that city and Leavenworth by Moore & Walker. Another line ran from Kansas City to the Sac and Fox agency, the towns of Westport, Olathe, Gardner, Bull Creek, Black Jack, Palmyra, Prairie City, Boling City, Centropolis and Minneola being intermediate points. This route was 75 miles long and the fare to the Sac and Fox agency was \$5.

Col. Eldridge, of Lawrence, started a line between Lawrence and Leavenworth in 1857, and another between Lawrence and Kansas City, running this in opposition to one operated by a Mr. Richardson. H. G. Sutherland and H. G. Weibling operated a line between Lawrence and Leavenworth. Samuel Reynolds, of Lawrence, started a line in 1857 between Lawrence and Osawatomie, via Prairie City, Ottawa, Jones' and Stanton, and a tri-weekly line of hacks, operated by Kimball, Moore & Co., ran between Leavenworth and Westport, Mo.

A daily line of stages between Leavenworth and Lecompton was operated by a man named Cass. This line was about 35 miles long. Fred Emery ran a weekly line of hacks between Leavenworth and Junction City, passing through Salt Creek, Easton, Hardtville, Ozawkie, Indianola, Silver Lake, Louisville, Manhattan, Ogden and Fort Riley. A. G. Lewis, of Leavenworth, operated a line between that city and Atchison, commencing about July 1, 1863, and another line was operated between Leavenworth and Atchison, going by way of Kickapoo. In 1864 J. C. Crall, of Atchison, started a line of hacks to Leavenworth.

A line of stages was operated between Topeka and Manhattan beginning in March, 1857. Coaches left Topeka every Thursday morning, and returning left Manhattan the following Monday morning. A line was also started from Topeka to Lawrence in the same month, the service being tri-weekly. Following the Pike's Peak gold excitement a daily line of stages was run from Topeka to the gold mines, commencing as early as April, 1859.

In 1859 the territorial legislature granted articles of incorporation to the Kansas and Missouri River Stage company. In March, 1860, the Western Stage company had a daily line of stages running between

Atchison and Topeka via Lecompton. The fare was \$4 from Topeka to St. Joseph, via stage line to Atchison and by rail the balance of the way. In April, 1860, four lines of stages reached Topeka, three from the Missouri river and one from Junction City. One of these lines from the Missouri river was operated by the Kansas Stage company, which had offices at Kansas City, with L. G. Terry as superintendent and James H. Roberts as agent. This route from Kansas City to Junction City was 150 miles long, for which a \$10 fare was charged. The line passed through Westport, Shawnee, Chillicothe, Monticello, Lexington, Eudora, Franklin, Lawrence, Lecompton, Big Springs, Tecumseh, Indianola, St. Marys, Manhattan, Ogden and Fort Riley.

About 1862 the Kansas Stage company started a line from Junction City to Fort Larned, making a through route from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Larned of about 300 miles. This line ran up the Kaw valley, through Topeka, Manhattan, Fort Riley, Junction City, Abilene, Salina and crossed the Smoky Hill near the present city of Ellsworth.

From about 1864 to 1868 the Barlow & Sanderson Overland Mail company operated a line from Fort Larned to Fort Lyon, Col. Robert M. Wright, of Dodge City, built about all the stations along this route, generally dugouts about 14 by 20 feet in size, cut in the side of a hill, and located about 30 miles apart. The line ran along the north side of the Arkansas river and the stations, commencing with Fort Larned, were at Coon creek; on the Little Coon on a line drawn direct between Fort Larned and Fort Dodge; a temporary station between Coon creek and Blanco Arroyo; Fort Dodge; Cimarron station (about 4 miles west of the present town); Bluff station, near the site of Pierceville; Aubrey, at the fort of that name on the boundary between Hamilton and Kearny counties; Pleasant or Pretty Encampment, about 4 miles east of the Kansas line in Hamilton county and located in a nearly inclosed bend of the river; Sand Creek, at the mouth of that stream, and Fort Lyon between Graveyard and Limestone creeks.

In 1866 the Southern Kansas Stage company was running a line of coaches from Lawrence and Topeka, in connection with the Union Pacific railroad, to all the principal villages in southern and south-western Kansas. A daily line left Lawrence for Baldwin City, Ohio City, Iola, Twin Mound, Waterloo, Paola, Prairie City, Garnett, Humboldt, Ridgeway, Emporia, Mound City, Ottawa, Carlyle, Burlingame, Burlington, Council Grove and Fort Scott. Henry Tisdale was superintendent and Jacob Pike was agent at Lawrence. G. L. Terry was superintendent at Leavenworth.

The Fort Scott Stage company operated a line between Fort Scott and Kansas City, the route from the latter city south passing through Westport, Little Santa Fe, Squiresville, Spring Hill, Paola, Osawatomie, Twin Springs, Brooklyn, Paris, Moneka, Mound City, Dayton, Mapleton, Osage, Fort Scott and Warrenton. The distance from Fort Scott to Kansas City was 122 miles and the fare was \$11.

Fort Scott was once quite an important stage center. As late as 1869

ten stage lines ran out of there as follows: One to the Missouri river operated daily, along the line of the Fort Scott & Gulf railroad; another daily line to Pleasant Hill, Mo., by Barlow, Sanderson & Co.; A. P. Bland ran a line to the Missouri river; Parker & Tisdale, a daily line to Humboldt on or near the 5th standard parallel, and a tri-weekly line to Ottawa and Chetopa; the Kansas Stage company a daily line to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.; William Smalley, a daily line to Osage Mission; Parker & Smith, a tri-weekly line to Carthage, Mo., and a man named Arnold, a tri-weekly line to Lamar, Mo.

The Jones Express ran from Leavenworth up the north side of the Kansas river to Fort Riley and Junction City, the enterprise being started about 1859, and a daily coach left Junction City for Denver. This route was located on the divide between the Republican river and Chapman's creek, the intention being to make it as nearly an air line to Denver as possible.

Stanley, a village in the eastern part of Johnson county, is located on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R., 8 miles southeast of Olathe, the county seat. It is one of the new towns which has grown up since the building of the railroad, and is the shipping and supply town for a rich farming district in the eastern part of the county. There are several general stores, an implement and hardware house, hotel, lumber yard, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, public school and churches. It is one of the progressive towns of the border counties and in 1910 had a population of 200.

Stanley, William E., who succeeded John W. Leedy as governor of Kansas in Jan., 1899, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1844. When in the second year of his age, his parents removed to Hardin county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. His father was a physician and an influential citizen, and from him the son inherited many of those traits of character that later aided him to make his mark among men. After attending the common schools, Gov. Stanley took part of the course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, leaving school there to enter the law office of Bain & King at Kenton. Subsequently he read law with the well known firm of Conover & Craighead, of Dayton, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. Two years later he removed to Jefferson county, Kan., and soon after locating there he was elected county attorney. In 1872 he removed to Wichita, and for three terms he served as county attorney of Sedgwick county. He was then elected to represent that county in the lower house of the state legislature, where his record was such that Gov. Morrill tendered him an appointment as judge of the court of appeals, but it was declined. At the Republican state convention at Hutchinson, in 1898, he was nominated for governor, and at the election in November defeated John W. Leedy, who was the Populist candidate for reelection. In 1900 he was again nominated by his party, and this time defeated John W. Breidenbach by an increased majority over that which he had received two years before. Upon retiring from the governor's office he resumed his law

practice at Wichita, and continued to follow that profession until his death, which occurred on Oct. 13, 1910. In 1876 Mr. Stanley married Miss Emma L. Hillis, of Wichita.

Stanley's Administration.—Gov. Stanley was inaugurated on Jan. 9, 1899, and the next day witnessed the commencement of the eleventh biennial session of the state legislature. Lieut.-Gov. H. E. Richter, by virtue of his office, became president of the senate, and S. J. Osborn was elected speaker of the house. The administration of Gov. Stanley may be said to mark the beginning of a reaction in both industrial and political affairs. The country was just recovering from the effects of the panic of 1893, and especially were the people of Kansas beginning to enjoy the blessings and benefits of the new-born era of prosperity.

"No state," said Gov. Stanley in his message, "ever realized in its experience the sentiment contained in its motto more fully than our own. We are reaching the highlands of prosperity, but we have come up out of lowlands of adversity. The period of speculation from 1883 largely swallowed up or forced to leave the state by the reaction and to 1888 caused the inflow of large sums of foreign capital, which were depression which followed; and as a consequence we were, for the first time in our history, compelled to rely upon our own resources. During the speculative period Eastern capital sought investment in the state—largely in the way of loans on real estate—and when the reaction came nearly all our farms and much of our city property were mortgaged for more than the actual value, and most of the money obtained was invested and lost in speculation. It seems strange that so intelligent a people as our own would incur such a large indebtedness as they did for a few years prior to 1890, and largely for speculative purposes.

"The condition which confronted the people of Kansas in 1890 was discouraging, and would have deterred a people less courageous, industrious and frugal than our own; but with the readiness and willingness which have always characterized them, they proceeded to the work of discharging their indebtedness and building up waste places without the aid of outside capital. . . . Public indebtedness has been, and is being largely reduced, and it can be safely said that the end of the long night of our own folly is at hand, and, when the morning comes, we will greet it all the more cordially, because even in the dark night of our misfortune we did not yield to the clamor to compromise our individual honesty or the honor of the state."

Concerning the revival of business about this time, Prentis says: "A singular feature of the recovery in the 'boom towns,' which, in their speculative days, had scattered their houses over a large area, was their practical consolidation. Houses which had stood in empty desolation in the midst of boundless 'additions' were removed nearer to the actual center of population, renovated and repaired, and became again places of business and the homes of men."

In his message the governor, quoting from the report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, announced that the value of the crops

of Kansas for the year 1898 amounted to \$151,923,823; value of live stock, \$113,227,923, a total of \$265,151,756, or nearly \$200 for each man, woman and child in the state. With regard to the values of mineral products for the year 1898, coal led with a value of \$4,000,000, others ranking in the following order: Lead and zinc, over \$2,000,000; salt, \$420,000; clay products, \$275,000; gypsum, \$250,000; oil and gas, \$250,000; building stone, \$175,000. The governor also gave an exhaustive review of the state institutions and banking interests, all of which he reported to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

After the collapse of the "boom" in 1887, and during the period of depression which followed, the people became discouraged and discontented, and sought relief in political action. Numerous labor organizations sprang into existence; the Farmers' Alliance (q. v.) spread over the country; corporations, particularly the railroad companies, were charged with being contributory to the cause of the industrial depression, and all this discontent resulted in the organization of the People's or Populist party, which gave Kansas two governors in the decade ending in 1900, one of them, Gov. John W. Leedy, having been Gov. Stanley's immediate predecessor in office. A special session of the legislature, called by Gov. Leedy, adjourned on the day that Gov. Stanley was inaugurated. It enacted the law creating the "Court of Visitation," instead of the old board of railroad commissioners, and vesting it with inquisitorial and almost imperial powers.

Gov. Stanley advised a more conservative policy. "For years," said he, "there have been unfriendly relations existing between the railroads and the people of this state, during which the railroad question has been the source of animated discussion, sometimes resulting in bitter antagonism."

Then, after showing how the railroads had aided in building up the state by advertising its resources, thus encouraging immigration; that they had borne their full share of the burden of taxation, paying more than all the personal property of the state and one-third as much as all the taxable lands of the state; that they employed about 30,000 people and paid out about \$15,000,000 annually in wages, he continued:

"It seems strange that agencies which have done so much for the state, are now bearing such a large part of its burdens and furnishing employment to so many of its laborers should be met by the people in a spirit of unfriendliness, if not of hostility; yet it is apparent that such a spirit exists. The causes for this condition are numerous. On the one hand, the political demagogue has been constant, in season and out of season, in inciting the people against the railroads, that he might gain personal or political advantage. On the other, the railroad management has afforded ample ground for the discontent which exists. It can hardly be hoped that there will be a reestablishment of the old-time relations of cordiality and good will while those reasons remain. The railway companies have large sums invested in Kansas, and should be allowed to realize a reasonable profit on the amount invested. The peo-

ple of the state are too fair-minded to limit the rate of transportation over the railroad lines so as to cripple the companies, prevent them from realizing a reasonable income on their capital, or from paying to the great army of laboring men whom they employ good wages. They believe, however, that the railroad companies have discriminated against Kansas communities, and out of this belief has grown much of the feeling of dissatisfaction which now prevails."

Gov. Stanley was not blind to the fact that the "feeling of dissatisfaction" was of several years standing, as shown by the following quotation from Gov. Martin's message of 1889: "Appeals to the justice and fairness of many railroad managers have been tried again and again for many years, and have failed to accomplish any important results. It is time to try what stringent laws, backed by determined public sentiment, will do."

Gov. Leedy came in for some severe criticism for calling the special session so near the close of his term of office. "The convocation of the legislature," said Gov. Stanley in his message, "such a short time before the regular session, and such a short time after the people had rendered their verdict, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the constitution, to perform legislative acts, every one of which would be of doubtful validity, was establishing a dangerous precedent, and was a menace to the cause of popular government."

Notwithstanding these views, Gov. Stanley showed a disposition to uphold and enforce the laws passed by that session. With regard to the act creating the court of visitation, he said: "The new law just passed at the special session is entitled to a fair trial. If called into use for the purpose of enforcing rights or redressing wrongs, it is hoped that its provisions may be ample; but I would expect better results if an honest attempt had been made to adjust matters along friendly lines, legal methods being resorted to only when friendly methods fail. I am satisfied that the people are fair, and will meet the railroad companies halfway. If the managers of the railroad companies are willing to have an equitable adjustment of the difficulties which exist, I have no doubt that the representatives of the people will be equally willing to meet them on a basis of fairness, and I think we could accomplish in two years of effort in this direction more than we have accomplished in a decade of strife and contention."

On the subject of state finances he showed that on Dec. 28, 1896, there was a balance in the general fund of \$190,000, which had dwindled to about \$26,000 on Dec. 28, 1898. A large number of the officers and employees of the state under the previous administration complained to Gov. Stanley that the legislature had failed to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of their salaries. Neither had the preceding legislature made sufficient appropriations for the settlement of the Quantrill raid claims, and the expenses of the special session amounted to about \$150,000. "This condition," said he, "renders it almost certain that before funds can be derived from a new tax levy the money received

under the old one will be paid out and the obligations of the state will again be dishonored. The credit of the state is of too much importance to be impaired, and the neglect to meet the legitimate demands made upon it, even for a day, affects its credit."

To meet this condition of affairs the legislature passed a bill authorizing the auditor of state to draw warrants in various amounts, aggregating \$38,109.58, for the payment of salaries that were in arrears, and another deficiency bill provided for a shortage of \$55,000 in the state printing department. An appropriation of \$21,073.90 was made to repay certain persons, firms and corporations, who, at the request of Gov. Leedy, had advanced that amount to provide for an exhibit of Kansas products at the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. (See Expositions.)

The governor also called attention to the fact that the growth of the state's institutions demanded a larger expenditure of money. Previous legislatures had been reluctant to raise the tax levy, but he suggested there were but two ways by which the larger revenues necessary could be obtained, and those were either to make a higher levy or assess all property at a higher rate. As a measure of economy, he advised the abolition of a number of useless offices, especially those of labor commissioner, forestry commissioner, state accountant and the board of pardons, and the discontinuance of the forestry stations in the western part of the state. None of his recommendations in these matters was accepted by the legislature.

Acts were passed during the session appropriating \$190,000 for a twine plant at the penitentiary; creating a traveling libraries commission and appropriating \$2,000 therefor; removing by a general law the political disabilities imposed by the constitutional amendment of Nov. 5, 1867; levying a tax of one-fourth of a mill on the dollar for the years 1899 and 1900 for the completion of the state-house at Topeka; and appropriating \$20,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to defray the expenses of raising, equipping, subsisting and transporting troops for the Spanish-American war, and a constitutional amendment providing for four additional supreme court justices was submitted to the people at the general election in 1900.

By the provisions of the act creating the court of visitation the governor was authorized to appoint three judges constituting the court on the first Monday in April, 1899. When that time arrived Gov. Stanley appointed William A. Johnson of Garnett, John C. Postlethwaite of Jewell City, and A. J. Myatt of Wichita. Soon afterward the Western Union Telegraph company brought an action in the United States circuit court to test the validity of the court, which resulted in its being declared unconstitutional.

While the political campaign of 1900 was not as bitter as some of those that preceded it, there was no lack of interest. Conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to the presidential conventions were held by the Populists at Clay Center on April 24; by the Republicans at

Topeka on May 16; and by the Democrats at Wichita on May 23. The Republican convention also nominated for reelection all the state officers elected in 1898 and completed the ticket by the choice of William A. Johnston for associate justice, Charles F. Scott for Congressman at large, and W. V. Church for insurance commissioner. This was the first time that the insurance commissioner was elected by vote of the people. The platform adopted by the Republican convention indorsed President McKinley's administration; congratulated the country on the adoption and maintenance of the gold standard; declared against trusts, and denounced the disfranchisement of negro voters in some of the Southern states.

On July 4 delegates from the Populists, Democrats, and free silver Republicans, met at Fort Scott to nominate a fusion ticket. John W. Breidenthal was nominated for governor; A. M. Harvey, lieutenant-governor; Abram Franks, secretary of state; E. J. Westgate, auditor; Conway Marshall, treasurer; Hugh P. Farrelly, attorney-general; Levi G. Humbarger, superintendent of public instruction; David Martin, associate justice; J. D. Botkin, Congressman at large; Webb McNall, commissioner of insurance. Of these candidates Franks, Marshall and Farrelly were Democrats; Martin and McNall were free silver Republicans, and the others were Populists. The platform indorsed the candidacy of Bryan and Stevenson for president and vice-president, and the resolutions adopted by the Kansas City convention.

The Prohibition state ticket was as follows: Governor, Frank Holsinger; lieutenant-governor, W. L. Coryell; secretary of state, B. H. Moore; auditor, W. M. Howie; treasurer, H. C. Zink; attorney-general M. V. B. Bennett; superintendent of public instruction, G. I. Winans; Congressman at large, B. C. Hoyt; associate justice, no nomination; superintendent of insurance, A. H. Griesa.

Although the Social Labor candidate for governor in 1898 received but 635 votes in the entire state, the party was apparently not discouraged, as it again presented a full state ticket in 1900, to wit: For governor, G. C. Clemens; lieutenant-governor, C. R. Mitchell; secretary of state, J. W. Forest; auditor, W. L. Nixon; treasurer, Charles A. Gordon; attorney-general, Charles W. Gorsuch; superintendent of public instruction, Frankie S. Mayberry; associate justice, A. A. Carnahan; Congressman at large, F. E. Miller; superintendent of insurance, T. J. Maxwell.

During the campaign Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for vice-president, visited Kansas and made several speeches in the principal cities, being cordially received wherever he went.

At the election on Nov. 6 the highest vote received by any of the candidates for presidential elector was 185,955, which number was received by A. W. Smith on the Republican ticket. The next highest was 162,601 for Joseph B. Fugate on the Fusion ticket. C. H. Strong on the Prohibition ticket received 3,605; and B. C. Sanders on the Social Labor ticket received 1,605. For governor, Stanley received 181,893

votes; Breidenthal, 164,793; Holsinger, 2,651; and Clemens, 1,258. The constitutional amendment providing for an increase in the number of supreme court justices was carried by a vote of 123,721 to 35,474. Pursuant to the provisions of the law submitting the amendment, Gov. Stanley appointed as the four additional justices A. H. Ellis of Beloit, J. C. Pollock of Winfield, A. L. Greene of Newton, and E. W. Cunningham of Emporia. The new justices entered upon their duties on Jan. 13, 1901.

Gov. Stanley's second administration began with his inauguration on the second Monday in Jan., 1901, and the general assembly began its twelfth biennial session on the second Tuesday. Lieut.-Gov. Richter again presided over the senate, and George J. Barker was elected speaker of the house. In his message the governor congratulated the people of the state on the prosperity they had enjoyed during the two years of his first administration, but without claiming any special credit either for himself or his party as the cause of that prosperity. He presented statistics to show that the number of school children had increased from 495,949 to 508,854; the value of farm products and live stock from \$265,151,756 to \$331,254,159; the bank deposits from \$44,847,255 to \$61,368,637; the public debt has been decreased over \$3,000,000, and estimated that the people had paid off mortgages to the amount of \$8,000,000. Over 10,000 students were enrolled in the universities and colleges of the state, and in the two years 340 new public school buildings had been erected. On the other hand there had been little or no increase in crime, as the number of inmates in the penitentiary was very few more than in 1899.

On the subject of railroad legislation, the governor said: "The laws creating the 'court of visitation' having been declared unconstitutional, and the act relating to the board of railroad commissioners having been repealed, it remains for the present legislature to enact a law creating a board with all the powers possible within the limits of the constitution, enabling it to adjust rates of transportation within the state and to settle and adjust all differences arising between the railroads and shippers, and such other questions as may from time to time arise in the operation of the railroads as common carriers and their relation as such to the people."

In response to this portion of the message, the legislature passed a comprehensive law of 41 sections, creating a new board of railroad commissioners and defining its duties. This law was approved by Gov. Stanley on Feb. 26, 1901. (See Railroad Commission.)

When it was learned that the Twentieth Kansas was on the way home from the Philippines, a movement was started to have the members of that regiment transported from San Francisco to their homes without expense to themselves. Gov. Stanley therefore made arrangements with the railroad companies to bring the men from San Francisco to Kansas, and in his message of 1901 made the following report of the transaction: "The expense of returning the soldiers from San Francisco to their sev

eral homes in the state will be presented by itemized bills, and will amount, in round numbers, to \$47,000. An appropriation ought to be made to reimburse the railroad companies for this expenditure."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad received an appropriation of \$41,335.62; other railroad companies, \$813.59, and for the transportation of 115 individual members who were unable to accompany the regiment, \$4,312.50, making a total of \$46,561.61. (See Spanish-American War.)

About the beginning of the present century an agitation was begun in various parts of the country in favor of good roads. This matter was brought before the legislature by the governor in the following suggestion: "Little has been done to improve the condition of the public highways of the state. In many localities the condition of our natural roads is good; in others, bad. Therefore, the need for good roads may be very much more pressing in one locality than another. If the county and township boards were given additional power in the collection and expenditure of public money for the purpose of improving the highways in their respective counties and townships, it would enable such boards to improve the condition of the roads where such improvements were most needed, and largely reduce the cost of transporting our farm products to market. I ask your consideration of this question, and trust the initial steps may be taken to secure these much needed improvements."

The legislature was in full sympathy with the executive on this question, and on Feb. 14 the governor approved an act providing that in counties having a population of 8,000 or more the county commissioners should submit to the people the question of levying a tax of not more than two mills on the dollar, for a period of not less than five years, to create a fund for the improvement of roads, the commissioners to have exclusive control of the construction and improvement of the roads, subject to the provisions of the act. (See Roads.)

The governor also recommended an amendment to the election laws, so that no candidate's name should appear on the ballot in more than one place. "If a candidate's name appears once upon the ballot," said he, "it gives every elector an opportunity of voting for him for the office which he seeks, and it should appear only once. Fusion is a fraud and should not be tolerated. Fusion of principles is impossible."

On Jan. 23 Joseph R. Burton was elected United States senator to succeed Lucien Baker, his term beginning on March 4, 1901. By the act of Feb. 9, the Fort Hays military reservation was accepted as a donation from Congress; an act was passed providing for the organization, government and compensation of the state militia; a "Louisiana Purchase Centennial Commission" was created and \$75,000 appropriated for its use during the fiscal years 1901-02 in collecting materials for a Kansas exhibit at St. Louis; a liquor law, known as the "Hurrell law," was enacted, giving the authorities the right to search premises for intoxicating liquors and to confiscate such liquors, but in a test case, brought before Judge Z. T. Hazen of the Third district court in Topeka, the

court held the law unconstitutional; and provisions were made for the purchase of a governor's residence at a cost not exceeding \$30,000. Liberal appropriations were made for the support of the state's educational institutions, especially in the appropriation of \$75,000 for a museum building for the state university, and \$60,000 for a library for the state normal school.

This legislature also accepted from Elizabeth A. and George Johnson the title to 11 acres of ground in Republic county, where Lieut. Pike first raised the United States flag in Kansas, and appropriated \$3,000 "to fence and suitably mark the premises by a monument to commemorate the event." The corner-stone of the monument was laid on July 4, 1901, when addresses were delivered by J. C. Price, president of the Pawnee Republic Historical Society; Henry T. Mason, of Garden City; and Margaret Hill McCarter, of Topeka. On Sept. 30 the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. It is a graceful shaft of Barry granite, 27 feet high, and bears the inscription: "Erected by the State of Kansas, 1901, to mark the site of the Pawnee Republic, where Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised, September 29, 1806." Six acres of the eleven were inclosed by an iron fence, inside of which the rings of the tepees can still be traced.

A few instances of disorder disturbed the peace of Kansas during the year 1901. On Jan. 15 a negro named Fred Alexander was arrested at Leavenworth for assaulting a woman on the street, and was taken to the penitentiary for safe-keeping. On the 15th he was brought back to Leavenworth, when a mob took him from the custody of the sheriff and burned him at a stake. The site of this tragedy was in a ravine near the city, where the dead body of a Miss Forbes had been found the preceding autumn, the negro being charged with her murder. The military companies at Topeka and Lawrence were held in readiness to assist the sheriff in preserving order, but no call came.

On March 18 there was a mutiny among the convicts employed in the coal mines at the penitentiary. About noon the 284 convicts down in the mines overpowered the 15 guards and fastened the cage at the bottom of the shaft, 720 feet below the surface. A negro convict climbed up the shaft and gave the warden information of what had taken place. The warden dropped a note down the shaft asking the mutineers to send up some of their leaders for conference. The cage was released and four of the ringleaders ascended, while the other cage went down bearing an armed force which fired on the convicts and killed two of them. The ringleaders were punished and the negro was pardoned.

There was also a revolt in the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth in November. In some way a number of the convicts obtained weapons, killed three of the guards and made a break for liberty. Twenty-seven succeeded in getting away, but of these 18 were either killed or captured during the next few days.

The adoption of the constitutional amendment increasing the number of justices of the supreme court, made it necessary to elect five associate

justices in 1902—three for six years, one for four, and one for two years. The change in the election laws, along the lines suggested by the governor in his message, rendered it impossible to nominate a fusion ticket in the same manner as in former campaigns, hence in 1902 the Democrats and Populists made a joint ticket by an indirect method. On May 22 the Democratic state convention met at Wichita and selected the following candidates: Governor, W. H. Craddock; secretary of state, Claude Duval; auditor, J. M. Lewis; attorney-general, F. M. Pearl; superintendent of public instruction, William Sense; associate justice, for the six-year term, J. D. McCleverty; for the two-year term, John C. Cannon. The vacancies left on the ticket were filled by a Populist state convention at Topeka on June 24, when Fred J. Close was nominated for lieutenant-governor; D. H. Hefflebower for treasurer; Frank Doster for associate justice (four-year term); E. S. Waterbury and B. F. Milton for the six-year term; Daniel Hart for superintendent of insurance, and J. D. Botkin for Congressman at large. Subsequently William Sense was withdrawn from the ticket and William Stryker (Populist) substituted.

On May 28 the Republican state convention met at Wichita and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Willis J. Bailey; lieutenant-governor, D. J. Hanna; secretary of state, J. R. Burrow; auditor, Seth G. Wells; treasurer, T. T. Kelly; attorney-general, C. C. Coleman; superintendent of public instruction, I. L. Dayhoff; associate justices for the six-year term, A. L. Greene, J. C. Pollock and H. F. Mason; for the four-year term, A. H. Ellis; for the two-year term, E. W. Cunningham; superintendent of insurance, C. H. Luling; Congressman at large, Charles F. Scott. A. H. Ellis died on Sept. 25 and the vacancy on the ticket was filled by the nomination of R. A. Burch.

The platform adopted by the Republican convention expressed sorrow for the death of President McKinley; approved the administration of Roosevelt and pledged him the support of the Kansas Republicans in 1904, and commended the administration of Gov. Stanley.

No nominations for justice of the supreme court were made by the Prohibition party. The ticket presented to the voters by that party was as follows: Governor, F. W. Emerson; lieutenant-governor, W. Buffington; secretary of state, George Holsinger; auditor, S. P. Gould; treasurer, E. A. Kennedy; attorney-general, F. M. McHale; superintendent of public instruction, S. H. Wallace; superintendent of insurance, W. L. Coryell; Congressman at large, W. H. Ransom.

Encouraged by their showing in 1900, the Social Labor party placed a full ticket in the field with A. S. McAllister as the candidate for governor; John M. Parr, for lieutenant-governor; J. T. Barnes, for secretary of state; W. J. McMillan, for auditor; J. E. Taylor, for treasurer; G. C. Clemens, for attorney-general; L. R. Kraybill, for superintendent of public instruction; F. L. McDermott, C. R. Mitchell and F. J. Arnold, for associate justices for the six-year term; H. H. Benson, for the four-year term; Charles W. Gorsuch, for the two-year term; C. G. Warrington, for superintendent of insurance, and Louis Matignon, for Congressman at large.

An element in the People's party, calling themselves the "Middle of the Road Populists," refused to join in the fusion with the Democrats and nominated a ticket of their own, to wit: Governor, J. H. Lathrop; lieutenant-governor, T. B. Wolfe; secretary of state, E. F. Green; auditor, R. C. Bradshaw; treasurer, P. B. Maxson; attorney-general, Maxwell Thorp; superintendent of public instruction, W. G. Riste; associate justices for the six-year term, J. C. Tillotson (only one nominated); for the four-year term, no nomination; for the two-year term, J. Y. Robbins; superintendent of insurance, A. E. Munch; Congressman at large, S. B. Bloomfield.

At the election on Nov. 4 the entire Republican ticket was elected, the vote for governor being as follows: Bailey, 159,242; Craddock, 117,148; Emerson, 6,065; McAllister, 4,078; Lathrop, 635. Two constitutional amendments were voted on at this election. One providing for an increase in the pay of members of the legislature from \$3 a day for a term of 50 days to \$500 for the session was defeated by a vote of 140,768 to 92,090, and the other, providing for the election of all county officers at the same time state officers and Congressmen were elected, was carried by a vote of 144,776 to 78,190. With the inauguration of Gov. Bailey at the opening of the legislative session in Jan., 1903, Gov. Stanley retired from the office after four years of an administration which had included nothing of a startling or unusual nature, but in which the chief executive had honestly endeavored to promote the general welfare of the people.

Stanton, one of the oldest towns in Miami county, is located on the Marais des Cygnes river, about 7 miles northwest of Osawatomie, near the western boundary of the county. It was founded in the summer of 1855 and a postoffice was established in 1856, a Mr. Ward being appointed postmaster. He opened a store the same year and in 1857 a steam sawmill was erected. During the border war it was an important village, but as no railroad ever reached it the town has never grown. It has rural delivery from Osawatomie. In 1910 Stanton had a population of 160.

Stanton County, in the western tier, is the second county north from the Oklahoma line. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton county; on the east by Grant; on the south by Morton, and on the west by the State of Colorado. It was first created in 1873 and was named in honor of Edwin M. Stanton, former secretary of war. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 39 west with the north line of town 27 south; thence south along range line to its intersection with the 6th standard parallel; thence west along the 6th standard parallel to the west boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence north along said west boundary line of the State of Kansas to where it is intersected by the north line of township 27 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

Later the county was obliterated and the territory became a part of Hamilton, remaining so until Feb., 1887, when the original lines were restored. Meantime the lands had been settled and towns established.

In May, 1887, W. A. Cotterman was appointed census taker. As he went over the county making the enumeration he took a vote on which town should be recommended to the governor as the temporary county seat. A large majority was in favor of Johnson City and Gov. John A. Martin in his proclamation of June 17 designated that place as the temporary county seat. The officers appointed were: county clerk, William H. Quick; commissioners, Charles A. Soper, Frank Woodruff and A. H. Fisher. According to the census there were 2,864 inhabitants, of whom 800 were householders. The number of acres under cultivation was 8,320. The assessed valuation of property was \$263,740, of which \$145,805 was real estate.

At the first meeting of the commissioners at Johnson City the county was divided into 7 townships, Borders, Falkenstein, Liverpool, Mitchellville, Roanoke, Robinson and Stanton. John J. Martin was appointed sheriff and L. J. Webb employed as county attorney. The election to select a permanent county seat was held on Sept. 27. The number of votes cast was 1,083, of which Johnson City received 703 and became the permanent county seat. The officers chosen were: county clerk, William H. Quick; sheriff, D. G. Childs; register of deeds, J. Y. Callahan; treasurer, P. R. Miner; clerk of the district court, J. F. Blankenship; probate judge, J. S. Falkenstein; county attorney, E. B. Spurgeon; surveyor, H. H. Flannagan; superintendent of public instruction, J. H. McMichael; coroner, N. Rector; commissioners, C. A. Soper, F. A. Woodruff and L. M. Julian. C. H. Harrington was elected representative to the legislature.

The year 1887 was the big boom period in the history of Stanton county. Many new settlers were coming in, outside capitalists were interested, and things were moving fast. In one week parties in Wichita invested \$50,000 in Johnson City real estate. In the spring lands adjoining the town sold for \$117 per acre and a little later for \$174. Three years later the population of the county was not half as large as the census showed at the time of organization. By 1900 it had dwindled to 327 and Johnson City had practically no population. During the next decade, however, the increase was more than threefold, the population for 1910 being 1,034. At that time the county had but 3 townships—Mitchell, Roanoke and Stanton.

The surface is generally level prairie. Bottom lands average one-half mile in width along the streams. Bear creek enters in the west from Colorado and flows northeast into Grant county. The north fork of the Cimarron flows across the southeast corner. A branch of this stream flows directly across the southern portion of the county from the west. Gypsum and magnesian limestone are found in considerable quantities.

The leading crop is broom-corn, which in 1910 brought the farmers \$88,606. Milo maize was worth \$53,030; sorghum, \$34,615; Kafir-corn, \$17,760; animals sold for slaughter \$11,000. The total value of farm products for the year was \$236,789; the value of live stock on hand was \$469,670, and the assessed valuation of property was \$1,704,066.

Stanton, Frederick Perry, secretary and acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, was born at Alexandria, D. C. (now Va.), Dec. 22, 1814, a son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton. The father was a Revolutionary soldier, and after the war worked at the trade of brick-layer, which the son learned with him. Under the instruction of Benjamin Hallowell, a Quaker teacher, Frederick was prepared for the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., where he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. He then taught for a time in Virginia, after which he became an instructor in a college in North Carolina. While occupying this position he began to prepare himself for the Baptist ministry, but changed to the law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1834 opened an office in Memphis, Tenn. He soon became identified with the Democratic party of Tennessee, and in 1844 was elected to Congress. His Whig opponent, Dr. Christian, chagrined at his defeat, made an attack on Mr. Stanton and severely wounded him by a pistol shot in the neck. After ten years in Congress, Mr. Stanton declined a reelection for a sixth term, and on April 1, 1857, was appointed secretary of Kansas Territory. He held that office until succeeded by James W. Denver on Dec. 21, of the same year, and twice during his incumbency he was called upon to act as governor. Upon retiring from the office he purchased a large tract of land near Lecompton and built what was at that time the largest and most costly residence in Kansas. When it was thought admission under the Lecompton constitution was probable, he became a candidate for United States senator and was defeated by only one vote. After the admission of the state in 1861, when James H. Lane, one of the United States senators from Kansas, was offered a commission as brigadier-general by President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton was appointed senator by Gov. Robinson, but Lane declined the commission in the army and retained his seat in the senate, hence there was no vacancy for Mr. Stanton to fill. At the beginning of the Civil war Mr. Stanton joined the Republican party, and it is said was seriously considered as a possible member of President Lincoln's cabinet. In 1861 he opened a law office in Washington, D. C., for practice in the supreme court of the United States. He was president of the International Peace League, and was a delegate to the Richmond convention in 1882. In 1884 he visited Kansas, and on Sept. 2 delivered an address at the old settlers' meeting at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence. The following year he went to Florida for his health, and continued to reside in that state until his death on June 4, 1894. A fine marble bust of Gov. Stanton is among the collections of the Kansas Historical Society.

Stanton's Administration.—Mr. Stanton arrived at Lecompton on April 15, 1857, and the next day succeeded Daniel Woodson as secretary and acting governor of the territory. His administration is divided into two periods—the first from April 16 to May 27, 1857, prior to the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the second from Nov. 16 to Dec. 21, 1857. In his inaugural address, delivered at Lecompton on April 17, 1857, he expressed the hope that the constitutional convention about to assemble

would submit the slavery question to a "fair vote of all the actual bona fide residents of the territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence." He also expressed himself in favor of a general amnesty "with reference to all those acts on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain," and to gratify personal spite. To this end he wrote to Lewis Cass, secretary of state, suggesting that President Buchanan issue a proclamation declaring such amnesty.

On the 24th he visited Lawrence, where he made a speech outlining the policy of Gov. Walker and himself. In this address he declared his intention to enforce the laws enacted by the territorial (bogus) legislature, and to emphasize his position in this respect he said: "If any man here is prepared to say that he will resist those laws, with that man I declare war!—war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." This radical utterance was received with a sneer by the free-state men present, who did not hesitate to express their open defiance.

The legislature had, on Feb. 19, 1857, passed an act providing for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Lecompton. This act authorized the taking of a census during the first ten days of April, the returns to be corrected by the probate judge in each county by May 1, when they were to be turned over to the governor, who was to apportion the sixty delegates among the various election precincts, the election of delegates being set for the third Monday in June.

Under the law the register of voters was to remain in the hands of the pro-slavery men, but the day after Mr. Stanton's Lawrence address, some of the free-state leaders wrote to him that they would participate in the election of delegates if the list of registered voters in each precinct could be corrected by one free-state and one pro-slavery man and the judges of election were equally divided between the two parties. To this proposition Mr. Stanton dissented, saying that he must follow the territorial law, which he regarded as the supreme authority. In taking the census in April only fifteen of the thirty-four counties were represented in the returns. Cutler says: "The remaining nineteen, thereafter known as the 'disfranchised counties,' were largely settled by free-state men; and too remote from the border for convenient control of the ballot boxes. In every county bordering on Missouri, and in every pro-slavery county, the returns were made."

The free-state advocates therefore knew they had no chance of carrying the election, even if it were fairly conducted, and their position in this respect was strengthened when the governor, on May 20, issued his proclamation distributing the sixty delegates among only twenty-one counties. Consequently the pro-slaverites were allowed to elect the delegates to the Lecompton convention without opposition. Some time afterward Mr. Stanton, in a speech in New York, admitted that, had he known the conditions, he would have hesitated before making such an apportionment.

Gov. Walker arrived at Lecompton and assumed the duties of gov-

error just a week after this proclamation was issued, and Mr. Stanton devoted his time to the secretaryship until Nov. 16, when the second period of his administration as acting governor began. At that time there was considerable excitement in the territory over the question of the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, and the opposition began to take definite form when John Calhoun, president of the convention, issued his proclamation calling an election for Dec. 21, at which the people were to vote for the constitution, not as a whole, but merely whether it should be adopted "with" or "without" slavery. (See Constitution.)

No sooner had this proclamation made its appearance than meetings were held all over the territory to select delegates to a free-state convention at Lawrence on Dec. 2. The meeting at Topeka on Nov. 23, C. K. Holliday presiding, declared in favor of setting the free-state government in operation without delay. At the election in October (See Walker's Administration), the free-state men had elected a majority of the members of the legislature, and on Nov. 27 a mass convention at Leavenworth adopted a resolution calling on the members elect of the legislature "to meet at Lecompton on the 3d day of December next, to suggest such measures as the crisis demands." The convention also adopted a petition to the governor, signed by a majority of the members of the incoming legislature, asking him to call a special session of the legislative assembly. This petition was presented to Mr. Stanton on the 28th by George W. Deitzler, John Speer, Lyman Allen and others, and on Dec. 1 Stanton issued a proclamation calling the legislature to meet in extra session on the 7th, "to consider matters of great moment pertaining to the public welfare." Cutler thinks that this proclamation "averted the direst calamity that had thus far threatened the territory, viz., open and organized rebellion against the Federal government which, if once begun, would have deluged the territory in blood, and perhaps involved the whole country in a general conflict, such as came upon it four years later. It was the most important proclamation ever issued by a territorial governor."

On the day after this proclamation was issued the great free-state convention met at Lawrence. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the legislature elected on Oct. 5, 1857, was the only legitimate law-making body ever elected in the territory, and that its functions should not be superseded by any constitution or state government, without a full, fair and impartial vote of the people.

Pursuant to the proclamation, the legislature met on the 7th and organized by electing C. W. Babcock president of the council and George W. Deitzler speaker of the house. The same day the pro-slavery men, under the name of "Democracy," held a convention at Lecompton to nominate candidates for the state offices authorized by the Lecompton constitution. F. J. Marshall was nominated for governor; William G. Mathias, for lieutenant-governor; W. T. Spicely, for secretary of state; Blake Little, for auditor; T. J. B. Cramer, for treasurer, and Joseph P. Carr for representative in Congress. The convention also adopted a res-

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olution declaring "That prior to the advent of Walker and Stanton in our midst, the Democracy of the territory were united and harmonizing; since their arrival all their efforts have been directed to serving disunion in our ranks with a view to further their own ambitious schemes."

On the 8th Mr. Stanton submitted his message to the legislature. The greater part of this message was devoted to the work of the constitutional convention and the question of submitting that constitution to a vote of the people. "The law passed at the last session of the legislative assembly," said he, "providing for the organization of a convention to frame a constitution for the government of Kansas, as one of the states of the Union, was adopted at a period, when, unfortunately, the people of the territory were divided by a bitter hostility, resulting from the previous commotion and civil war. In consequence of this embittered state of feeling, and the distrust thereby engendered, one of the parties, constituting a large majority of the people, refrained almost entirely from all participation in the proceedings instituted under the law aforesaid.

"What can be done, in the existing emergency, is a question not without difficulty. Some have proposed a repeal of the act under which the convention assembled and performed its functions. But, inasmuch as the law in question has been partially executed, it is doubtful whether an act of repeal would have the effect intended. It is certain that, if the constitution were to be really submitted to the people, and the people should ratify it by their vote, a legislative repeal between the dates of submission and the election, would not affect the validity of the sovereign act of ratification.

"The true purpose which, in my judgment, ought to control your legislation on the present occasion. . . . is to provide for the regular and legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the people in those points in which the convention has attempted to trammel or restrain it—in other words, to provide for a direct vote upon the adoption of the constitution, which is to be partially submitted on the 21st inst., under the authority of the convention. . . . There can be no question as to your authority to provide, by a suitable law, for a fair expression of the will of the people upon the vital question of approving the constitution."

This was the course adopted by the legislature, and on Dec. 17 the governor approved an act providing for an election on the first Monday in Jan., 1858, at which the people were to vote on the question of ratifying or rejecting the constitution as a whole, the governor to appoint three commissioners in each county to establish the voting precincts. It was also provided that the vote should be by ballot, and any officer of election who should be a party to any fraud should be deemed guilty of felony.

In the main the relations between the governor and the legislature were harmonious, though on Dec. 15 Mr. Stanton felt it to be his duty to veto a bill to organize the militia of the territory. His chief reason for

the veto is thus stated in the message returning the bill: "By the organic act, the governor of the territory is made commander in chief of the militia. The proposed law would virtually depose him from his position, and would place him in the power of a board composed of the general officers of the militia, a majority of which can call out the militia in any emergency."

Although the governor was to be a member of the board, he readily saw that it would not be a difficult matter for the officers of the militia to overrule him, yet, under the organic act, he would be responsible to the general government. The bill was passed at the instigation of Gen. J. H. Lane, who wanted to get control of the militia, and on the 16th it was passed over the veto. The legislature then adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for admission under the Topeka constitution, and on the 17th adjourned *sine die*.

Gov. Stanton's liberal attitude toward the free-state men, with regard to calling the special session of the legislature, and his position on the question of submitting the constitution to popular vote, as shown in his message, may have been due to events which occurred in the early part of November. On the 9th of that month Mr. Stanton wrote to Gen. Lewis Cass, Buchanan's secretary of state, tendering his resignation, to take effect on Dec. 21. Two days later he wrote to the president as follows: "Since the date of my letter to the secretary of state, offering my resignation, I have seen various letters and dispatches from Washington to the effect that you and your cabinet had resolved to reprimand the governor and myself for our action upon the Oxford returns. I cannot believe there is any truth in these reports; but if there should be, I beg leave to withdraw my resignation, in order that I may stand upon the merit of the act in question."

It was an open secret that the course of Gov. Walker and Mr. Stanton was unsatisfactory to President Buchanan, but in writing the above letter the acting governor took the manly course, in refusing to resign "under fire," and showed his willingness to take the consequences of his official action. On the very day he wrote to the president withdrawing his resignation, Gen. Cass notified Gen. James W. Denver that he had been appointed secretary of the territory, and that Stanton had been removed. On the 16th Mr. Stanton received notice of his removal.

Star, an inland village of Greenwood county, is located about 10 miles southwest of Eureka, the county seat, and about 8 or 9 miles northwest of Piedmont, whence it receives mail. Blodgett, 4 miles south, is the nearest railroad station.

Stark, one of the villages of Neosho county, is located in Grant township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 11 miles northeast of Erie, the county seat. It has a bank, several stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 191.

State Fairs.—Kansas has never had an official state fair. If any aid has been extended by the state for such purposes the enterprises re-

ceiving it have been private ones. The earliest of the state fairs were held under the direction of the State Agricultural Society in various towns over the state, Leavenworth having the distinction of holding the first one from Oct. 6 to 9, 1863. This exhibition, held while the Civil war was at its height, was a successful one considering the fact that many exhibitors who usually take an interest in such undertakings were in the army. The agricultural and live stock display, together with the products of Kansas manufacture displayed at that time, was a very creditable one. The initial fair was well attended and was a success financially.

No attempt was made to hold fairs in 1864 and 1865, the unsettled condition during the last days of the Civil war being responsible. In 1866 and 1867, the second and third fairs under the auspices of the agricultural society were held at Lawrence. These also were well attended and were considered a success. In 1868 the state fair was held at Leavenworth, followed by others at Lawrence in 1869, Fort Scott in 1870, Topeka from 1871 to 1873, and Leavenworth in 1874. From 1875 to 1880 no state fairs were held. In 1881 the Kansas State Fair Association was organized and the first annual fair under its direction was given at Topeka from Sept. 12 to 17. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, was president; William Griffenstein, of Wichita, vice-president; George Y. Johnson, of Topeka, secretary; Joab Mulvane, of Topeka, treasurer, and T. J. Anderson, of Topeka, general superintendent. This fair was one of the largest ever held in the state. A monster soldiers' reunion was held in connection with it, 41 bands from over the state being a part of the attraction. This association held annual fairs during 1882, 1883 and 1884. The following year no fair was held.

In 1886 some Topeka men took hold of the project and under the title of "Kansas Fair Association" gave an exhibition that fall. In 1887 the Kansas State Fair Association was again revived, holding fairs annually from 1887 to 1893. Kansas was again without a state fair until 1903 when the Kansas State Exposition company was organized, and it gave exhibitions in 1903, 1904 and 1905. In 1910 the Kansas State Fair Association was again reorganized, holding successful fairs during 1910 and 1911. An effort was made to hold a state fair at Hutchinson under the auspices of the Central Fair Association in 1908, and the venture met with so much encouragement that the fairs were repeated in 1909, 1910 and 1911.

In 1909 Topeka and Shawnee county voted \$50,000 for the erection of permanent buildings on the fairgrounds in the capital city. The adequacy and permanency of these buildings for exhibition purposes have attracted attention among fair exhibitors all over the central west, and has proved to be money well expended. "Few of the older and larger state fairs in the entire country have any more or better permanent buildings for the display of all kinds of exhibits than the Topeka fair," and this fact should have some weight with the legislature, which should provide for an annual fair in its capital city, as is done in nearly

all the older states. During the session of the legislature of 1911 an effort was made to secure an appropriation for a state fair but so many localities aspired to the honor of holding it that the measure was voted down.

State Flower.—By an act of the Kansas legislature, approved by Gov. Bailey on March 12, 1903, the sunflower was made the official state flower. The full text of the act, as introduced by Senator George P. Morehouse, is as follows:

"Whereas, Kansas has a native wild flower common throughout her borders, hardy and conspicuous, of definite, unvarying and striking shape, easily sketched, molded and carved, having armorial capacities, ideally adapted for artistic reproduction, with its strong, distinct disk and its golden circle of clear glowing rays—a flower that a child can draw on a slate, a woman can work in silk, or a man can carve on stone or fashion in clay; and

"Whereas, This flower has to all Kansans a historic symbolism which speaks of frontier days, winding trails, pathless prairies, and is full of the life and glory of the past, the pride of the present, and richly emblematic of the majesty of a golden future, and is a flower which has given Kansas a world-wide name, 'the Sunflower State'; therefore, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

"Section 1, That the helianthus or wild native sunflower is hereby made, designated and declared to be the state flower and floral emblem of the State of Kansas.

"Section 2, This act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its publication in the statute book."

The act was published on June 1, 1903, and on July 8 Gov. Bailey, in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the state militia, gave the sunflower its first official recognition in his general orders No. 9, which directed that "The collar device of the full-dress, dress and service coats of the officers and enlisted men of the Kansas National Guard shall be the sunflower, according to pattern in the office of the adjutant-general. Aside from this departure, the uniform prescribed for the Kansas National Guard will conform to that of the United States Army, as published in General Orders, No. 132, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., series 1902."

Although Senator Morehouse was the author of the law making the sunflower the floral emblem of the state, Kansas had been called the "Sunflower State" for many years before the passage of the act. In early days the sunflower sprang up on both sides of the Santa Fe trail for a distance of 800 miles. Pioneer settlers used the stalks for fuel and the seeds as food for their poultry. It was also found in great profusion in other western states, and Nebraska was considering its adoption as the official flower of that state when the Kansas law was passed.

It is thought that Noble L. Prentiss was the first to propose the sunflower as the state flower of Kansas. As early as Sept. 2, 1880, he wrote in the Atchison Champion: "The capitol square is surrounded by a

dense growth, rods in width, of rampant sunflowers. They grow as big, rank and yellow as if they were forty miles from a house. The sunflower ought to be made the emblem of our state. Nothing checks it or kills it. It is always 'happy as a big sunflower.' Grasshoppers have never held the edge on it; and in drouthy times when everything else wilts and throws up its hands, the sunflower continues business at the old stand. It probably has some private arrangement with nature for securing 'aid'."

State Library.—(See Libraries.)

State Normal School.—The State Normal School was established in March, 1863, by an act of the legislature which provided: "That there be and is hereby established and permanently located at the town of Emporia, in Lyon county, a State Normal School, the exclusive purpose of which shall be the instruction of persons, both male and female, in the art of teaching, and in all of the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry, and in the fundamental laws of the United States, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens: Provided, that a tract of land, not less than 20 acres, adjacent to said town of Emporia, be donated and secured to the state, in fee simple, as a site for said normal school within twelve months from the taking effect of this act."

Section 2 of the same act empowered the governor to appoint three commissioners to attend to the details of procuring the site, and section 3 provided "That all lands granted to the State of Kansas and selected by said state adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each and all of the salt springs belonging to said state and granted by the 4th subdivision of the 3d section of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," approved Jan. 29, 1861, "save and except the salt springs, and the section of land upon which each of said salt springs are located, and one additional section, are hereby set apart and reserved as a perpetual endowment for the support and maintenance of the Normal School established and located by this act."

The salt lands amounted to some 30,380 acres but unsold produced no income. In Feb., 1864, the legislature appropriated \$1,000 to be used exclusively for the salaries of teachers, and made provision for a board of nine directors, "six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, and the governor, secretary of the state, state treasurer and state superintendent of public instruction shall, by virtue of their office, be members of said board." In 1873 the regents of the state institutions of learning were reduced to seven, six being appointed by the governor and the seventh *ex officio*, to be the chancellor or president.

At the first meeting of the board of directors on Dec. 8, 1864, the executive committee was authorized to employ a principal, "at a salary not to exceed \$1,000." Prof. L. B. Kellogg, a graduate of the Illinois State University, was elected to the position. The same legislature that enacted the law establishing the normal passed an act authorizing Dis-

trict No. 1, Lyon county, to vote bonds for the erection of a school house. The upper floor of this school house was offered for the use of the normal school and was gladly accepted by the board.

The school opened in Feb., 1865, with 18 students enrolled. According to Mr. Kellogg's report, settees for the students were borrowed from a neighboring church, and a seat for the teacher from the county treasurer's office. The room contained two stoves but no furniture, "no text-books, maps or other appliances." The number of students increased during the year until there were 42.

At the opening of the second year, Prof. H. B. Norton became assistant principal. Through the liberality of John Fawcett a one-story frame building which he built at his own expense was placed at the service of the school. In June, 1865, the board of directors ruled that applicants for admission must be 16 years old if girls and 17 years old if boys, but it gave the principal power to admit those younger if a "sufficient maturity of mind is indicated, and where the pupil proposes to complete the course before teaching." In Feb., 1867, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 to erect a building for the school. It was ready for occupancy the same year.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Kellogg visited state normal schools in the East. In his report of this visit to the board of directors he defined the position and purpose of a normal school as being different from the other institutions of learning in the state, in that its sole design is to prepare students for the special vocation of teaching and for no other business. For this reason the normal school bears a near and permanent relationship to the common schools, its courses should be planned after the improvement of said schools, and the place of the normal school should be at the head of the common school system. Upon this idea as a foundation the later presidents have built.

In Jan., 1868, C. V. Eskridge proposed a resolution to the board which was adopted: "That the board of directors do not hesitate to declare it to be the duty of the faculty to impress upon the minds of the students the fundamental principles of the Christian religion; yet, as the institution is not in any respect denominational, the faculty or any member of it will not be justified in inculcating denominational peculiarities in speaking to students for or against any church organization."

In 1870 the board of directors elected Mr. Kellogg an honorary director of the school. The new board of 1871, although the institution was in prosperous condition, made changes that resulted in the resignation of Mr. Kellogg. Dr. George W. Hoss, of Indiana, became his successor, assuming his duties in Sept., 1871. In 1872 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the legislature for the erection of a main building. To this the city of Emporia added \$10,000, and in June, 1873, the building was dedicated.

In April, 1873, every member of the faculty, including the principal, resigned, their resignations to take effect in June. In May Dr. Hoss was elected president, and in June some of his friends were reelected

to their old positions. Prof. Hoss was succeeded at Christmas time by Dr. C. R. Pomeroy, of Iowa. During the first two years of Dr. Pomeroy's administration the school developed rapidly, but the legislature of 1876, after making a small appropriation, decreed that the school should no longer be maintained at the expense of the state. The enrollment was then 345. The faculty finished the term, when all teachers except the president were dismissed, and he was instructed to manage the school without expense to the board, charging such fees as he saw fit for maintenance. In 1879 the attendance dropped to 90 students. Appeals were made to the legislature without success, the only appropriation being barely enough to liquidate old claims and to make repairs.

In a law suit with the city in 1878 the school lost two boarding halls that were a source of revenue. In April of that year a tornado damaged the new building. In October both buildings were burned and everything was lost. The citizens of Emporia fitted up the two boarding halls as class rooms and the school continued. The next legislature appropriated \$25,000 to reconstruct the buildings on condition that the citizens of Emporia and Lyon county give \$20,800 toward them. The condition was met. President Pomeroy resigned in 1879 and his successor was Prof. R. B. Welch, of Illinois.

In May, 1880, the new building was occupied. During Mr. Welch's administration the school, through land endowment and fees, was able



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. EMPORIA.

to pay expenses and an awakened interest increased the enrollment to 402. In 1882, Mr. Welch entered the law profession and Prof. A. R. Taylor, of Illinois, became president. A plan recommended by Mr. Taylor and approved by the regents was the "offer of mileage to Kansas

students at the rate of three cents a mile in excess of 100 miles." During the next decade the school made remarkable growth, the building was enlarged, the courses were rearranged and increased, and a library of 10,000 volumes was collected. Early in this administration arrangements were made by which high schools were placed on the accredited list, diplomas from them entitling the owner to enter the normal without examination.

In 1886 the legislature appropriated 12 additional sections of salt land, the sale of which increased the endowment by \$270,000. In 1887 a request for a new building was granted by the legislature and \$26,200 appropriated for the same. In 1889 a room was fitted up for work in manual training, but little was accomplished in it for years from lack of funds to employ a competent instructor. It is now a strong department, the courses of which cover 80 weeks.

In 1895 the main building, which is known as "Albert Taylor Hall," was completed. For ten weeks during the summer of 1899 classes in mathematics and Latin were conducted, the number of students in attendance being 53. The summer school developed into a permanent session held every year in June and July. In 1901 Jasper N. Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Taylor as president. In 1902 the library building was completed at a cost of \$60,000, and in 1905 the training school building was completed. It is arranged for practice teaching, and contains accommodations for the kindergarten and the eight grades of common schools. In 1906 Joseph H. Hill was installed as president. The State Normal School has grown until in 1910 it had 2,224 students, a teaching force of 71 people, and occupied seven buildings.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1900, the Fort Hays military reservation was donated to the State of Kansas for educational purposes, and the legislature set apart about 4,000 acres for a western branch of the state normal. This school began with a summer session on June 23, 1902, and the first regular term opened on Sept. 1 following, with an enrollment of 23 students. The school was conducted in the old fort buildings until 1904, when the central portion of what is now the main building was ready for occupancy. Since then the state has appropriated about \$100,000 for buildings and equipment, and the total enrollment from the time the institution was opened to 1910 was 996 students.

A manual training normal school has been established at Pittsburg. The legislature of 1911 appropriated \$50,000 for an industrial arts building for the institution, and in December of that year the state architect, Charles H. Chandler, had completed plans for the building, the central portion of which was to be 84 by 132 feet, two stories high, with east and west wings, each 50 by 112 feet, one story in height. In this building will be taught the mechanical arts, modeling, woodwork, iron work, forging, foundry, concrete work, clay modeling and firing and it will also contain an engineering department. The value of the property held by the normal schools at Emporia, Hays and Pittsburg aggregates about \$1,100,000.

State Orphans' Home.—In the first few years following the Civil war, several of the northern states founded asylums for the care of children left fatherless by the soldiers who died on the field of battle or sacrificed their health in defense of their country. In 1885 the legislature of Kansas passed an act authorizing the trustees of the state charitable insti-



STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

tutions to buy or accept as a donation a tract of land not to exceed 640 acres, and to erect suitable buildings for a home for the orphan children of ex-Union soldiers and sailors. Before selecting a location for the institution, the trustees were required to publish a notice in five of the leading newspapers of the state, announcing their intention to choose a site for the home, and receive proposals therefor.

The purpose of the home is to receive and care for all indigent children of soldiers who served in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil war, "who were disabled from wounds or disease, or who died in indigent circumstances, and other indigent children of the state." An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for 1886, and a like amount for 1887, provided \$5,000 and 160 acres of land were given for the home. The home was located on a quarter section of land 2 miles north of the city of Atchison and three-quarters of a mile west of the Missouri river.

Children of five years and under were provided for first, then children between the ages of five and ten; and lastly those over ten and under fifteen, but none were to be cared for after they were fifteen, unless incapable of caring for themselves. The school consists of a kindergarten department, primary, intermediate and high school grades, similar to those in the Kansas public schools. The girls are taught cooking, sewing and all branches of housework; while the boys are given a course in manual training and taught branches of farm work. The aim of the home is to care for the neglected child population of the state, and by proper care and supervision make the neglected orphans good and useful citizens.

The institution has always received liberal support at the hands of the

state and in 1891 an appropriation of several thousand dollars was made for building a new wing and making general improvements. In 1907 the legislature passed an act providing for the erection of a special cottage for crippled children, on the grounds of the home, and appropriating \$25,000, "or as much thereof as may be necessary," for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. The building was to be but one story in height and its equipment of such a character that the crippled children could be treated, attend school and live without climbing any stairs.

State Reform School.—(See Industrial Schools.)

State Seal.—(See Seal of State.)

State University.—(See University of Kansas.)

Steamboats.—(See Early River Commerce.)

Steele, James William, writer, was born at Grandview, Edgar county, Ill., Nov. 9, 1840. His parents removed to Topeka, Kan., some time during his childhood. In 1860 he went to Waveland, Ind., to complete his education, and the next spring joined the army with the rest of his class and served during the entire war, receiving two dangerous wounds and returning to Topeka with a commission as lieutenant in 1865. He took up the study of law, became a partner of Thomas Ryan, and in 1866 married Augusta Butterfield, of Topeka; spent some time in New Mexico and Arizona as captain of cavalry in the United States army; was one of the founders of the Kansas Magazine in 1871, of which he became editor in 1873; was United States consul at Mantanzas, Cuba, from 1874 to 1877, and was editor of *The Earth* (Santa Fe magazine) at the time of his death, which occurred in Chicago, on Oct. 11, 1905. He was the author of *Sons of the Border*, 1874; *Cuban Sketches*, 1877; *Frontier Army Sketches*, 1882; *To Mexico by Palace Car*, 1884; and numerous magazine articles, many of which were signed "Deane Monahan."

Sterling, the largest town in Rice county, is located in the southern portion of the county on the Arkansas river and the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, 10 miles south of Lyons, the county seat. It is beautifully laid out with broad streets and has an abundance of delightful shade trees. It is the seat of Cooper College, and has a number of profitable factories which work on the various raw materials yielded by the surrounding country. Among these are two broom factories, a salt works, machine shops, washing machine factory, flour mill, marble works, feed mill and a seed cleaner factory. The city has an efficient sewer system, waterworks, fire department, electric light plant, library, an opera house, 3 banks, and numerous churches and lodges. There are two weekly newspapers (the *Bulletin* and the *Journal*), telegraph and express offices, an international money order post-office with six rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 2,133.

The old town of Peace, Sterling's predecessor, was established in 1871, and was incorporated in 1876 by an official order of Judge Samuel

Peters, of Marion, as the "city of Sterling." He ordered an election for city officers to be held on May 10, when the officers chosen were as follows: Mayor, J. S. Chapin; councilmen, W. H. Lape, E. B. Cowgill, A. G. Landis, W. H. Page and Patten Nimrod; police judge, W. M. Lamb. The name of the town was changed in honor of Sterling Rosan, one of the early settlers.

Steuben, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located on White Rock creek in Holmwood township, 8 miles from Mankato, the county seat, from which place it receives daily mail. According to the census of 1910 there were 15 people in Steuben.

Stevens County, one of the southern tier, the second county east of Colorado, is bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by Seward; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Morton county. It was first created in 1873 and named in honor of Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 35 west with the 6th standard parallel; south along range line to its intersection with the south boundary of the State of Kansas; thence west along said south boundary line of the State of Kansas to where it is intersected by the east line of range 39 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 6th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

Ten years after it was created the county was obliterated and became a part of Seward. In 1886 the legislature reestablished the original boundaries and later in the year it was organized. In May J. W. Calvert was appointed census taker, and made his returns to the governor on Aug. 3. According to his figures the population was 2,662 and there were 868 householders. The taxable property amounted to \$313,035, of which \$140,380 was real estate. A large petition in favor of Hugoton for county seat was presented to Gov. Martin along with the returns. The governor made his proclamation the same day, designating Hugoton as the temporary county seat and appointing the following officers: County clerk, J. W. Calvert; commissioners, H. O. Wheeler, J. B. Chamberlain and John Robertson.

The other candidate for the county seat was Woodsdale, located 4 or 5 miles northeast of Hugoton. The people of that town employed the noted lawyer, Col. Samuel N. Wood, to represent them, and to prevent the complete organization of the county on the ground of a fraudulent census. Mr. Wood came to the county and proceeded to gather evidence in the case to present to the governor. He traveled over the county to ascertain the number of actual residents and to secure affidavits to the effect that there was not sufficient population to organize. It was about Aug. 15 when Mr. Wood came to the county. The temporary commissioners had already divided the county into voting precincts in such a manner that the whole north side was without a polling place. A public meeting was held at Woodsdale and a large crowd examined a copy of the memorial for Hugoton, to which 400 names were

attached, and also the census roll containing 2,662 names. It is said that the latter contained the names of over 200 pair of twins. It was voted to bring proceedings to disorganize the county. The people of Hugoton called a meeting two days later and resolved to stop Mr. Wood from bringing the matter to the attention of the governor. The next day Col. Wood started to Topeka with the evidence, in company with Capt. J. C. Price, who was going to Meade Center. They were met on the road by a mob and taken into custody on representation that they were arrested, but no warrant was presented. They were taken southwest into "No Man's Land," the intention being to keep them there until after the election on Sept. 9. Their disappearance created great excitement at Woodsdale. A posse of 25 men under Capt. S. O. Aubrey started out in search of the missing men and the citizens of Woodsdale threatened to burn Hugoton if Wood was not brought back. Word was sent to Topeka, and the governor sent out a number of officers who spent some time investigating, but did not accomplish anything. The affair caused considerable concern over the state, as it was feared the captives would be killed. They were rescued by Capt. Aubrey and his men about the last of August.

At the election held a few days later the following officers were chosen: County clerk, C. W. Calvert; register of deeds, H. F. Nichols; clerk of the district court, W. E. Allen; treasurer, O. W. Kirby; sheriff, A. P. Ridenour; surveyor, George B. Teames; attorney, John B. Pancoast; coroner, W. J. D. Halderman; probate judge, W. H. Guinn; commissioners, J. E. Hunt, J. B. Chamberlain and W. A. Clark. Hugoton received a large majority of the votes for county seat. There were, however, but 289 votes cast, which gave color to the contention of the Woodsdale people that there were less than 300 votes in the county. By that time proceedings had been instituted in the supreme court asking that the fraudulent organization be set aside. While this suit was pending the legislature of 1887 passed two acts which interfered with it and made the organization legal. The county was in a continual state of turmoil. The state militia had to be sent out to protect the county officers while they canvassed the returns of the election of 1888.

In that year a party of men from Hugoton followed Sheriff Cross and his posse into "No Man's Land" where they murdered the entire party except a boy of 19 years, who escaped to tell the story. Believing that there was no court which had jurisdiction over that territory they openly boasted of their deed. Col. Wood spent considerable time investigating the matter and finally ascertaining that the courts of Texas had jurisdiction over "No Man's Land," he brought the murderers to trial at Paris in that state. C. E. Cook, O. J. Cook, J. B. Chamberlain, C. Freese and J. J. Jackson were found guilty. A new trial was granted them on a technicality and their release was secured. Determined that Col. Wood should not live to try them again, they laid a plot to kill him. He was shot and killed by James Brennan at the court-house at Hugoton on June 23, 1891. The men who had been found guilty of the murder of Cross and his party were never tried again.

While all this had been going on the county was going through the hard times incident to pioneer conditions. In 1890 the population was 1,418, very little more than half the reputed population of 1886. During the next ten years the suffering brought on by poor crops was augmented by the financial panic which was general over the country. Many of the people left for the southwest, which was just opening up, and in 1900 the population of the county was but 620. A series of good years resulted in building up the county again, and the population in 1910 was 2,453.

The county is divided into 3 townships, Center, Harmony and Voorhees. The general surface is an undulating prairie with sand hills. There is no timber. The bottom lands are from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width and comprise about 2 per cent. of the area. The only river of importance is the south fork of the Cimarron, which flows northeast across the northwest corner. Sandstone is found near the river, and gypsum and clay in other parts of the county.

The value of farm products marketed in 1910 was \$737,947. The leading crop was broom-corn which brought \$200,000; milo maize was worth \$153,384; Kafir-corn, \$106,475; wheat, \$66,856; live stock sold for slaughter, \$65,560. The value of live stock on hand was \$616,170. The assessed valuation of property was \$2,877,104.

Stickney, a country postoffice in Wheatland township, Barton county, is located about 22 miles north of Great Bend, the county seat, and 11 from Hoisington, the nearest shipping point. There is a general store, and the population in 1910 was 23.

Stilwell, one of the new towns that has grown up in the southeastern part of Johnson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles from Olathe, the county seat. The railroad was the making of the town, which has a good public school, several churches and general stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, implement and hardware house, lumber yard, express and telegraph facilities, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. In 1910 its population was 200. Being the only large town in the southeastern part of the county it is the shipping and supply point for a rich agricultural district and does considerable business. The town was formerly known as Mount Auburn, the name having been changed by act of the legislature, approved March 2, 1889.

Stippville, a mining town in Cherokee county, is located in Mineral township, one-half mile from its station, which is called Turck, on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., and 4 miles from Columbus, the county seat. It has a few general stores and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 200. The Joplin & Pittsburg electric line runs through the town.

Stitt, a country hamlet in Dickinson county, is located 8 miles south of Wakefield, Clay county, the postoffice from which it receives mail and the nearest railroad station.

Stockdale, a village of Riley county, is located in Grant township on the Union Pacific R. R., 10 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county

seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 100.

Stockholm, a country postoffice in Wallace county, is located in the township of the same name, 16 miles southwest of Sharon Springs, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Weskan, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 65.

Stockrange, a hamlet in Trego county, is located in Franklin township, about 15 miles south of Wakeeney, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Ransom, the nearest shipping point. It receives mail from Valley, an inland postoffice on the Smoky Hill river. The population in 1910 was 20.

Stockton, the county seat of Rooks county, is an incorporated city of the third class, centrally located, and is on the south fork of the Solomon river at the terminus of a branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. It is the shipping point for about half the county, which is a prosperous agricultural area. There are 2 banks, a public library, waterworks, fire department, an opera house, hotels, flour mill, a feed mill, 2 grain elevators, 2 weekly newspapers (the Record and the Western News), daily stages to Alcona, Nicodemus and Bogue, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,317. The town was founded in 1872 by cattle men, who named it "Stocktown." The first house was erected and the first store opened by George Beebe. The first town officers were elected in 1873 and were as follows: Trustee, Charles Stuart; clerk, D. K. Dibble; treasurer, John Park; justices, G. W. Patterson and P. G. Green; constables, G. W. Norcutt and W. Dickson. The first school was taught in 1872 by W. H. Barnes. The first mail was brought by horseback from Cawker City. The first white child born in the new town belonged to the family of George W. Norcutt and was born in 1874. In 1879 the town was incorporated as a city of the third class and the following were the first officers under the new form of government: Mayor, C. E. Maynard; councilmen, C. E. McDaniel, Jewell Elliott, M. M. Stewart, James Moore and John Saver; marshal, D. Washburn; police judge, W. A. Ecker; clerk, T. C. McBreen. The high school was established in 1891.

Stoddard, Amos, soldier, writer and diplomat, was born at Woodbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1762. He was a son of James Stoddard and a descendant of Anthony Stoddard, who came from England about 1630 and settled at Boston. During the Revolutionary war he served in the Continental army, after which he became clerk of the Massachusetts supreme court. In 1798 President Adams commissioned him captain of artillery, and he was assigned to duty on the western frontier. As representative of the United States government, he received the transfer of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities at St. Louis on March 9, 1804. Kansas was at that time a part of the transferred territory and came under the dominion of the United States government. Stoddard remained as civil commandant at St. Louis until Oct. 1, when he was ordered south. In 1807 he was promoted to the rank of major, and at the siege of Fort

Meigs in the spring of 1813 he was wounded on May 5, and died a few days later. He was a member of the U. S. Philological Society and the New York Historical Society, and the author of a work entitled "Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana."

Stone.—(See Geology.)

Stone City, a mining hamlet in Cherokee county, is located in the northern part of the county, 12 miles from Columbus, the county seat, and 5 miles from Mineral, the nearest shipping point and telegraph office. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 25.

Storms.—Kansas is subject to three kinds of atmospheric disturbances known as storms—the ordinary thunder storm, sometimes accompanied by high wind, the tornado and the cyclone. The tornado or "Kansas twister," is one of the most dreaded and destructive of storms. It usually originates in regions of the earth's surface where it is dry and arid for a considerable extent, where no large bodies of water exist and there is little evaporation. Tornadoes in Kansas usually move in a general, well-defined course from southwest to northeast, or from the arid plains of Arizona and New Mexico, and the semi-arid region of southwest Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas toward the Great Lake region. These storms generally occur from two to six o'clock in the afternoon, and nearly always when there has been an absence of rain for some time in the region. The cloud forming the tornado gains a rotary motion in its descent to the earth, where it assumes the form of a funnel or hour glass. The outer circle of a tornado is like a circular wall, from 20 to 50 feet thick, with a very violent, whirling motion, tearing loose objects which are drawn into the inner circle and carried upwards, sometimes to great heights. A tornado has a limit of action, as some objects torn from their location may be carried for miles, while others only a few feet away, but beyond the outer wall of the storm, remain untouched.

A number of tornadoes occurred from 1880 to 1882, when there was but little rain, but none are recorded in the years 1883-84, when there was plenty of rain during the spring months. The tornadoes of 1881 owed their origin to the union of two currents of air, one a cold, dry wind descending from the Rocky mountains, and the other a warmer current, heavily charged with moisture from the Gulf of Mexico. When these met in Kansas, within an atmosphere of high temperature and of almost complete saturation, the cold current attacked the warm one and the in-rushing air developed the funnel shaped cloud.

A cyclone differs in character from a tornado chiefly in the direction of the rotary motion. In the tornado the funnel shaped cloud stands perpendicular, and the debris is thrown in all directions. In the cyclone the funnel is turned on its side, so to speak, and the current of air moves with great velocity, with a rotary motion similar to that of a rifle ball, throwing the debris to right and left of the path of the storm. The tornado also differs from the cyclone, in that it jumps—that is, it remains in contact with the earth for some distance, then becomes detached, and again descends—while the cyclone passes directly along the earth's surface.

Tornadoes are rarely over 300 feet wide, but cyclones often have a path a mile or more in width. The general course of the cyclone, like that of the tornado, is from southwest to northeast, but not always. Sometimes they move eastward, sometimes to the north or south.

In 1871 a terrific storm passed over the southern part of the state, when Eldorado, Butler county, was nearly destroyed. Eight years later a tornado passed over the northern part of the state and did a great deal of damage, especially in Marshall county, and over 50 persons lost their lives. The Topeka Commonwealth of June 4, 1879, gave the following account: "The tornado which dealt death and destruction near Delphos gathered in northwest Kansas. It divided at the headwaters of the Solomon, a fearful gale rushing down each valley until they reached Cawker City and united. A gentleman who was an eye witness at Cawker says he could see the clouds coming toward Cawker, and saw them come together. The shock produced by the collision was terrific and resembled the report produced by the explosion of a powder-mill. At first the clouds refused to unite, but went tumbling and rolling down the valley, now together, then apart, for several miles, when they finally melted into one funnel-shaped whirlwind."

In 1881 one of the most destructive cyclones in the history of the state passed through Osage county. It started in the Marais des Cygnes valley and traveled in a northeasterly direction leaving desolation in its wake. In June of the same year the valley of the Walnut river in Cowley county was visited by a cyclone, the most destructive ever known in that section of Kansas, and on the night of June 16-17, 1882, a tornado struck Topeka, where houses were torn from their foundations and great trees were twisted off. From Topeka the storm passed nearly directly east and did considerable damage at Kansas City.

With the extension of civilization westward; the cultivation of the soil, which enables it to retain more moisture; the planting of trees, and the irrigation of districts once barren, destructive storms are growing less frequent and it is probable that in a few years they will be a thing of the past. (See Climate.)

Stotler, a hamlet in Lyon county, owes its existence to a mineral spring in the vicinity, the water of which has been analyzed by the state chemists and found to contain medicinal properties. It receives mail from Osage City in Osage county.

Stowell, a country postoffice in Hamilton county, is located in Richland township, 16 miles north of Syracuse, the county seat and most convenient shipping point. The population in 1910 was 15.

Straight Creek, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located in Straight Creek township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 6 miles northeast of Holton, the county seat, from which place it receives mail. Prior to 1869 the lands of the township belonged to the Kickapoo Indian reservation. J. H. Thompson claimed land in 1854 and settled in 1855. John Hibbard came in 1856. Other early settlers were S. J. Rose, Wil-

liam Chambers, W. L. Estes, T. Burns, James Hastings and others. G. W. Weister built the first mill.

Strawberry, a country hamlet in Washington county, is located 12 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, and 8 miles west of Linn on the Missouri Pacific R. R., the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 52.

Strawn, one of the larger villages of Coffey county, is located in California township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. and the Neosho river, 12 miles northwest of Burlington. It has good schools and churches, various mercantile interests, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The town was laid out in 1871, and the population in 1910 was 200.

Strickler, a little hamlet of Saline county, is located in Solomon township about half a mile from the east line of the county and about 12 miles from Salina, the county seat. It receives mail from Solomon, Dickinson county. The population in 1910 was 15.

Strikes.—(See Labor Troubles.)

Stringfellow, Benjamin F., lawyer, and one of the pro-slavery leaders in Kansas, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 3, 1816. His parents were both Virginians, descended from some of the early settlers. He was reared upon his father's plantation and educated in the common schools until he was twelve years old, when his father sent him to school at Fredericksburg. Subsequently he attended the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and in the fall of 1835 began to read law. He was admitted to the bar and located at Louisville, Ky., but removed from there to St. Louis and finally to Huntsville, Mo. He soon after met Sterling Price, who persuaded him to go to Keytesville, where he became recognized as a lawyer of ability. Within a short time he was appointed circuit attorney, which office he held for four years. In 1844 he entered actively into political life, was elected to the state legislature and subsequently was appointed attorney-general of the state, serving four years. When Kansas Territory was organized in 1854 and the contest over slavery commenced, there was perfected at Weston, Platte county, Mo., an organization known as the "Self Defensive Association," of which Mr. Stringfellow was secretary. He foresaw the coming conflict and believed the only way to avoid it was by admitting Kansas as a slave state, thus keeping sufficient power in the United States senate to defeat the abolition movement. During the winter of 1854-55 he was selected to go to Washington, D. C., to meet the members of Congress from the southern states and explain to them the need of prompt and energetic action. They promised to send slaves to Kansas, but failed to do so. In 1858 Mr. Stringfellow went to Memphis, Tenn., but in the fall of 1859 became a resident of Atchison, Kan. At the close of the war he cordially coöperated with the Republican party and engaged in commercial enterprises, being active in the organization and construction of the first railroads in Kansas. He died on April 26, 1891.

Stringfellow, John H., an early physician of Kansas, one of the

founders of Atchison, and speaker of the house in the first territorial legislature, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 14, 1819. He was educated at Caroline Academy, Va., Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. Soon after that he located at Carrollton, Mo., where he married Ophelia J. Simmons, niece of Gov. Edwards. During the cholera epidemic of 1849, when every boat coming up the river unloaded cholera patients at Hill's Landing, he converted a large warehouse into a hospital and devoted three months to caring for them. In 1852 he removed to Platte City. Upon the organization of Kansas Territory he crossed the river, selected a claim, and in connection with some friends formed a town company which laid out the town of Atchison. In 1854 he brought his family and lived in Atchison until 1858. He was the founder and editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, the first newspaper in Atchison, and was commissioned colonel of the Third regiment of the territorial militia by Gov. Shannon. He was called to Virginia by the death of his father in 1858 and was detained there until after the opening of the Civil war. He entered the Confederate service as captain of a Virginia company, but was at once detailed as surgeon and acted in that capacity only. In 1871 he returned to Atchison and remained there until 1876, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided until his death on July 24, 1905.

Strong City, one of the important towns of Chase county, is located on the north bank of the Cottonwood river at the junction of the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. with branches running to Abilene and Bazaar. It is about 2 miles from Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, with which it is connected by street cars. It has 2 hotels, a theater, 2 banks, a newspaper (the *Herald*) which is printed daily and weekly, and all lines of mercantile enterprise. The largest and best equipped stone quarry in the state, from which a fine grade of limestone is quarried, is located in the vicinity. This is one of the most important stock markets in the state and some of the most extensive dealers in live stock in the state are permanently located here. Natural gas is used for heating, lighting and commercial purposes. The quarries furnish employment to hundreds of men. Strong City is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order post-office. The population according to the census of 1910 was 762.

Strong City was founded in 1872 by the Cottonwood Town company and for a number of years went by that name. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. went through the county that year and the new town was located on the north side of the right-of-way. Inside of ten years from the date of its founding, Strong City was a thrifty little place and had some of the best business buildings in central Kansas. Banks had been organized and all lines of mercantile houses established. The first newspaper was established by R. M. Watson in 1880. It was an organ of the National labor party and was called the *Independent*. The Strong City bank was organized in 1882 with a capital of \$100,000.

Strong, Frank, educator, son of John Butler and Mary (Foote) Strong, was born at Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1859. He attended the Auburn, N. Y., high school in preparation for Yale, where he was graduated in 1884. While at Yale he won several prizes for composition and made contributions to the college periodicals. In 1885 he finished the two years' course in the Yale law school, securing the John A. Porter prize, then studied law in the office of Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., and after being admitted to the bar in 1886 practiced for a time in Kansas City, Mo. In 1888 he gave up his profession to become principal of the high school in St. Joseph, Mo. On June 24, 1890, he married Mary Evelyn, daughter of William Z. Ransom of St. Joseph, Mo. From 1892 to 1895 he was superintendent of the public schools of Lincoln, Neb. In 1895 he returned to Yale and entered the graduate school, from which he received a Ph. D. degree in history in 1897. He was appointed a lecturer in history at Yale, which position he held until 1899, when he was elected president of the state university of Oregon. After serving three years he was called to the University of Kansas as chancellor and still (1911) occupies the executive chair. Dr. Strong is the author of a "Life of Benjamin Franklin," published in 1898, and of "Government of the American People," published in 1901. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon College fraternity, of the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa, and the American Historical Association.

Stuart, one of the hamlets of Smith county, is located 13 miles southwest of Smith Center, the county seat, and 7 miles south of Lebanon, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., which is the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which mail is distributed. The population according to the census of 1910 was 42.

Stubbs, Walter Roscoe, 18th governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Richmond, Wayne county, Ind., Nov. 7, 1858. His ancestors were Quakers, who were opposed to shams and hypocrisy—a trait which he inherited in a marked degree. While he was still in his childhood his parents went to Iowa. In 1868 they removed to Kansas, where the future governor attended the common schools and was for a time a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He began his business career when he was twenty years of age, by working two terms on a railroad grading contract. Subsequently he became a contractor on his own account, and also became interested in agricultural pursuits. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company decided to build a line of railroad from St. Louis to Kansas City, there was a spirited competition among contractors for the work of grading the road-bed. Mr. Stubbs drove over the proposed route, examining carefully the nature of the work to be done, submitted a bid and secured the contract, which amounted to about \$3,000,000, and upon which his profits were something like \$250,000. This gave him a good start and his business as a contractor increased until it reached a volume of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year. Mr. Stubbs did not enter the arena of politics until he was past forty years of age. In 1902 he was nominated by the

Republicans to represent a district of Douglas county in the lower house of the state legislature and was elected. His record was evidently satisfactory to his constituents, for in 1904 he was reelected and at the opening of the ensuing session was made speaker of the house, and he also advocated a reform in the methods of doing the state printing. In 1906 he was for a third time elected to the legislature, and in 1908 was elected to the office of governor, being the first candidate nominated for that office at a state-wide primary under the new law. At the close of his first term he was renominated after a spirited contest, and in Nov., 1910, was reelected for the term ending in Jan., 1913. Gov. Stubbs is regarded as belonging to what is called the "progressive wing" of the Republican party. In his messages to the general assembly he has been consistent—even if somewhat radical at times—in his advocacy of such measures as the initiative and referendum and the recall of unworthy or incompetent public officials. He is a 32° Mason; is a public-spirited citizen; takes a keen interest in all questions pertaining to civic progress, and his judgment of human nature, gained as a large employer of men, enables him in a majority of instances to form a correct estimate of those with whom he comes in contact.

Stubbs' Administration.—Gov. Stubbs' administration began with the opening of the legislative session on Jan. 12, 1909. In that legislature the senate was presided over by Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Fitzgerald, and Joseph N. Dolley was speaker of the house. As soon as the two branches of the general assembly were organized, Gov. Stubbs submitted his message, outlining the policy he desired to pursue. First of all he counseled diligence and fidelity in the discharge of official duties. "It is my hope," said he, "that the present session of the legislature will break all records in the enactment of good and useful laws, as compared with former sessions in Kansas and other states. The application of sound business methods to legislative pay rolls and the general expense of the legislature would be in striking contrast with the ordinary legislative session. The consideration of measures, regardless of politics, would result beneficially to the state. It would also be a most novel proceeding to witness the members of the Kansas legislature settling down to work six days in the week from the commencement to the end of the session."

The one topic on which the governor seemed to be more interested than any other was the creation of a public utilities commission. On this subject he said: "Under the leadership of Gov. Hughes in New York, and Gov. La Follette in Wisconsin, public utilities laws have been enacted which have resulted in great practical benefits to the citizens of the above-named states. I most earnestly recommend the enactment of a public utilities law in Kansas, using whatever may be used to advantage of the present railroad law as a basis and adding the best features of the New York and Wisconsin public utilities laws, which have had a severe practical test. This law should empower a commission to supervise not only the railroads, but all public utilities, including water, gas, electric light, heat, power, express, car, pipe-line, telegraph and tele-

phone companies, and all other public service utilities; also have jurisdiction over the issue of stocks, bonds and securities of railway and all other public utilities corporations," etc.

He recommended a commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor and subject to removal by him for cause, the three members of the railroad commission to serve on the new board of public utilities for the ensuing two years, leaving but two members to be appointed in case such a bill was passed by the legislature, which was not done at that session.

On the subject of good roads, he called attention to the investigations made by the United States agricultural department showing that the cost of marketing farm products is much greater in this country than in some of the European states, on account of the condition of the public highways. "It is not so important," says the message, "how much permanent road improvements cost. If the added value of the improvement is largely in excess of the cost, then the expenditure is justified and desirable. It is really a permanent investment, bringing in good dividends. We are spending more than \$1,000,000 a year on the public highways of Kansas, without making permanent improvements worthy of mention. If this amount of money was used in a scientific, business-like way, and the work done regularly and systematically by men who are skilled in road building, it would require only a few years to give Kansas a perfect system of public highways."

As aids to carrying his ideas on this subject into effect, he recommended the appointment of a state engineer of public highways; a road supervisor in each county; provisions for draining and grading all the main traveled roads of the state; authorizing organized road districts to issue bonds for permanent road building; the payment of all poll-taxes in cash, and that 75 per cent. of all money collected from each road district be used to improve the roads therein.

Other recommendations made by Gov. Stubbs in his message were the abolition of the county assessor's office; the election of state tax commissioners by popular vote; the limiting of the tax-rate by law, to give women the right to vote on the question of adopting the commission form of government in cities of the first and second classes; a compulsory referendum in the matter of all franchises; the initiative and referendum in the passage of municipal ordinances, and the recall of commissioners; the discontinuance of the free distribution of trees at the state forestry stations; an increase in the number of inspectors in the employ of the state board of health, and that a report of all campaign contributions and expenses be made public. With regard to passenger rates on railroads, the present rate was denounced as a hurtbug by the governor, who recommended that "a flat two-cent rate should be substituted therefor." In closing his message the governor said: "A majority of your number were elected upon specific pledges to enact certain legislation. Such pledges should be redeemed as faithfully as are personal obligations by honorable men in their own private affairs."

Several important laws were passed during this session of the legislature, among them the law providing for the guaranty of deposits in the state banks, and one authorizing the bank commissioner to employ additional deputies. (See Banking.) Another law which has been of great benefit to the people of the state, was that establishing a standard of weights and measures for staple products. By this law the chancellor of the University of Kansas was made ex-officio state sealer, to have charge of the authorized public standards of weights and measures, with power to appoint a deputy to assist him in the work. The county clerk of each county was made the official sealer for his county. In the enforcement of the law, each inspector of foods employed by the board of health was given a set of standard weights and measures, with instructions to test the scales, etc. Commenting on the operation of this law in the summer of 1911, the Kansas City Star said: "In the two years that the law has been in operation the inspectors have confiscated more than a carload of scales, measures, weights and bottles that made it impossible to give the customer a square deal. Some of the merchants were found to have scales that 'went against' them, that is, the customer got the advantage. These were confiscated also."

Several laws relating to insurance were enacted, the principal features of which were those prohibiting the offering of special inducements in the sale of life insurance policies; making it unlawful for any agent of any insurance company to misrepresent any of the conditions and settlements of any insurance policy, and prohibiting the sale of notes given in payment of insurance premiums. A "child labor" bill was passed. It prohibited the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in factories, workshops, theaters, packing-houses and mines, and regulated the hours of labor and conditions of employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in other occupations. The primary election law was amended to provide for the printing of ballots at the expense of the state; the pure food and tax laws were also amended; drinking intoxicating liquors on passenger trains within the state was prohibited; liberal appropriations were made for the support of the state's institutions; provisions were made for the widening and deepening of channels of certain streams and the construction of levees as a precaution against floods; escape shafts were ordered to be placed in mines, and a limit was placed upon the indebtedness that might be created by boards of education in counties, cities and school districts.

The second state-wide primary election, and the first under the amended law, was held on Aug. 2, 1910, when four state tickets were nominated. On the Republican ticket Gov. Stubbs was renominated; Richard J. Hopkins was chosen for lieutenant-governor; Charles H. Sessions, for secretary of state; W. E. Davis, for auditor; Mark Tulley, for treasurer; John S. Dawson, for attorney-general; Edward T. Fairchild, for superintendent of public instruction; I. S. Lewis, for superintendent of insurance; W. C. Austin, for state printer; George Plumb, Frank J. Ryan and John T. White, for railroad commissioners; Silas W. Porter and J. S. West, for associate justices.

On the Democratic ticket, George H. Hodges was nominated for governor; Lot Ravenscroft, lieutenant-governor; Ray L. Taylor, secretary of state; J. G. Miller, auditor; B. M. Dreiling, treasurer; Thomas F. Morrison, attorney-general; David M. Bowen, superintendent of public instruction; Northrop Moore, superintendent of insurance; Edward F. Hudson, state printer; Joseph B. Fugate, Taylor Riddle and Thomas E. Walsh, railroad commissioners; Charles F. W. Dassler and Humbert Riddle, associate justices.

The Socialist ticket was made up as follows: For governor, S. M. Stallard; lieutenant-governor, C. R. D. S. Oakes; secretary of state, V. V. Oakford; auditor, Thomas H. McGill; treasurer, M. J. Wells; attorney-general, D. E. Crossley; superintendent of public instruction, Terence Vincent; superintendent of insurance, James H. Lee; state printer, O. L. Rice; railroad commissioners, B. W. Burnside, J. B. Huffman and A. S. McAllister; associate justices, J. L. Jackson and J. W. Puckett.

No nominations for justices of the supreme court were made by the Prohibitionists. The candidates selected by the voters of that party for the other state offices were: For governor, William Cady; lieutenant-governor, Ray Heritage; secretary of state, M. C. Platz; auditor, T. W. Bertenshaw; treasurer, O. A. Herbert; attorney-general, A. G. Darke; superintendent of public instruction, S. W. Bond; superintendent of insurance, D. L. Timbers; state printer, C. B. Jones; railroad commissioners, M. R. Beckett, B. F. Hester and J. K. Mayberry.

At the election on Nov. 8, Stubbs received 162,181 votes; Hodges 146,014; Stallard, 15,384, and Cady, 2,372. The entire Republican state ticket was elected by similar pluralities, and the Republican candidates for Congress were victorious in all of the eight districts. (See Congressional Representation.)

Gov. Stubbs' second term began with the opening of the legislature which assembled on Jan. 10, 1911. The senate organized with Lieut.-Gov. Hopkins as the presiding officer, and in the house G. H. Buckman was elected speaker. In his message the governor announced that "The taxable property placed on the tax rolls of the state in 1910 amounted to \$2,752,068,125, which is an increase of more than \$300,000,000 in two years. The value of farm products and live stock has increased, and bank deposits, railroad earnings, manufactured products, the volume of business and financial transactions in the state have also made satisfactory gains."

While the legislature of 1909 was in session, the governor had a bill prepared and introduced requiring railroad companies to file with the board of railroad commissioners an itemized statement, setting forth the cost of rolling stock, equipment, etc., the purpose of the law being to furnish the state with information that would place it on an equal basis with the railroads in matters of litigation, adjustment of rates and settlement of claims. Concerning this measure, which failed to pass, the governor in his message of 1911 said: "The railroad lobbyists bit-

terly opposed this bill before the house committee which had charge at the last session, and succeeded in defeating it. At the request of President Ripley to examine the Santa Fe books, I made an attempt to secure this same information in regard to the Santa Fe road, but was immediately stopped by both President Ripley and General Manager Kouns. The right to examine, at any time, the books, records, expense bills, profiles and other papers owned by each railroad should be specifically granted in this law. All the above information to be furnished under oath by the proper officer of each railroad in Kansas."

A law was passed at the session of 1909 levying a tax upon legacies and successions, varying from 2 to 15 per cent., according to the amount of property included in the inheritance. Referring to this law in his message of 1911 Gov. Stubbs said: "Our new inheritance tax law was enacted at the very last night of the legislature two years ago. The bill was passed without having the consideration and attention that such an important measure deserves. It came to the governor's office for approval with some bad features that should have been changed by the legislature, but I regarded the law as too important a piece of legislation to veto." He also announced that the state had received \$10,000 as the inheritance tax from foreign estates owning railroad stocks that had to be transferred in Kansas, and about \$15,000 from another estate accumulated in the state. He concluded this part of his message by saying: "It would be almost a crime to repeal the law, as some persons demand," and recommended that no tax be levied upon the first \$25,000 passing to a husband or wife and \$10,000 passing to direct heirs.

As in 1909, the governor urged the passage of a law creating a board of public utilities, and that the "city council, or city commission in cities that have commission form of government, be constituted a public utilities board to have control of local public utilities, such as gas, electric light, water supply, telephones," etc., giving interested parties the right of appeal to the state commission. In response to his recommendations on this subject, the legislature passed a bill of 44 sections converting the railroad commission into a public utilities commission, giving it enlarged powers over common carriers, telephone and telegraph companies, pipe-line, street railway, sleeping car companies, etc., providing that the members of the railroad commission should serve on the new board until the end of the terms for which they were elected, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith.

Another recommendation of the governor was that a law should be enacted submitting to the voters of the state at the next general election a proposition for an amendment to the constitution "which will permit the state to derive its entire revenue from state-wide public service corporations and thereby relieve all counties, municipalities and local subdivisions of the state from paying any state tax."

On the subject of labor legislation, the message says: "I recommend that this legislature do full justice to the cause of labor in Kansas and recognize, through just and equitable laws, the principles advocated by Lincoln, that the rights of men are superior to the rights of property."

The specific acts of legislation suggested along this line were the workman's compensation law; an employers' liability law; to compel mine owners to make suitable provisions for the care of persons injured while in their employ and engaged in the line of duty; for a uniform signal system in mines; safety catches on all hoisting apparatus in mines; and the establishment of a branch school of the Kansas University department of mines in the Pittsburg district.

He also asked the legislature to submit to the people at the next election propositions to amend the state constitution to permit the "recall of derelict, incompetent and unfaithful officers, similar to that now granted to cities of the first class which have adopted the commission form of government," and providing for the initiative and referendum "similar to amendments that have been adopted in Maine, Oregon, South Dakota and other states." He also suggested the advisability of changing the date of the primary election to a time early enough to permit the people to vote for delegates to the national conventions for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president, and the adoption of the "Oregon plan," giving the citizens of the state the right to vote at the general election for a United States senator, such candidate to be elected by the legislature at the next succeeding session.

The 61st Congress submitted to the legislatures of the various states an amendment to the Federal constitution relating to an income tax. Gov. Stubbs recommended the Kansas legislature to pass an act or a resolution ratifying the amendment, which was done on March 11, 1911. Other acts passed during the session were those authorizing the directors of the penitentiary to erect, equip and maintain, in connection with the state prison a "State Asylum for the Dangerous Insane;" establishing the state conservation commission—to consist of not more than three members from each Congressional district, with the governor a member ex-officio—for the purpose of "exploiting the resources of the State of Kansas, collecting and disseminating useful information concerning the same;" declaring Oct. 12 (Columbus day) a legal holiday; and submitting to the voters at the general election of 1912 an amendment to the state constitution providing that "The rights of citizens of the State of Kansas to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

Two important labor laws recommended by the governor were placed on the statute books by this legislature. One provided compensation to workmen injured in certain hazardous industries, such as railways, mines or quarries, factories, electric plants, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, and "all employments wherein a process requiring the use of any dangerous explosive or inflammable materials is carried on." The other—known as the railway employees liability law—provided that, under certain conditions the company should be liable for damages, for injuries received by employees while engaged in the performance of duty.

This legislature again placed Kansas on record as one of the most

progressive of states in the way of humane legislation, by passing an act appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium. By the provisions of the act the governor was authorized to appoint four physicians as an advisory commission, to serve without compensation other than actual expenses incurred in the line of duty, the secretary of the state board of health to constitute the fifth member of the commission. The state architect was directed to prepare plans for the sanitarium, under the supervision of the commission, and the board of control was authorized to procure a site by donation, when the commission approved the location. Gov. Stubbs appointed on the commission Drs. R. G. Troupe of Garden City, J. M. Purdum of Wetmore, J. A. Milligan of Garnett, and W. H. Bauer of Sylvia. Several locations for the sanitarium were brought before the commission for consideration, but at the close of the year 1911 no selection had been made.

Probably the most important law enacted during the session—at least the one which created the most comment—was that providing for the regulation and supervision of investment companies. This law, generally referred to as the “Blue Sky law,” had its genesis in a plan adopted by Bank Commissioner Dolley in the spring of 1910. Knowing that people all over the country were constantly being fleeced by dishonest stock companies, Mr. Dolley sent out a notice for insertion in the newspapers of the state, requesting its publication, at the same time stating that the department had no funds for advertising purposes. That notice read as follows:

“TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

“The state banking department has established a bureau for the purpose of giving information as to the financial standing of companies whose stock is offered for sale to the people of Kansas. If you are offered any stock and want information as to the financial standing of the company offering the same, before investing, please write to this department and I will furnish it.

“JOSEPH N. DOLLEY,

Bank Commissioner.”

A majority of the newspapers printed the item, many of them adding editorial comment in the way of approval, and before the law was passed hundreds of letters of inquiry found their way to the banking department. The replies of the commissioner prevented many of the letter writers from investing in worthless stocks, but he had no authority to compel the companies to file statements with him showing their financial condition, though many companies voluntarily furnished such statements upon request. In his report for 1910 Mr. Dolley called attention to the necessity for a law to stop “wild cat” speculation, and the act of 1911 was the result. Under this law any company, before offering to sell any stocks, bonds or other securities within the state, was required to furnish and file with the bank commissioner a statement showing: 1—A

detailed description of the plan upon which the company was conducted; 2—Copies of all contracts, bonds, etc., made with or offered to the people of the state; 3—A statement showing the name and location of the company; 4—An itemized report of its financial condition, and if a co-partnership or corporation its articles of co-partnership or association; 5—If incorporated in another state, a copy of the law under which it was authorized to transact business, with a copy of its charter, constitution, by-laws, etc., the whole to be verified by the oath of some authorized officer of the company. State and national banks, trust companies, real estate loan companies, building and loan associations and corporations not organized for profit were exempted from the provisions of the law.

When the 62nd Congress met in Dec., 1911, a similar act was proposed for the District of Columbia, of which movement the Washington Times said: "Times have so far changed that it is no longer a reproach that a thing should have come out of Kansas, and it is certainly a matter of congratulation that the 'blue sky' law of that state is to be considered for the district in a bill which Commissioner Rudolph is preparing to have submitted to Congress."

In addition to liberal appropriations for the support of the state's established institutions, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the establishment of a new insane asylum at some point west of the 98th meridian of longitude, and the state board of control was authorized to select a location, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, within six months from the taking effect of the act. It was also provided that the site should contain not less than 320 nor more than 1,000 acres, and should be located within 5 miles of the corporate limits of some city. A site was selected near Larned, but it was objected to by the governor and the erection of the asylum was thus delayed.

In his message of 1911 the governor said: "The prohibitory law is better enforced than ever before in the history of the state. There is not, to my knowledge, an open saloon or joint in Kansas. The sale of liquor for all purposes has been outlawed and placed on the same basis as other crime." He recommended a penitentiary sentence for every one convicted a second time for violation of the law.

Notwithstanding the congratulatory statement of the governor, some trouble was experienced in connection with the enforcement of the prohibitory law in southeastern Kansas in the summer of 1911, and out of it grew a lawsuit of a peculiar nature. J. E. House, an editorial writer on the Topeka Capital, sent out a circular to a number of newspapers in the state, which circular contained the following statement: "The writer spent a portion of an evening in a small Kansas town not long ago. The town is in territory supposed to be strictly dry. Still they were selling beer openly over a bar. With these conditions prevailing everywhere, why shall all the odium of the situation be hung on Cherokee and Crawford counties?"

Shortly after the publication of this circular, the governor directed

Atty.-Gen. Dawson to summon Mr. House to appear before some properly constituted authority and give positive and definite information as to when, where and by whom said beer was sold. This Mr. Dawson declined to do, and on July 25 Gov. Stubbs, through his attorney, S. D. Bishop of Lawrence, filed in the supreme court a mandamus suit against the attorney-general. The application for a writ of mandamus was based chiefly upon the constitutional provision that "the supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed," and upon the statutory provision that the attorney-general shall appear for the state in all civil or criminal actions in the supreme court to which the state is a party, and "shall also when required by the governor or either branch of the legislature appear for the state and prosecute or defend in any other court or before any officer in any case or matter, civil or criminal," etc.

On Dec. 8 the supreme court handed down an opinion sustaining the governor's position. The decision was written by Justice Benson, who, after carefully reviewing arguments pro and con, said: "It is manifest from these various provisions that the term, 'supreme executive power,' is something more than a verbal adornment of the office, but implies such power as will secure an efficient execution of the laws, which is the peculiar province of that department, to be accomplished, however, in the manner and by the method, and within the limitations prescribed by the constitution."

A majority of the court concurred in the decision of Justice Benson, Justices Porter and West dissenting. The former, in his opinion, expressed regret that the supreme court should have been called upon to consider what he terms "a tempest in a teapot." Says he: "If the only purpose of the governor was to bring about a prosecution all that was necessary was for him to direct the attorney-general to investigate and prosecute, leaving it to that officer to use his own judgment and discretion as to the means to be employed in such prosecution. If the attorney-general failed to perform his duty or acted corruptly he can be removed by impeachment, but we have no right to compel him to perform any act which is discretionary."

Justice West held a similar view, and in his dissenting opinion said: "Anyone who has had experience in conducting prosecutions arising from the prohibitory law, knows that caution and tact, as well as good judgment and legal learning are necessary, and it is often essential that the prosecutor, instead of putting a hostile witness in position to warn the culprit, let not his left hand know what his right hand doeth. To require by mandamus the performance of an act so manifestly within the realm of official discretion sets, in my judgment, a dangerous precedent and departs from the theory upon which the executive department of the government has heretofore been conducted."

Soon after the decision of the court was rendered the attorney-general filed an application for a rehearing, which was still pending at the close of the year.

The summer of 1911 was hot and dry. In the western part of the state crops were injured to a considerable extent by drought, and in the latter part of July and the early part of August efforts were made to have the governor call a special session of the legislature to afford relief. On Aug. 3 the members of the legislature representing the northwestern counties met at Colby and adopted resolutions urging the governor to call an extra session. Says the resolutions: "Each county is able to take care of its own condition. All we need is a law whereby the respective counties may be authorized to use their own funds by loaning them to its citizens, or in some other proper way assist them to procure a reasonable amount of seed. If you call a special session we pledge ourselves to devote our entire efforts exclusively to the consideration of emergency legislation and to the use of the strictest economy of both time and money."

The counties represented in the conference were Cheyenne, Decatur, Sherman, Sheridan, Graham, Logan, Gove, Trego and Ellis. Not all the people of the western portion of the state thought a special session necessary. The Oakley Graphic said editorially: "Many new settlers came into western Kansas during the past year and homesteaded on isolated tracts of land depending upon this year's crop to put them out of debt. This is the class of people that are asking for assistance, but the rank and file of farmers who are, according to the dispatches in the dailies, asking for aid, are able to buy and sell 90 per cent. of the fellows who read the calamity articles."

After investigation, Gov. Stubbs evidently took the view of the Oakley Graphic, and no special session was called. Later in the year there was some agitation for a special session to amend the primary election law so as to permit the selection of delegates to the national conventions by popular vote, and although Gov. Stubbs is a firm believer in the theory that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed," he declined to call the extra session.

William H. Taft, president of the United States, visited Kansas in Sept., 1911, and on the 27th officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial Building (q. v.) at Topeka. That was the occasion of a state soldiers' reunion and several thousand veterans of the Civil war were in attendance, as well as a large number of the citizens of the state. The term of Gov. Stubbs will end with the inauguration of his successor in Jan., 1913.

Stidley, a hamlet in Sheridan county, is located in Valley township on the Solomon river and the Union Pacific R. R., 16 miles east of Hoxie, the county seat. It has general stores, an express office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 75.

Stull, a hamlet of Douglass county, is located in the northwestern portion, 6 miles south of LeCompton, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it has rural free delivery. The population in 1910 was 31.

Stuttgart, a country hamlet in Phillips county, is located in Mound township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 7 miles west of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It has general stores, a mill and grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 125.

Success, a country hamlet in Russell county, is located in Waldo township on the Saline river, 10 miles northeast of Russell, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Bunkerhill, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Sugar.—The sugar industry in Kansas commenced in the early '80s with the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane. Regarding this industry the state board of agriculture in 1884 made the following report: "Of 116,511 acres of sorghum in the state this year, but 29,515 acres, or a little over 25 per cent., were planted for the purpose of manufacturing the product into sugar and sirup. The greater proportion of the area, or 86,996 acres were sown and planted for forage. The proportion that was manufactured into sugar cannot yet be accurately determined, but will probably not exceed one-fifth of the area mentioned above as planted for the purpose of manufacture. There are three prominent sugar plants in operation in Kansas, being located at Hutchinson, Sterling and Ottawa. These works have all manufactured sugar, both last year and this. . . . a sample of sugar made this year at Hutchinson . . . is of good quality and shows a decided improvement on the products of a year ago. That a good quality of sugar can be made from northern cane, there is now no question; the only point to be determined is as to the ability to produce it so that it can compete in price with foreign sugar."

In his message of 1885 Gov. Martin called the attention of the legislature to the sugar industry by reporting the output of the three sugar factories for 1884, as 602,000 pounds of sugar and 155,500 gallons of sirup manufactured from 19,300 tons of sorghum cane. The quality of this sugar was said to be identical in composition with the Louisiana sugar. The act of March 5, 1887, allowed a bounty of two cents a pound upon each and every pound of sugar manufactured under certain conditions from "beets, sorghum or other sugar yielding canes and plants grown in Kansas." (See Bounties.) The following year 701,941 pounds of superior sugar and 300,000 gallons of molasses were produced with satisfactory financial results.

In 1889 the legislature passed an act encouraging the erection of sugar mills and the manufacture of sugar and sirup out of sorghum cane, authorizing townships and cities of the second and third classes to subscribe for stock in sugar factories and to vote bonds therefor. In 1890 George F. Kellogg, state sugar inspector, reported eight companies preparing to manufacture sugar that year, located at Fort Scott, Topeka, Medicine Lodge, Ness City, Attica, Liberal, Arkalon, and Conway Springs. The legislature of 1891 amended the act of 1887 and provided for a bounty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on sugar. In 1893 Mr.

Kellogg reported three manufactures as claiming bounty—the Medicine Lodge Sugar company, Limited, \$3,648; the Parkinson Sugar company of Fort Scott, \$3,666.75; and the Medicine Lodge Sugar works and Refining company, \$231. The amount of sugar manufactured was 998,110 pounds of first grade and about 1,000,000 pounds of second grade.

During the next few years the sorghum cane sugar industry languished and finally died, and in its place came the beet sugar industry. Kansas first made sugar from beets in 1889. In that year and 1890 beet sugar was made quite successfully at Medicine Lodge in the factory of the Medicine Lodge Sugar works and Refining company. Henry Hintze, sugar boiler and superintendent, came to Kansas with a thoroughly practical experience in beet sugar work, especially in German methods. He obtained seed from Germany and planted 4.7 acres near the factory. The yield was 60.23 tons of cleaned beets, which produced 10,158 pounds of sugar and 380 gallons of sirup. The report to the state board of agriculture stated that a larger return would have been obtained if the factory had been equipped with suitable machinery for slicing the beets and treating the juice. In 1890 an attempt was made to secure a crop of 100 acres of beets at Medicine Lodge, but instructions were not obeyed. However, the harvest was 290 tons, from which 48,260 pounds of sugar was obtained. The beets tested 15.25 per cent. sugar contents. The company showed a willingness to put in proper machinery for making beet sugar, but it changed management and nothing was done. The sorghum sugar factory at Ness City planted beets in 1890, but the factory burned. The Topeka sorghum sugar factory reported a net profit of \$11.60 per acre on a small crop of beets raised the same year. In 1890 the Kansas Agricultural College began experiments in beet sugar growing. Some seeds were imported, others procured from the United States department of Agriculture. The beets showed an unsatisfactory analysis, but the work was continued. Beets raised in other localities were analyzed and some showed a good percentage of sugar.

In 1901 provision was made by law for payment by the state of \$1 per ton upon beets grown in Kansas and used for sugar manufacture. The law differed from the law of 1887 in that it paid the bounty to the grower instead of the manufacturer. Seventy growers in Kearny, Hamilton and Finney counties, harvested a total of 1,747.36 tons of beets which were bought by contract by a sugar factory at Rocky Ford, Col. The sugar content of these beets ranged from 13.3 to 22 per cent. In 1902 seventy-five growers in Finney and Kearny counties shipped 4,250 tons of beets harvested from 439 acres to the American Beet Sugar company at Rocky Ford. The hulk of this crop was raised near Lakin and Deerfield. The year 1903 was an important one and the beet crop was small, but the next year 5,000 tons were provided for in the bounty appropriation. Of this crop 1,488 tons were grown in the northwestern counties of Rawlins, Cheyenne and Decatur, the beets being shipped to Grand Island and Ames, Neb. The 1905 harvest in the Arkansas valley was 8,032 tons. The 132 growers received a bounty of 58 cents a ton.

About this time a group of Colorado capitalists made investigation of the district adjacent to Garden City, Deerfield and Lakin. As a result the United States Sugar and Land company was incorporated, 27,000 acres were purchased in Finney and Kearny counties, early in 1906 work was commenced on a factory at Garden City, to be finished in time to care for the crop of that year and to have a daily capacity for slicing 800 tons of beets. This factory is of modern, steel, concrete and brick construction, representing an investment of \$800,000. The statistics for the year 1910 show 8,171 acres planted to sugar beets, which yielded 70,890 tons, with a value of \$354,450.

Sugar Creek Mission.—(See Missions.)

Sugarloaf, a country hamlet in Rooks county, is located 10 miles northwest of Stockton, the county seat and nearest shipping point, and 11 miles south of Speed, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 15.

Sugarvale, a hamlet in Anderson county, is located 9 miles northeast of Garnett, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route, and 6 miles southeast of Hecla, on the Missouri Pacific, the nearest shipping point.

Summerfield, an incorporated town of Marshall county, is located in Richland township, 26 miles northeast of Maryville, the county seat. It is on the Missouri Pacific R. R., has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the Sun), telegraph and express offices, schools and churches, and an international money order postoffice with three rural mail routes. The population in 1870 was 554.

Sumner County, one of the southern tier, is crossed east of the center by the 6th principal meridian, and hence is but a short distance east of a line dividing the state into halves. It is bounded on the north by Sedgwick county; on the east by Cowley; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Harper and Kingman counties. It was named in 1871 in honor of the Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. At that time many of his friends objected to applying the name of so great a man to what they deemed a worthless strip of territory.

Settlement began early in 1869 when John Degolia and A. Cadou started a ranch on Slate creek. This neighborhood was one of the first in the county to be settled. Those who came during the years of 1869 and 1870 were, in the order of their coming, J. M. Buffington, Lafayette Binkley, John Horton, Charles Wichern, Edwin Wiggins, Charles Russell, Frank Holcroft, J. D. Holmes, J. J. Ferguson, J. O. West, A. D. Clewell with his wife and six children, G. C. Walton, his wife Sarah and nine children, T. L. Cambridge with his wife and seven children, J. B. Leforce, Sr., wife and six children, their son J. B. Leforce and wife, William Leforce, wife and one child, W. C. Foraker, Nelson Holmes, Thomas A. Woodward, Thomas Fuller, James Sullivan, John F. Denogan, Capt. A. B. Barnes, Charles Russell, Harry Holcroft, Edward Wiggins, T. V. McMahon, John McMahon, Robert Symington, Albert Brown, John and Simon Bodkin, John P. McCullock, John Bur-

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nett and wife, Mrs. Lillie Wallace (86 years old), A. B. and A. E. Mayhew, Thomas, J. L. and W. B. McCammon, Samuel and Luther Spencer, William Meek and family, John E. Reid, George Pottman, George A. Jewitt, John Carpenter, H. H. and H. D. Coulter, with their families, Charles A. Phillips, John J. Abel, A. Moovil, and Perry Binkley.

This brings the settlements up to the last day of 1870. By that time a number of trading posts had been established; one on the site of Oxford, where a number of families had been located; one on Slate creek, and one at Ninnescah. In 1871 there was a large influx of settlers and a number of towns were founded, among them Belle Plaine, where David Richards put the first ferry in the county into operation. The Napawalla Town company was formed and a town of that name laid out on the site of Oxford. The Oxford Town company was formed shortly afterward, ordered a printing outfit, and attempted to make Oxford the county seat. Wellington also was founded early in 1871 for the same purpose and Sumner City had its beginning about this time. The Fourth of July was celebrated with a great deal of zest in all the new towns.

The first white child born in the county was Oxford Buft, born July 20, 1871, at the place indicated by his first name. The first recorded death in the county occurred on July 3, when George Peary was shot and killed by O. Bannon. In August a company was formed to build a bridge across the Arkansas. The first meeting of old soldiers was held at Wellington on Sept. 1, and the first marriage was in November between George W. Clark and Mary C. Wright, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. C. Ferguson.

It seems from all accounts and records that Sumner county was unusually turbulent in the early days. A book by G. D. Freeman of Caldwell gives twenty or more cases of violence, ranging from single murders and lynchings to fights with whole gangs of desperadoes in which numbers of men were killed. Before the county organization the citizens had various committees for dispensing justice. One of these was the "Vigilants," which dealt out justice and sometimes injustice in a summary manner. In 1871 the citizens thinking a corps of county officers would better social conditions petitioned Gov. Harvey for organization. In order to frustrate the plans of Sumner City to become the county seat the petition asked that Meridian be named the temporary county seat, and that William J. Uhler, John J. Albert and John S. McMahon, three Wichita men favorable to Wellington, be nominated commissioners. This was done and the commissioners camped on the bare prairie, where Meridian was supposed to be, and awaited developments. Their first record was dated in June, 1871, and they ordered that, inasmuch as the county had failed to provide buildings at Meridian, the county business be transacted at Wellington until the permanent seat should be chosen by ballot. One of the commissioners went to another county and the remaining two appointed David Richardson in his place. Clark R. Godfrey was appointed county clerk. In August the county was divided into three election precincts and an election for county seat and officers

ordered for Sept. 26. The contesting towns were Wellington, Sumner City, Meridian and Belle Plaine. The total number of votes cast was 805. The officers chosen were: Clerk, C. S. Brodbent; clerk of the district court, W. A. Thompson; superintendent of public instruction, A. M. Colson; county attorney, George N. Godfrey; probate judge, George M. Miller; sheriff, J. J. Ferguson; register of deeds, J. Romine; county treasurer, R. Freeman; two of the three commissioners were A. D. Rosencrans and R. W. Stevenson. The county business was still transacted at Meridian, where a temporary county building had been erected. There was no choice for county seat and pending the second election, which was to be held in November, the citizens of Wellington took a wagon and went to Meridian to take possession of the county records. As they came to the place they saw a party from Oxford bent on the same mission just coming over the hill. Wellington secured the books without trouble but a hand to hand fight occurred over the persons of the commissioners. In the end the Wellington party secured two of them, minus some of their clothes. The November election failed to settle the matter and another was held in Jan., 1872, the vote of which was never canvassed on account of the sudden resignation of one of the commissioners. Another election was held in March in which Wellington received the highest number of votes and Oxford the second highest. A vote taken the next month resulted in favor of Wellington. A petition was presented in Jan., 1873, for relocation. It was denied and no further effort was made to change the seat of justice.

Settlement was so rapid that by 1874 there were only 8,000 people in the county. That year proved to be a disastrous one in many ways. Added to the grasshopper plague, which was general throughout Kansas, were the drought and the Indian raids. While the Indians did not come into Sumner county, attacks were threatened at various times and the settlers were kept in a constant state of excitement for several months. They left their homes and gathered into the towns, hundreds being encamped at Wellington. Finally a great many became discouraged and left for the east, some of them in the most pitiable state of poverty and despair. This state of affairs did not last long. In 1880 there were 20,886 people living in the county, and 200,000 acres of land were under cultivation, half of which was sowed to wheat. Flour mills had been erected and the first railroads were built that year, so that the product could be marketed.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith, an extension of the Wichita branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Bonds to the amount of \$180,000 were voted and the road was completed to Caldwell in May, 1880. In 1879 Oxford, Wellington and Dixon townships voted bonds to the amount of \$54,000 for the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, which is now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. It was completed to Wellington in March, 1880. Another road which later became a part of the Santa Fe was built during the same year between Wellington and Hunnewell.

At the present time there are 252 miles of main track in the county, which entitles it to rank among the first in the state as regards railroad facilities. A line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe enters in the northeast, crosses southwest to Wellington, thence south into Oklahoma, with a branch southwest from Wellington to Caldwell in the southwest. Another line of the same system from Winfield, Cowley county, enters in the east and crosses directly west through Wellington into Harper county. A branch of this road northwest from Winfield crosses the extreme northeast corner and west a few miles along the northern border. A line of the Missouri Pacific enters in the east and crosses northwest and west into Kingman county, and a branch of the same road from Wichita enters in the north and crosses southwest into Harper county. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific enters in the north, crosses south to Wellington and southwest to Caldwell. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. crosses the extreme northwest corner. The Kansas Southwestern, a railroad from Anthony, Harper county, to Arkansas City, crosses the southern part east and west.

Sumner county is divided into 30 townships, Avon, Belle Plaine, Bluff, Caldwell, Chikaskia, Conway, Creek, Dixon, Downs, Eden, Falls, Gore, Greene, Guelph, Harmon, Illinois, Jackson, London, Morris, Osborne, Oxford, Palestine, Ryan, Seventy-six, South Haven, Springdale, Sumner, Valverde, Walton and Wellington. The postoffices are Wellington, Anson, Argonia, Ashton, Belle Plaine, Caldwell, Cicero, Conway Springs, Corbin, Dalton, Drury, Geuda Springs, Hunnewell, Mayfield, Milan, Millerton, Milton, Mulvane, Oxford, Peck, Perth, Portland, Riverdale, Rome and South Haven.

The general surface of the county is prairie, which in many places is nearly level. Bottom lands comprise 20 per cent. of the total area. The timber belts along the streams vary from five rods to one-half mile in width and the principal varieties of wood are cottonwood, box elder, ash, willow, elm, hackberry, burr-oak, mulberry, coffee-bean and locust. Limestone, sandstone, gypsum and potter's clay are found in small quantities. Salt exists in large deposits and the county is noted for the number and quality of its mineral springs. Well water is found at a depth of from ten to forty feet. The principal stream is the Arkansas river, which flows south along the eastern boundary. The Ninescaw enters in the north and flows southeast to the eastern border where it joins the Arkansas. The Chikaskia enters in the west and flows southeast. Slate creek in the east and Bluff creek in the west are important streams.

The area is 1,188 square miles or 760,320 acres, of which about 600,000 have been brought under cultivation. From its early beginnings Sumner was always a leader as an agricultural county. It rivals Barton for first place in the state. In 1906 it ranked highest in corn and led all others in the production of winter wheat and oats. The wheat yield of 1901 was 6,812,102 bushels, more than was produced in the same year by the whole state of Texas, North Carolina, or in any one of 22 other

states and territories, and exceeded by over a million bushels the aggregate of the wheat raised in New England, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico and Wyoming all put together.

The farm produce per annum brings from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In the year of 1909 it brought \$6,870,000. The product for 1910 which was below the average was nearly \$5,000,000. Wheat in that year brought \$441,000; corn, \$951,000; hay, \$385,000; oats, \$1,178,000; live stock, nearly \$1,000,000. Other important products are rye, Irish potatoes, sorghum, Kafir-corn, poultry and dairy products. There are 250,000 bearing fruit trees.

The population in 1910, according to the government census, was 30,654, a gain of about 20 per cent. over the population of 1900. The assessed valuation of property was approximately \$53,758,000. This makes the wealth per capita a little more than \$1,700. Many of the farmers have been known to pay for their farms entirely with one crop of corn or wheat. There is room in Sumner county for 4,725 farms of 160 acres each.

Sun City, one of the villages of Barber county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 20 miles northwest of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It is on the Medicine Lodge river and in Sun township. There are express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150.

Sunflower.—(See State Flower.)

Sunflower, one of the inland hamlets of Mitchell county, is located about 11 miles south of Beloit, the county seat, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 25.

Sunnydale, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located 12 miles north of Wichita, the county seat, and 6 miles east of Valley Center on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 50.

Sunnyside, a country hamlet in Wichita county, is located 18 miles north of Leoti, the county seat. It has a telephone exchange, general stores and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 30.

Supreme Court.—The constitution, as adopted in 1859, created a supreme court of three judges—a chief justice and two associates. The power to elect these judges and all others was given to the people. The term of the supreme judges, after the first, was to be six years, but to begin with and to secure individual alternation, the terms were respectively, six years for the chief justice, four years for one of the associate justices and two years for the other. The terms of the supreme court were to be held at the seat of government once each year, "and such other terms at such places as may be provided by law." Those chosen at the first election were Thomas Swing, Jr., chief justice; Samuel A. Kingman and Lawrence D. Bailey, associate justices. The justices were installed in office at the organization of the state government in 1861. Thomas Ewing, Jr., held the office of chief justice until his resignation, in Oct., 1862. In the following December Nelson Cobb was appointed to fill the

vacancy and served out the term, which expired in Jan., 1864, when he was succeeded by Robert Crozier. Judge Crozier was succeeded, in Jan., 1867, by Samuel A. Kingman, who served until Dec. 31, 1876, being then succeeded by Albert H. Horton. Judge Horton resigned, in April, 1895, and was succeeded by David Martin, who was appointed April 30. Frank Doster succeeded Judge Martin, Jan. 11, 1897, and William A. Johnston succeeded Judge Doster, Jan. 12, 1903. By the terms of the constitutional amendment, adopted at the general election of 1900, it was provided that, after the expiration of the term of office of the then chief justice, the justice senior in continuous term of service should be chief justice. Samuel A. Kingman was succeeded as associate justice, in 1865, by Jacob Safford, and Lawrence D. Bailey was succeeded, in Jan., 1869, by D. M. Valentine. D. J. Brewer succeeded Judge Safford, in Jan., 1871, and served until April 9, 1884, when he resigned, being succeeded by Theodore A. Hurd, appointed by the governor, April 12, 1884. William A. Johnston was elected, Nov. 4, 1884, to succeed Judge Hurd, and qualified Dec. 1, 1884. Judge Valentine was succeeded by Stephen H. Allen, who was elected Nov. 8, 1892. Judge Allen was succeeded by William R. Smith, Jan. 10, 1899.

The legislature of 1899 submitted an amendment to the constitution and the same was adopted by the voters at the general election held in Nov., 1900. By this amendment the supreme court was made to consist of seven justices. "They may sit separately in two divisions, with full power in each division to determine the cases assigned to be heard by such division." It was further provided that the term of officers of the justices should be six years, "except as hereinafter provided." The justices in office at the time this amendment took effect were to hold their offices for the terms for which they were severally elected, and until their successors were elected and qualified. As soon as practicable after the second Monday in Jan., 1901, the governor was to appoint four justices, to hold their offices until the second Monday in Jan., 1903. At the general election in 1902 there should be elected five justices, one of whom was to hold office for two years, one for four years, and three for six years. At the general election in 1904, and every six years thereafter, two justices were to be elected. At the general election in 1906, and every six years thereafter, two justices were to be elected; and at the general election in 1908, and every six years thereafter, three justices were to be elected. (See Stanley's Administration.)

At the close of the year 1911 the supreme court was made up as follows: William A. Johnston, chief justice; Rousseau A. Burch, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Henry F. Mason, Alfred W. Benson and Judson S. West, associate justices.

Sutton, a country hamlet in Lane county, is located 12 miles southwest of Dighton, the county seat and nearest shipping point, and about 8 miles northeast of Lobdell, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Swedenborgians.—The church of the New Jerusalem, popularly called "Swedenborgians," derives its name from the Apocalypse or Revelation

of St. John. The doctrines of the church were first set forth by Emanuel Swedenborg, who was born at Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29, 1688, and died in London, England, March 29, 1772. Between 1748 and 1756 he wrote several works, the most important of which was the "Arcana Coelestia," which was published at London in eight volumes. It was followed by "Heaven and Hell," and "The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine," the last named becoming the foundation of the church which bears his name. The books were originally printed in Latin, but translations were subsequently published. They did not attract much attention at first, but in 1783 a printer named Robert Hindmarsh gathered together a few persons in London to read and consider the doctrines. Four years later the first church was organized with 16 members.

In America there are two general organizations of those who believe in the dogma as laid down by Swedenborg, and who recognize his writings in the light of divine revelation. They are "The General Convention of the New Jerusalem," dating from 1817, and the "General Church of the New Jerusalem," which had its beginning in 1876 and held its first general assembly in 1897. These two bodies are distributed over 32 states, in which there are about 150 congregations. The church was established in Kansas sometime in the '80s by Swedenborgian emigrants from the East. In 1890 there were three organizations in the state—1 in Barton county, 1 in Reno, and 1 in Shawnee, with a total membership of 63. Although no new congregations were formed during the next 15 years, the number of members in the three established churches increased to 144 in 1906.

Swedish Evangelical Bodies.—A great proportion of the Swedes who have come to the United States belonged in their native country to the state church of Sweden and upon settling in this country identified themselves with the Swedish Augustana synod in connection with the Lutheran general council. About the middle of the 19th century a great religious awakening swept over Sweden. The established church seemed unable to satisfy the spiritual needs of many communities and services were held by laymen. This caused such gatherings to be persecuted by the state church. Many of the people belonging to the new movement came to the United States, and two synods were formed—the *Angarius* and the *Mission*. Subsequently these were dissolved and in their place the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America was formed in 1855. A number of organizations did not unite with the Covenant, but formed an organization known as the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission, hence the church is represented by two bodies. The local congregations are self-governing. An annual conference is held to which the local congregations send delegates, where regulations are made, but such regulations are advisory only, and the congregations may accept or reject them as they see fit. There is also a society of ministers and missionaries which has for its mission the supervision of doctrine and conduct and the reception or rejection of candidates.

The Swedish Evangelical churches were established in Kansas by the

Swedes who first settled in the state in the '80s, and have had a steady growth. Up to and including the report of 1890, the Swedish Lutherans were included in the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church, so that no accurate estimate can be made of their strength in Kansas. In 1906 there were 12 organizations of the Mission Covenant in the state, with a total membership of 1,073, and 3 organizations of the Free Mission, with a membership of 41.

Swedish Settlements.—The settlement of Swedes in Kansas dates from 1855, when John A. Johnson arrived from Galesburg, Ill., to make his home in the new territory. His brother, N. P. Johnson, arrived the following year. In 1857 C. J. Dahlberg and Peter Carlson and families arrived. Andrew Palm, of Lund, Sweden, took up his abode in Lawrence in 1858, bringing machinery with him from Sweden and building the windmill so long a familiar landmark in that section. Peter From of Ockelbo, Sweden, settled in Marshall county in 1858, and was instrumental in inducing others to locate there. John P. Swenson settled in the Smoky Hill valley in 1864, being the first Swede in that section. A hollow log first served him for a home, then a dugout, and later a log cabin. In April, 1866, a small colony of Swedes settled along the Smoky Hill river where Lindsborg now stands. They were joined in 1867 by others, but the formation of the first Swedish agricultural society in Chicago in 1868 brought the greatest influx of settlers into western Kansas.

Many of these early settlers were without means and during the first season labored in and around the military posts, on the railroads, or at anything to obtain a living while their crops were growing. The cheap lands of the railroads and the low rate of railroad fare from Chicago and other eastern points were also potent factors in inducing immigration. The Galesburg Colonization Society was organized in 1868, the prime mover of the enterprise being Rev. A. W. Dahlsten, pastor of the Galesburg (Ill.) Lutheran church. At a meeting in his place of worship, attended by over 300 persons, it was decided to send a committee to Kansas to investigate conditions for settlement. This committee visited the valley of the Smoky Hill and was delighted with the location. A quantity of land was purchased in Saline and McPherson counties, and the report of the committee resulted in the bringing of hundreds of Swedes to the state.

On Feb. 28, 1870, the first Swedish agricultural company of McPherson county adopted a charter in pursuance of an act passed by the legislature of 1868. Briefly the charter provided that the company should be named as above; that its purposes were the promotion of immigration; encouragement of agriculture; the purchase, location and laying out of town sites, and the sale and conveyance of the same; that the business should be transacted at Lindsborg, Kan., and Chicago, Ill.; that the corporation should exist for 20 years; that the number of directors should be 11, and for the next ensuing year should be the following named persons: John Ferm and John Henry Johnson of

McPherson county, Kan.; Andrew M. Olson of Saline county, Kan.; Peter Colseth, Andrew P. Montan, John O. Lind, Swen Samuelson, John G. Bergsten, Nils Johnson, Carl A. Johnson and August P. Brandt of Chicago. The corporation had no capital stock, but owned certain parcels of land in Saline and McPherson counties, which had been contracted for from the Union Pacific Railway company, on which payments of principal and interest had been made, together with certain improvements on the property.

Lindsborg (q. v.) is the central city of the Swedish settlements in the state and is a city of over 2,000 population, nearly all of whom are of Swedish descent. Salina, Fremont, Salemsburg, Assaria, Falun, Marquette and Smolan are situated within the territory controlled by the old Galesburg company, Salina being the distributing point on account of its superior railroad facilities. Smaller colonies of these people are to be found at Enterprise, McPherson, New Gottland, New Andover, Marion Hill, Burdick, Hutchinson, Garfield, Page, Sharon Springs and Stockholm, the Swedish Colonization company, organized at Lindsborg, June 11, 1887, being responsible for the last three. Healy, Gove county, has a colony which settled in that section about 1885. Another colony of about the same number is located in Trego county. Larger settlements of these people are to be found along the Solomon, Blue and Republican rivers, as well as in the cities of Topeka, Kansas City, Iola, Chanute, Ottawa, St. Marys, Osage City, Savonburg and Vilas.

In politics the influence of these people has been considerable, one serving the state as superintendent of public instruction, many having been elected to the legislature and to various county offices, and others being prominently identified in newspaper work and in educational and business circles. It is estimated that there were at least 50,000 people of Swedish descent in the state in 1910. About 20,000 of this number are located in central Kansas and about 10,000 in the western part of the state.

Swinburn, a country hamlet in Shawnee county, is located 15 miles northwest of Topeka, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Silver Lake, the town from which it receives mail.

Swissvale, a settlement of Swiss people in the northeastern part of Osage county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 17 miles from Lyndon, the county seat, and about 5 miles north of Overbrook, from which place it receives mail by rural route.

Sycamore, one of the villages of Montgomery county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Sycamore township 7 miles north of Independence, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural route, a good local trade, and does some shipping. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 175.

Sycamore Springs, a rural hamlet in Butler county, is located 20 miles northeast of Eldorado, the county seat, and 3 miles west of Cassody, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Sylvan Grove, an incorporated city of the third class in Lincoln county, is located on the Saline river and the Union Pacific R. R. 12 miles west of Lincoln, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 grain elevators, a weekly newspaper (the News), a hotel, a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, an international money order postoffice with two rural routes, and the professions are well represented. The population in 1910 was 464. The town was platted in 1877 upon land belonging to William Bender and H. S. Merriam. The first store was erected by E. B. Cross and W. F. Morgan. Previous to that time a mill had been built in 1875 by Merriam & Masterson. A postoffice called Sylvan Grove had been established 2 miles south of town at the home of C. M. Heaton, the postmaster. The next year after the town was founded a stone store was built by H. S. Merriam, which still remains as an old landmark. The first settlers in the vicinity were Louis Farley and his son, Hutchinson, who were in the Beecher's Island battle, in which Louis Farley lost his life.

Sylvia, the third largest town in Reno county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and is located on the north branch of the Ninnescah river in Sylvia township, 30 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is in the midst of a locality famous for wheat and corn crops and is a town frequently heard from in connection with those products, being an important buying and shipping point for live stock and grain. The town has a bank, a mill, an elevator, a weekly newspaper (the Sun), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 634. Sylvia was founded in 1886 and organized as a city of the third class the next year. T. J. Talbott was its first mayor.

Syracuse, one of the important cities of western Kansas and the judicial seat of Hamilton county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles from the Colorado line. It is a division point for the railroad and is the principal town in the state west of Garden City. It has 2 banks, a flour mill, machine shops, 2 weekly newspapers (the News and the Republican), 4 churches, a county high school in which 10 teachers are employed, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 1,126. A new steel bridge was built over the Arkansas river in 1900 and a fine rock road runs through the city, leading to the country on either side. Many of the residents own automobiles. Prior to 1873 the town was called Holliday in honor of Cyrus K. Holliday of Topeka. In that year a colony from Syracuse, N. Y., settled here and changed the name. In 1886 Syracuse was victorious in the county seat fight, in which Kendall was the opposing candidate. Although it suffered from the drought and hard times for the next fifteen years Syracuse did not fare as badly as the majority of western towns. The population in 1890 was 324. During the next decade, which was the worst in the history

of that section of the state, it increased to 460. Between the years of 1907 and 1909 the town is said to have doubled in population and there is a steady growth in progress at present. A number of immense pumping plants have been installed in the vicinity in recent years and much of the prosperity now enjoyed is due to irrigation of the farm lands. A fine \$75,000 hotel belonging to the Harvey system is one of the features of Syracuse.

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Tablemound, a village in Montgomery county, is a station of the Independence postoffice. According to the census of 1910 it has 50 inhabitants.

Table Rock.—This natural formation, situated on Table Rock creek, Lincoln county, originally consisted of two columns of stone surmounted by a cap. Originally the stone was about 5 feet high and overlooked the surrounding country. The late B. F. Mudge of Manhattan brought the curiosity to the attention of the public in an article on the geology of Kansas, which was published in the report of the state board of agriculture for 1877-78, in which a photograph of the rock was reproduced. It is said that the rock was inscribed with the names of the members of one of Fremont's parties which camped here during one of his expeditions. The rock was partially, if not wholly, destroyed a few years since by parties who failed to appreciate its value.

Taggart, Joseph, teacher, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, June 15, 1870. His early education was received in a log school house. He came to Kansas in 1885 and worked on a farm for three years, during which time he earned enough money to take the normal course at Salina, where he graduated. He studied law with Capt. J. G. Mohler at Salina; was admitted to the bar in 1894; taught school for a number of years, beginning the practice of law in Kansas City, Kan., in 1898. In 1904 the Democrats nominated him for county attorney and he was defeated by 419 votes in a county which Roosevelt carried by a majority of 5,300. In 1906 he was elected county attorney; was reelected in 1908 and again in 1910, and while filling this office won 95 per cent. of the cases prosecuted. Upon the death of Congressman Mitchell, Mr. Taggart was elected by a majority of 1,472 at a special election held in the fall of 1911 to fill the vacancy, being the first Democrat to represent the 2nd district of Kansas in Congress since 1870.

Talmage, a little town in Dickinson county, is located in Willow Dale township on Mud creek and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles northwest of Abilene, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 200.

Talmo, a station on the Union Pacific railroad, is 9 miles south of Belleville, Republic county. It has about a dozen business establish-

ments, a postoffice, telegraph, telephone and express offices, etc. Belleville, the county seat, is the nearest banking point. The number of inhabitants in 1910 was 150.

Tampa, a thriving little town in Marion county, is located in Blaine township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 20 miles northwest of Marion, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, and all lines of mercantile enterprises are represented. The town was incorporated in 1908. The population in 1910, according to the government report, was 256.

Tappan, Samuel F., one of the men who took an active part in the early history of Douglas county and the state, was a native of Massachusetts. He was one of a party of 30 settlers who came to Kansas in 1854, located in Lawrence in August of that year, and soon became the correspondent for the New York Tribune and the Boston Atlas, telling of the first difficulties with the border ruffians. In 1855, accompanied by Martin F. Conway, he made a canvass of southern and western Kansas in favor of the free-state movement. He was clerk of the Topeka constitutional convention; took part in the rescue of Branson; was assistant clerk of the house of representatives in 1856; went east in July of that year and brought back a quantity of arms and ammunition by way of Iowa and Nebraska, and the following year performed the duties of speaker of the Topeka house of representatives. He was secretary of the Leavenworth constitutional convention in 1858, clerk of the Wyandotte convention in 1859, and in 1860 left Kansas for Denver, Col., where he took an active part in the public life of the city and state. Subsequently he removed his residence to New York city.

Tauromee, a chief of the Wyandotte nation, was a noted hunter in his early life. In 1868 he was chosen to the council board of his nation, and a number of years afterward became head chief. His administration was a wise and just one, always in the best interests of his people. He opposed the proposition of the government to divide the lands among the members of the tribe and let them come into full citizenship on the ground that many of them would squander their inheritance and soon be without homes. The proposition was put to a vote of the tribe and carried by a large majority with the result foreseen by the chief. Tauromee then set to work to get them new homes and after surmounting great obstacles succeeded in obtaining 20,000 acres of land from the Senecas, to which tract he was moving his tribe at the time of his death in Jan., 1870. Gov. Walker pronounced the eulogy at the funeral.

Taw, a country postoffice in Haskell county, is located in Lockport township, 12 miles southeast of Santa Fe, the county seat and nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 26, all the men being farmers or live stock breeders.

Taxation.—(See Finances, State.)

Tax Commission.—In Kansas the problems connected with assessment and taxation are similar to those in other states which have a general property tax. The constitution of the state requires the legislature to "provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least \$200, for each family, shall be exempt from taxation."

In 1876 the legislature revised the law of taxation, and the code enacted at that time remained unchanged, except as amended in minor matters, until 1907. The law of 1876 was framed to conform to the requirements of the constitution, and contained the usual provisions to insure the assessment of all taxable property, of whatever kind or character, at its actual value. It is well known that the assessment of property at its real value was rarely observed, and the loose methods of assessment became so flagrant that for several years prior to 1907 a reform of the system was advocated. The legislature of 1907 responded to this demand and enacted a law supplementary to the one then existing. It also provided for the creation of a tax commission to "succeed and take the place of the board of railroad assessors, and the state board of equalization." The commission is composed of three members appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, for a term of four years. While serving in this capacity they cannot hold other office under the Federal or state government. The commissioners are expected to devote their whole time to the duties of the office and receive a salary of \$2,500 each. They appoint a secretary, who receives a salary of not more than \$2,000, a clerk, who receives a salary of \$1,200, and such other expert assistants are employed as are necessary to perform the work of the commission.

Under the new law the board of county commissioners of each county is authorized to appoint a county assessor to have supervision of the county assessment, with authority to appoint deputy assessors subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners. The law requires him to appoint the duly elected township trustees as deputy assessors, but such appointment may be disapproved by the county commissioners, thus providing a means of rejecting incompetent persons.

The tax commission is given great power over assessment and in other matters relating to the assessment and taxation of property. It is required to provide a uniform method of keeping the tax rolls and records in each county in the state; to formulate and send to the proper officers in each county all necessary forms to be used in listing return of property and collection of taxes; to visit from time to time each county in the state for the purpose of requiring the assessment and return of property at a uniform value, the use of forms and system of keeping accounts provided for by the commission, etc. At least once in two years the county assessors must meet with the commission at the state capitol to consider in general matters connected with

assessment and taxation. The system of taxation throughout the state is entrusted to the commission, which is given power to make all investigations necessary to enable it to recommend improvements of the system to the legislature. Power of supervision is also given over township and city assessors, boards of county commissioners, county boards of equalization, and other boards of levy and assessment, to the end that all assessments of property, real or personal, shall be made relatively uniform and at the true cash value.

The members of the tax commission ex-officio constitute the state board of railroad assessors, the state board of appraisers and the state board of equalization, and are charged with the assessment of all property, railroad, telegraph, telephone, pipe-line, express, sleeping car, private lines and street railroad companies, and in general the property of all public corporations, which render inter-county or inter-state service. The state board of equalization is a court of last appeal for persons aggrieved by the action of the county board of equalization.

On March 7, 1907, the governor appointed and the state confirmed the appointments of the three members of the tax commission, but as the law was not to take effect until the succeeding July 1 the commission was not organized and did not commence work until that date. Immediately upon taking office the commission, acting as the state board of equalization, began the work of adjusting the assessment of all property for 1907. A series of forms for assessment rolls of both real and personal property were prepared and sent to the county clerks of each county; circular letters were mailed to the county clerks and to the boards of county commissioners, explaining the required change in the methods of assessment, with instructions as to the procedure to follow.

Pursuant to the law the county assessors met with the tax commission at Topeka on Jan. 28, 1908, and this meeting was important because from it came, in a great measure, the inspiration which controlled the assessors in their work of supervision and assessment. The assessment of property and franchises belonging to railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express companies, and other public service corporations, was determined only after a very careful consideration of all elements that combine to make up actual money value.

In July, 1908, acting as the state board of equalization, the commission began the work of the equalizing assessments. There were 127 appeals filed, many of them involving large sums, which brought many perplexing questions before the board, and it was the end of July before the equalization was finished. The commission fixed the state tax levy at .9 of a mill, which provided for the state revenue the sum of \$2,203,561.18. In 1904 the Federal census bureau estimated the true value of property in Kansas at the sum of \$2,253,224,243, but the assessment that year of all property in the state aggregated only \$372,673,858. When the assessed values of 1907, which amounted to \$425,281,214, are compared with those of 1908, which amounted to \$2,451,560,397, it will

be seen that the assessment of 1907 equals only 17.34 per cent. of that in 1908, due to the changed plan of assessment put into operation under the commission, for inequalities were everywhere present under the old system. As an example of this inequality the property for one manufacturing corporation had been valued by a local assessor for several successive years at \$30,000, but under the spur of the tax commission the property of this corporation was assessed in 1908 at \$1,100,000. On another corporation the assessment was raised from \$100,000 to \$1,107,000, and another result of the assessment of 1908 was to place on the tax roll personal property to the value of \$213,591,148 which had never before been listed for taxation.

Teachers' Association, State.—The history of this association dates back to Sept. 29, 1863, when 34 teachers at the call from the Leavenworth teachers met at Leavenworth. The meeting lasted for three days, and although organization was the main purpose in assembling a program of exercises was conducted. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. Isaac T. Goodnow, at that time state superintendent of public instruction, was made president; Orlando Sawyer, superintendent of Atchison county, recording secretary; R. W. Putnam, corresponding secretary; and J. E. Platt, treasurer. The next meeting was held in the Methodist church in Topeka from July 19 to July 21, 1864. The custom of recommending a candidate for state superintendent began at this meeting, when Mr. Goodnow was recommended for reelection. Resolutions were adopted advising teachers' institutes to be conducted semi-annually where they could be sustained. Supt. H. D. McCarty was elected president, and was also chosen as editor of the Kansas Educational Journal, which was entering its second year. On July 26-28, 1865, the association met in Price's hall at Atchison with 59 teachers in attendance, and Orlando Sawyer was elected president for the ensuing year. In 1866 the meeting was held on July 3-5 in Lawrence. Peter McVicar was elected president and David J. Brewer was made chairman of the executive committee. District libraries and calisthenics were discussed for the first time. Mr. McVicar was recommended as state superintendent and H. D. McCarty and Isaac Goodnow were elected delegates to the National Educational Association.

The next and fifth meeting was at Topeka July 2-4, 1867, when a resolution was passed asking that women be allowed to vote at all school meetings. The enrollment was 129. Prof. B. F. Mudge of the state agricultural college was made president. In 1868, June 30 to July 2, the association met at Emporia. Judge David J. Brewer was elected president. The next assembly of teachers was on June 29-30, 1869, at Manhattan. I. J. Bannister was elected president. The Journal was transferred for two years to its editors, Kellogg & Norton.

The meeting of 1870 was held on July 27-29 at Wyandotte. Resolutions were passed asking the legislature to give \$3,000 for the support of normal institutes, and that each board of county commissioners be required to grant for the same purpose an amount not to exceed \$150.

J. E. Platt of Manhattan was elected president. The next meeting was held at Lawrence on Dec. 27-29, 1871. Gen. John Fraser was elected president. The following meeting was at Humboldt with 53 in attendance. In the absence of Mr. Fraser D. J. Evans presided. J. W. Horner of Chetopa was elected president. On Aug. 27-29, 1873, the association met at Ottawa. W. C. Rote of Lawrence was elected president.

The meeting of 1874 was held at Lawrence on Aug. 18-20, when it was resolved that the plan of work of the association be changed, and that there be three sections, common school, high school and colleges, each of which should be regularly organized by the election of officers. E. F. Robinson of Concordia was elected president. In 1875 the meeting was held at Topeka on Aug. 24-27. Chancellor James Marvin presided in the absence of Mr. Robinson. H. C. Speer of Junction City was elected president. The meeting in 1876, June 20-21, was at Valley Falls. Mr. Speer was unable to preside and Maj. E. C. Newton was made chairman. It was the last meeting in its history at which a state superintendent was recommended. Resolutions for incorporation were adopted. An effort was made to revive the dead Educational Journal. The meeting adjourned to meet in Topeka Dec. 26-29, when the committee on incorporation made its final report and the first board of directors was elected. L. B. Kellogg was made president. The next meeting was at Emporia on June 26-28, 1877. Allen B. Lemmon was elected president.

The meeting of 1878 was at Atchison. A temperance resolution was passed and an arbor day recommended. James Marvin was elected president by the board of directors. In 1879 the association met at Lawrence on June 16-18. An address was made by Gen. John Eaton, then commissioner of the bureau of education. L. A. Thomas was elected president. The assembly of 1880 was held in the hall of the house of representatives on June 22-24. By resolution a geological survey of the state was requested, and the support of the association was promised to the prohibition amendment to the constitution. William A. Wheeler was elected president. The first meeting of 1881 was on June 21-23 at Manhattan. Resolutions were adopted calling for a strict enforcement of the prohibitory law recently enacted, and Dr. William Bishop of Salina was elected president. The second meeting of that year was at Topeka on Dec. 27-29. A committee was appointed to amend the constitution, but no constitution could be found. George T. Fairchild was elected president. In 1882 the association met in Topeka. The constitution revised was approved, and Frank A. Fitzpatrick of Leavenworth was chosen president. The association held its next meeting on Dec. 26-28, 1883. Resolutions were passed asking for the grading of institutes. Pres. A. R. Taylor of the state normal was elected president. The meeting of 1884 was at Topeka on Dec. 29-31. Prof. J. H. Canfield read a bill providing for county high schools, which was approved by the association. Mr. Canfield was elected president.

In 1885 the association met at Topeka on Dec. 28-30. It was decided

to hold department meetings in the forenoon and general meetings in the afternoon and evening. A committee of seven to investigate the evils of the independent school district system was appointed. Prof. P. J. Williams was elected president. The meeting in 1886 was at Topeka on Dec. 28-30. The committee on changes in the school system recommended the substitution of the township for the district system, county taxation, a board of education, and other reforms. The report was adopted. T. W. Conway was elected president. In 1887 the meeting was at Topeka on Dec. 27-29. Memorial services for H. D. McCarty were held. H. D. Larimer was elected president. The meeting of 1888 was also at Topeka. The constitution was again revised and amended. The resolutions passed asked for an equitable system of school taxation, county uniformity of text-books, total abstinence from tobacco by teachers and pupils, the raising of the minimum school age from 5 to 6 years, and a geological survey of the state. The attendance was 650. Prof. J. W. Wilkinson was elected president.

An unwritten law of the association has fixed the place of meeting at Topeka and no change has been made since 1881. In 1889 the meeting was on Dec. 25-27. Resolutions asked for the hoisting of the flag on school houses and for a state school tax. The enrollment was 1,243. D. E. Sanders was elected president. In 1890 the meeting was on Dec. 29-31. Resolutions against state uniformity of text-books, in favor of district ownership of books, county taxation, qualifications for the office of county superintendent, district libraries and a more stringent compulsory law were adopted. The attendance was 825. D. S. Pence was elected president. The meeting in 1891 was on Dec. 29-31. There were 1,165 in attendance. A primary and kindergarten department was established. J. E. Klock was elected president. In 1892 the association met on Dec. 27-29. Resolutions asked for restoration of state school tax, uniform courses of study for district schools, and free text-books. George W. Winans was elected president.

From 1892 until 1909 the meeting of the association continued to be held in Topeka the last week in December. In 1909 the schools throughout the state were dismissed the latter part of the first week in November that the teachers might convene at Topeka. The importance of the association as a factor in the teachers' work is appreciated by the various boards of education and the teachers are required to attend. The association is divided into nine districts, which have local meetings once a year, usually during Thanksgiving or Easter vacation. The district associations are: The northeastern, the northwestern, the north central, the Golden Belt, the western, the central, the southwestern, the southern and the southeastern. These meetings are for discussion and mutual helpfulness, and usually an interesting program is given. The state association, which convenes annually for three days, has a membership of about 4,500, including leaders in every line of educational work. The general program of the state association brings before the teachers many of the best educators and lecturers of the country.

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The association maintains departments as follows: the college and high school, the common and graded schools, primary and kindergarten, county supervision, music. These departments devote their attention to some phase of educational work within their respective provinces. In addition there are round tables for the informal discussion of topics of interest related to educational matters as is shown by the following list of round tables: city superintendents, history and sociology, county high schools, science teachers, drawing, teachers of English and teachers of foreign languages. The annual meetings of the state college presidents' association and the state association of mathematics teachers occur at the same time. The presidents of the association from 1893 to 1910 were: W. M. Davidson, 1894; John Dietrich, 1895; George W. Kendrick, 1896; J. E. Pears, 1897; John McDonald, 1898; F. R. Dyer, 1899; E. T. Fairchild, 1900; E. M. Sinclair, 1901; J. H. Hill, 1902; Arvin S. Olin, 1903; A. H. Bushby, 1904; T. W. Butcher, 1905; D. M. Bower, 1906; W. S. Picken, 1907; J. E. Boyer, 1908.

In every county of the state a county association is maintained, which is under the management of the county superintendent and officers elected by the membership of the association. The meetings are usually held on one Saturday of each month. A program is given and questions of general and local educational interest are discussed.

Tecumseh, a hamlet in Shawnee county, is located in the township of the same name on the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 5 miles east of Topeka, the county seat. It has 2 stores, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 35. This is one of the old villages of Kansas and is figured in the early history of both the state and Shawnee county. The territorial legislature of 1855 passed an act making it the county seat, but it was never so recognized by the people of the county.

Tehama, a country hamlet in Cherokee county, is located 5 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat, and not far from Quaker, the nearest railroad station. It receives mail from Columbus.

Temperance.—(See Prohibition.)

Templin, a country hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located 13 miles southwest of Alma, the county seat, 5 miles northeast of Alta Vista, the postoffice from which it receives mail, and 2 miles from Celia, the nearest railroad station.

Terracotta, a hamlet in Ellsworth county, is located in Carneiro township on the Union Pacific R. R. 17 miles east of Ellsworth, the county seat. There are valuable deposits of clay, talc and glass sand in the vicinity. The population in 1910 was 20.

Terryton, a country postoffice in Finney county, is located in Pleasant township 16 miles north of Garden City, the county seat, to which it has a stage line. The Garden City, Gulf & Northern R. R. passes about 2 miles to the west and Tennis, 4 miles northwest, is the nearest station. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 28.

Tescott, the third largest incorporated town of Ottawa county, is located in Morton township on the Salina river and the Union Pacific R. R., 18 miles southwest of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has a bank, a flour mill, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 421.

Tevis, a country station in Shawnee county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 11 miles southeast of Topeka, the county seat, and 2 miles from Berryton, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 79.

Thacher, Solon O., statesman, jurist and man of affairs, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1830. His father was a county judge. He graduated from Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., and from the Albany Law School. In Sept., 1856, he married Sarah M. Gilmore of York, N. Y. He came to Kansas in 1858, located at Lawrence and was one of the proprietors of the Lawrence Journal. He was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district in 1861; was a candidate for governor in opposition to the Lane faction of the Republican party in 1864; and from that time until 1880 was engaged in the practice of law. He amassed a fortune; was several times regent of the state university; held the chair of equity jurisprudence in its law school, and in 1880 was elected to the state senate. Two years later he was a candidate for governor against John P. St. John. At the close of his first term in the senate he was appointed a member of a commission to visit the South American republics in the interests of reciprocity. He made a perilous voyage of over 34,000 miles, and being shipwrecked off the coast was taken to England, whence he returned to America. He met nearly every ruler in the southern continent, learned a great deal about the conditions existing there, and his report to Congress was so exhaustive that he was called before a special committee to explain his views on reciprocity. On his return to Kansas he was again elected to the state senate, of which he was a member for the remainder of his life. He was president of the State Historical Society at the time of his death in Aug., 1895. He was a descendant of the exalted Peter Thacher of Queen Elizabeth's time, of Rev. Thomas Thacher, who landed at Boston in 1635, the first member of the family to come to America, and of Rev. Peter Thacher of Revolutionary times.

Thacher, Timothy Dwight, scholar, statesman, editor and orator, was born in Hornsville, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831, a son of Mowery Thacher, and descended from New England stock, being seven generations removed from his ancestor, Rev. Thomas Thacher, who landed at Boston in 1635, and was pastor of the Old South Church. He graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1856 and campaigned that year on the platform for the new Republican party. In April, 1857, he came to Lawrence and began the publication of the Lawrence Republican, a free-state paper which figured prominently in state politics. He was married in that year to Miss Catherine Faulkner Angell, who died in

1858. He was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention held in the winter of 1857 and 1858. In 1861 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Heilman at Philadelphia, Pa. In 1863 he purchased the Journal of Commerce in Kansas City, to which place he moved, remaining there until 1865, when he disposed of the paper and went to Philadelphia. He was on the staff of the Evening Telegram for the next three years. In 1868 he returned to Lawrence and revived the Lawrence Republican, which had been destroyed by Quantrill's raid. The next year he combined it with the Kansas State Journal of Ottawa and the Ottawa Home Journal under the name of the Republican Daily Journal. In 1874 he was elected to the house of representatives, and seven years later a joint session of the legislature elected him state printer. In this office he served three terms, remaining in Topeka after his retirement from public life. He died Jan. 17, 1894.

Thayer, an incorporated town of Neosho county, is located in Cheyopa township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 14 miles southwest of Erie, the county seat. It has natural gas wells which yield gas in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the News), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 542. The town was founded in 1870 by J. M. Walker, president of the railroad company. During the autumn of that year and the next winter hundreds came to the locality to get work on the railroad, which was then under construction. That winter the population reached 1,000, mostly men. The merchants who established stores at that time were H. L. Mills, George Weaver, W. W. Work, Holmes & Hindman, Fouts & Ingersoll, and a little later J. M. Halstead and the firm of Harris & Sax. H. M. Baldwin built a hotel and Thomas Thompson a hotel with a saloon. The first postoffice was at Prairie du Chien, but it was moved to Thayer when the town was founded and A. I. Sherwood was the first postmaster. The first newspaper was the Thayer Criterion, started in 1871 by Perry & Oluey.

Thayer, Eli, educator, inventor, Congressman and one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid society, was born at Mendon, Mass., June 11, 1819, and was descended from Thomas Thayer, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1640. He was educated at Bellingham and Amherst Academies, and at Brown University, where he graduated in 1845. He then began teaching in Worcester Academy, became its principal, and in 1848 founded the Oread Institute, a woman's college at Worcester. In 1853 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, where he was the leader in organizing the Bank of Mutual Redemption, and the Union Emigrant society. In 1856 he was elected to Congress and was reelected, serving as a member of the committee on militia and as chairman of the committee on public lands. He was active in promoting emigration from New England to Kansas in order to have it admitted to the Union as a free state, and in the spring of 1854 was instrumental in organizing the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid

company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. Subsequently this company was merged with the Emigrant Aid company of New York and Connecticut under the name of the New England Emigrant Aid company. Charles Sumner said that he would "rather have the credit due Eli Thayer for his work in Kansas than be the hero of the battle of New Orleans." During the early part of the war Mr. Thayer was United States treasury agent, and later was connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad company. After the war he devoted most of his time to inventions, which covered a wide field. He was a man of strong character and convictions, a scholar of marked ability and a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Thayer was the author of a volume of Congressional speeches and the "Kansas Crusade"; was a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and an honorary member of the Kansas Historical society. He died at Worcester, Mass., April 15, 1899. A beautiful marble bust of Mr. Thayer has been placed in the rooms of the Kansas Historical society at Topeka, Kan.

Thelma, a country postoffice in Tribune township, Greeley county, is located about 14 miles northeast of Tribune, the county seat and nearest shipping point. It has mail tri-weekly.

Theosophical Societies.—The first organization of this kind was founded in New York in 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Col. Henry S. Olcott and William J. Judge, under the name of the Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood. For some years the special attention of the members was directed to education in theosophical philosophy and to the development of the organization in America and Europe. In 1879 Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott went to India and established the headquarters at Adyar, Madras, while Mr. Judge remained in charge in America. Madame Blavatsky died in 1891 and Mr. Judge assumed entire charge of the society in America while Col. Olcott continued the work in India. About this same time Mrs. Besant became one of the prominent workers in Europe. Friction arose between Mrs. Besant and Mr. Judge in 1894 as a result of which two parties developed. Early the next year the American section voted to support Mr. Judge and organized the Theosophical Society in America. Similar action soon followed in several European countries and these organizations affiliated with the American Society. The dissenting members retained the name Theosophical Society, with three sections, American, European and Indian.

Upon the death of Mr. Judge in 1896, Katherine Tingley became the leader in America and of the affiliated societies of Europe. In 1898 she organized the Universal Brotherhood and within a short time the Theosophical Society in America. Subsequently these two organizations became merged under the title of Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, but again some of the dissenting members retained the old name and organization, so that today there are three societies in America—the Theosophical Society, American Section, the Theosophical Society in America, and the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical So-

ciety. All the societies unite in having for their principal object the universal brotherhood of humanity, and require sympathy with this object the condition of membership.

Theosophical bodies have no churches or edifices, but hold their services in halls or private houses, and there is no regular ministry connected with any of the bodies. The three organizations, taken together, have 84 organizations in the United States with a total membership of 2,336. The Theosophical Society, American Section, has one organization in Kansas, established in the '90s, with a membership of 14.

Thomas, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in the extreme southwest part of the county, 18 miles from Marysville, the county seat. It receives its mail by rural route from Waterville. The population in 1910 was 40.

Thomas County, in the northwestern corner of the state, is located in the second tier south of Nebraska and the second east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Rawlins county; on the east by Sheridan; on the south by Gove and Logan, and on the west by Sherman. It was created in 1873 and named in honor of George H. Thomas, a major-general of the Civil war. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the point where the east line of range 31 west crosses the 1st standard parallel; thence south with said line to the 2nd standard parallel; thence west with said standard parallel to the east line of range 37 west; thence north with said range line to the 1st standard parallel; thence east with said standard parallel to the place of beginning."

In 1881 before the county was organized a man by the name of T. D. Hamilton, who was hunting with a small party within the boundaries of the county, discovered a cave full of human skeletons. The men were following a wounded wolf which took refuge in the cave. On exploring it they found the cave to be a sepulcher of a prehistoric race. The interior consisted of two chambers with perpendicular walls hewn out of the rock. Weapons and other relics were found with the bones of the dead. The bodies were in various positions, some standing, some sitting and some lying. A passage way had been chiseled out and far in the interior was a stream of water. At one point in the cave a single sound would produce a score of echoes.

Among the first settlers were, J. R. Colby, J. W. Irwin, who became the first postmaster at Colby, H. W. Miller, James Auld, Dr. D. M. Dunn and E. P. Worchester. In Jan., 1885, there were but 161 inhabitants in the county. On March 12 the Thomas County Cat (sometimes called the Thomas Cat) was established by Worchester and Dunn and printed at the sod house of H. W. Miller at Colby. It was the first paper published in the county, though the next week another paper was started by Brown & Son and printed at the residence of J. R. Colby, the man in whose honor the town was named. Settlers came in by the hundreds during that year and by the end of the summer the residents petitioned for a separate county organization. W. G. Porter was appointed census taker. The returns were made early in October and showed a population of 1,900 of

whom 777 were householders. Gov. Martin issued the proclamation organizing the county on Oct. 8. Colby was named as the temporary county seat and the following officers were appointed: county clerk, Samuel Stewardson; commissioners, B. F. Heaston, W. H. Kingery and E. A. Crouse. The election to complete the organization was held on Nov. 17. Colby was chosen county seat with only 13 opposing votes, and the following officers were elected: County clerk, James N. Fike; treasurer, N. D. Bean; sheriff, W. H. Kingery; clerk of the district court, Edward J. Paine; register of deeds, J. W. Irwin; attorney, William G. Porter; probate judge, M. L. Lacey; superintendent of public instruction, W. W. Walker; surveyor, T. P. Chambers; coroner, M. McGreevy; commissioners, Frank Pingree, M. W. Witham and R. T. Hemming. W. H. Copeland was the first representative.

In Sept., 1887, the first railroad reached Colby, and by Jan., 1888, the three lines which now run to the town had been built. A branch of the Union Pacific from Salina enters in the east and crosses west to Colby where it terminates. Another branch of the same road, diverging from the main line at Oakley in Logan county, enters in the south and crosses northwest to Colby. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the northeast and crosses southwest to Colby, thence west into Sherman county. There are 76 miles of railroad.

The county is divided into 10 townships, viz: Barrett, Hale, Kingery, Lacey, Menlo, Morgan, Randall, Revohl, Smith, Summers and Wendell. The postoffices are Brewster, Colby, Gem, Halford, Kingery, Levant, Menlo, Mingo and Rexford. The population in Dec., 1885, was reported as 2,500. In 1890 it was 5,538. In the next 10 years there was a decrease to 4,112, but during the next decade there was a substantial increase, the population in 1910 being 5,455. The assessed valuation of property in that year was \$12,957,739. The average wealth per capita is \$2,374, which is more than \$700 in excess of the average wealth per capita for the state.

The general surface is undulating prairie with bluffs and rough lands along the streams. The native timber is limited to clumps of cottonwood trees. Bottom lands are not extensive. Sandstone is found in several localities. The Saline river has its source in the southwest and flows east across the southern tier of townships. The south fork of the Solomon flows east across the county, somewhat south of the center, and the north fork of the same river has its source in the west and flows northeast into Sheridan county. The north and south forks of Sappa creek and Prairie Dog creek enter in the west and flow northeast, the two former into Rawlins and the latter into Sheridan county.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1888 was 90,000. In that year 81,895 pounds of butter and 1,225 pounds of cheese were marketed. In 1910 dairy products were worth \$53,000; animals sold for slaughter, \$63,289; poultry and eggs, \$32,000; wheat, the principal crop, \$475,627; barley, nearly \$150,000; corn, \$84,233; sorghum, \$81,000; hay, \$45,063. The total value of farm products was \$1,089,541. The number of head of

live stock was 19,677, worth \$1,282,822. The number of acres of land under cultivation was 335,017, less than half the total area.

Thompsonville, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is located on the Delaware river about 11 miles southwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 3 miles northwest of Perry, from which place daily mail is supplied. Thompsonville was established in 1865 by C. L. Thompson, who erected a mill on the site of the old Mormon settlement of 1851. A postoffice was established in 1878 with C. T. Tolles as postmaster.

Thornburg, an inland hamlet of Smith county, is located 10 miles north of Smith Center, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, and the postoffice from which it receives mail. There is one general store. The population in 1910 was 15.

Thrall, an inland hamlet in Greenwood county, is about 20 miles north of Eureka, the county seat, and 7 west of Hamilton, the nearest railroad station and shipping point, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Throop, a country hamlet in Washington county, is located in Coleman township, 10 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, and 7 miles south of Morrowville, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 28.

Thurber, a little inland hamlet in the northern part of Reno county, is located 24 miles northwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. Sterling, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, in Lyons county, 8 miles to the northeast, is the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and it is from this postoffice that the Thurber mail is distributed by rural delivery.

Thurman, an inland hamlet in Chase county, is located in Matfield Green township, 20 miles south of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 12 miles south of Bazaar, the nearest railroad station and shipping point. Its mail is distributed from Matfield Green and it is connected with that village by daily stage. The population according to the census of 1910 was 30.

Timber.—(See Forestry.)

Timken, a hamlet in Rush county, is located in the township of the same name, on Walnut creek and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles southeast of LaCrosse, the county seat. It has a mill, a grain elevator, several retail establishments, express office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Tint, a country postoffice in Butler county, is located in Syracuse township, 25 miles northeast of Eldorado, the county seat, and 16 miles south of Bazaar, Chase county, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 20.

Tipton, a thriving little town of Mitchell county, is located in Pittsburg township, 21 miles southwest of Beloit, the county seat, and 14 miles south of Cawker City, the nearest shipping point. All the general lines of business are represented, including banking. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 200. The town was founded in 1872 by Fred Sackoff, W. A. Pitt and J. F. Stein-

berg, and was at first called Pittsburg. Many of the early buildings, some of which are still standing, were of stone. In the early '80s the name was changed from Pittsburg to Tipton, on account of the Pittsburg in Crawford county.

Tisdale, a hamlet in Cowley county, is located in the township of the same name on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles east of Winfield, the county seat. There is a general store, an express office, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 42.

Titus, Henry T., was a native of Kentucky. He was a member of the Lopez expedition against the island of Cuba with the rank of adjutant. He arrived in Kansas about April 1, 1856, in company with Col. Buford and about 1,000 men recruited in the South, and his earliest endeavors in this section were put forth in the interests of the pro-slavery cause. He was present at the sacking of Lawrence on May 21, 1856, and about Aug. 1 of that year he forcibly took possession of a claim about two miles east of Leecompton, belonging to a free-state man named Smith, one of the earliest settlers in the territory. Smith's cabin was torn down during his absence by Titus, who erected thereon a blockhouse for himself. Smith returned later and rebuilt his cabin when Titus at the head of a pro-slavery force burned the building. From the time of his arrival in the territory he seems to have taken an aggressive part against the free-state people and many of early acts smacked strongly of plain horse stealing. After the brutal murder of David S. Hoyt by pro-slavery men near Fort Saunders—their stronghold on Washington creek, about 12 miles east of Lawrence—the free-state men retaliated by surrounding and making an assault upon "Fort Titus" on Aug. 16. Their fire was returned by the besieged garrison and one free-state man killed. Finding that rifles made no apparent impression on the log fort the free-state men brought out a cannon they had recently captured at Franklin and trained it on the blockhouse. Six shots were fired when Col. Titus signalled that he wished to surrender. He was wounded and one or two of his companions were killed. The prisoners were all taken to Lawrence and some time later were released. His sword, surrendered at the time of the battle, is now preserved in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka. On Oct. 11, 1856, Gov. John W. Geary appointed him special aide-de-camp, his commission dating from Sept. 15. Some time after the battle of Fort Titus he issued a call for his regiment of militia, signing himself "Colonel of the Second Regiment of the First Brigade of the Southern Division of the Kansas Militia." His military career in Kansas begun and ended in 1856. Early in 1857 he became associated with Gen. William Walker in his Nicaraguan expedition, and in February of that year arrived at San Juan del Norte at the head of about 180 men, many of whom had been associated with him in Kansas. His military capabilities as displayed in this expedition proved his incapacity as a commander. He has been ascribed by those who knew him as a swaggering braggart. It was commonly rumored that he lost his life in the Nicaraguan expedition, but this is a mistake, his death occurring in the state of Florida on Aug. 8, 1881.

Tobacco.—While Kansas has never been considered a tobacco-growing state it has been demonstrated that the crop can be successfully grown here. The plant has probably had a limited cultivation ever since the settlement of the territory, but no record of production prior to 1870 is to be found. In 1870 there were 29,047 pounds raised; 201,040 in 1872 and 393,352 in 1873. The first figures of acreage are those of 1877, at which time 717 acres were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. The following year the acreage was only 553, with a gradual decline in area until in 1910, when it was but 201 acres. This crop, however, was valued at \$25,260, or a little over \$125 an acre. Col. Sharp, a merchant of Coffeyville and a former resident of Kentucky, has been encouraging the culture of tobacco in Montgomery county. In 1909 he sent to Kentucky and obtained a quantity of White Burley seed, this being the variety that made the Blue Grass state famous, and gave it to about 100 farmers living about Coffeyville, offering a prize of \$10 for the best sample grown that year. A number of them promised to plant and experiment with a crop. On seven farms visited by the colonel in 1910 he found tobacco doing well on six of them. He expressed his belief that the article can be grown in this state as successfully as in Kentucky. The White Burley crop in parts of Kentucky averages \$275 to the acre.

Togo, a hamlet in Happy township, Graham county, is located 12 miles south of Hill City, the county seat, and 11 miles north of Wakeeney, Trego county, which is the usual shipping point. Togo has a general store, a postoffice, and the population in 1910 was 20.

Toledo, a discontinued postoffice in Chase county, is located near the east line of the county 11 miles northeast of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 2 miles from Saffordville on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which the Toledo mail is distributed.

Toluca, a country postoffice in Haskell county, is located in Dudley township 9 miles south of Santa Fe, the county seat. It has a grocery store and tri-weekly mail.

Tonganoxie, an incorporated town of Leavenworth county, is situated 21 miles southwest of Leavenworth on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads. It was named in honor of an Indian chief, whose cabin was the stopping place on the road to Lawrence in early days. The village was laid out in 1866 by Mrs. Magdalena Barry, though Wilson Fox had built a cabin there in 1862. James English also came to live in the same neighborhood and he sold the land to Mrs. Barry. A store was opened in 1866 and a postoffice was established about the same time. Late in the '70s Tonganoxie was incorporated as a city of the third class. It has had a steady growth and the excellent railroad facilities with which it is provided have made it a supply and shipping point for a rich district. There are several churches, an excellent public school system, a weekly newspaper (the Mirror), 2 banks, general stores, shoe stores, groceries, millinery shops, drug

stores, implement and hardware houses, lumber yard, etc. Tonganoxie has an international money order postoffice with five rural routes, express and telegraph facilities, and it is known as a town of beautiful homes. Its population in 1910 was 1,018.

Tonovoy, a post-hamlet in Greenwood county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and is located in Bachelor township, 8 miles east of Eureka, the county seat. It has an express office and is a trading point for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 25.

Topeka, the capital city of the State of Kansas, is a station in the eastern part of Shawnee county, of which it is the judicial seat. It lies on both sides of the Kansas river, which is spanned at this point by three railroad bridges and an arch street-car, wagon and foot bridge. The Shunganunga creek flows through the southeastern portion and is spanned by a bridge on Sixth street. Two lines each of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads connect here, furnishing 65 passenger trains daily. Topeka is an ideal residence city, having clean, wide and well shaded streets, 9 public parks, on which about \$25,000 annually is expended, 65 miles of paved streets, 350 miles of cement and brick walks, city waterworks with 65 miles of mains, 110 miles of sewer pipes, natural gas for lighting and heating purposes, electric lights, 47 miles of electric street railway and 7 miles of suburban, 6 hospitals, 72 churches, 26 public school buildings with 219 teachers, one of the best high schools in the state with a manual training department, Washburn College, one of the leading educational institutions in the Middle West, Bethany College, 6 business colleges, a large number of department stores and other retail establishments, and no saloons.

Among the public buildings located here are the state capitol, which cost over \$3,000,000; the government postoffice, in the upper part of which is located the pension bureau; the county buildings, the city hall, in which is located an auditorium with a seating capacity of 4,500, and one of the three largest pipe organs in the country; the city library on the state house grounds, and the memorial building, now in process of construction, which will cost \$250,000. There are three state institutions, the industrial school for boys, an insane asylum and the printing plant; three daily newspapers (the Capital, the Journal and the Legal News); five weeklies (the Capital, the Mail and Breeze, the Kansas Farmer, the Washburn Review and the Topeka Plaindealer); two semi-monthlies (the High School World and the Western Odd Fellow), and a large number of monthly publications, among which are the Western School Journal, the Merchants' Trade Journal, the Missouri Valley Farmer, the Household, the Nebraska Farm Journal, and the Commercial Club Bulletin.

There are 376 manufacturing plants, a few of the larger ones being 6 flour mills with a combined capacity of 3,600 barrels daily, 2 woolen mills, a vinegar and preserving works, 2 creameries, the larger making 8,000,000 pounds of butter annually, factories for the production of dairy

machinery, automobiles, brooms, mattresses, boxes and barrels, tents, food products, patent medicines, foundries, machine shops, vitrified brick works, and meat packing establishments. There are 29 wholesale and jobbing houses. One of the largest railroad machine shops in the country is that of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company located here, employing 3,500 men. The general offices of the same company employ about 1,500 persons, and the general offices of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific employ about 150. The United States district court is located here, and also one of the government land offices. The residents of Topeka own more than 700 automobiles, and the 9 banks have a combined capital and surplus of \$1,300,000. There are about 10,000 homes, 90 per cent. of which have telephones. The Elks' lodge has a fine home on Seventh and Jackson streets, the Masons are about to build one of the best buildings owned by the order in the country, the Topeka club maintains a beautiful home for the use of its members, there are 3 Y. M. C. A. buildings, one of which cost nearly \$100,000 and a Y. W. C. A. building which cost \$85,000. According to the government census the population of Topeka in 1910 was 43,684.

Topeka was founded in 1854 by Col. Cyrus K. Holliday, F. W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne, George Davis, Enoch Chase, J. B. Chase, M. C. Dickey, C. Robinson and L. G. Cleveland. The site was selected by Holliday and Robinson as representatives of the New England Emigrant society in October. In November a party including the other gentlemen arrived on the scene. The town company was organized on Dec. 5 with Mr. Holliday as president. The site was laid out with a view to building a city which should be the capital of Kansas, although there were two or three other towns already bidding for that honor. According to the suggestion of Mr. Webb of the New England Emigrant Aid society the town was named Topeka from the Indian word "Topeka-okie, meaning "a good place to dig potatoes."

At the close of the year there were about 25 people living on the new town site. The next spring a great many eastern people located here and the work of building the town went on rapidly. A sawmill was set up, a number of stores and a hotel were opened, a blacksmith shop, a tinware factory, a brick-yard and a number of other institutions established. The postoffice, Fry W. Giles postmaster, was kept in a log cabin which was also used as a blacksmith shop. Among the buildings erected that year was Constitution Hall and the Topeka House. A military company called the "Topeka Guards" was organized by Daniel H. Horne early in the spring, and in November Capt. Horne led the guards, 100 in number, to the defense of Lawrence, leaving but one able-bodied man in Topeka. It was feared that an attack might be made during their absence, but the women thought themselves capable of making a defense in case such a thing should occur.

From the first Topeka was a temperance town. On the evening of July 4, 1855, after a temperance demonstration the mass meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole and destroyed all the liquor

in the vicinity. On that date the first number of the *Kansas Freeman* appeared. The second newspaper was the *Kansas Tribune*, which was brought from Lawrence in November. The first child born in the new town was named Topeka Zimmerman and received from his godfather, Dr. F. L. Crane, a lot 75 by 150 feet. The first literary society was organized late in the fall of 1855 and called the *Kansas Philomathic Institute*. A state constitutional convention to take preliminary steps for the admission of Kansas into the Union was held in Constitution Hall, beginning on Sept. 19. The winter of 1855-56 was very severe and, the homes being nothing but shells, there was much suffering.

Topeka having been designated the temporary capital by the constitutional convention the first free-state legislature was opened on March 4, 1856, in Constitution Hall. A new hotel had been built for the accommodation of the legislators. This body was dispersed by Col. Sumner on July 4, following. During the troubles which followed, a fort was erected on Quincy street in the fifth block south of the river. The basement of Constitution Hall was fitted up as a storehouse for the reprisals taken from the enemy during the war with the border ruffians.

Topeka was incorporated as a city by act of the territorial legislature on Feb. 14, 1857. At that time its limits were confined within the original plat of 320 acres. It was the third largest town in the state, with a population of 600. By the election of Oct., 1858, which was confirmed by an act of the legislature the next January, it was made the county seat of Shawnee county, and by the Wyandotte constitution drawn up in 1859 it was named as the temporary capital of the state. By a vote of the people in 1861 Topeka was chosen as the permanent capital. The sessions of the legislature were held in private buildings until 1863, when a temporary capitol was erected on the west side of Kansas avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. In 1865 the Topeka association, through its president, C. K. Holliday, donated 20 acres of ground for the site of the future capitol building, which was begun in 1866. (See Capitol.)

The year 1860 was unusually hot and dry, the thermometer at Topeka registering 105 degrees in March. Among the improvements of that season was the establishment of regular stage lines to Atchison by way of Leecompton; to Kansas City by way of Lawrence, and to Junction City by way of Manhattan. A new bridge was built over the Kansas river and one over the Shunganunga, 75 houses were erected at a cost of \$100,000, and \$1,000 voted for school purposes. The first railroad meeting was held in Aug., 1859. A route was surveyed to Topeka, but this along with other improvements planned was arrested by the Civil war.

The depression incident to the war was quickly overcome and in the six months following July, 1865, the population doubled. In Jan., 1866, the Union Pacific railroad reached this point and the Santa Fe was begun in 1868. New bridges, schoolhouses, sidewalks, churches, busi-

ness blocks and dwellings were rapidly built. By 1867 the city had outgrown its original limits and the outlying claims had been divided into lots. The little town of Eugenia on the north side of the Kansas river was attached to Topeka that year and became North Topeka. Four other additions were made in 1867. Since that time the city has been steadily spreading out on both sides of the river, especially toward the southwest.

The year 1872 was an eventful one. Topeka entertained a royal guest in the person of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who was in Kansas on a buffalo hunt. The "King Wrought Iron Bridge Manufactory and Iron Works" was organized that year, the city voting bonds for \$100,000 toward the building of its shops which covered 3 acres. The company failed the next year and the shops were taken over by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company and formed the beginning of the Santa Fe shops. A number of flour mills and other manufactories were established in the next ten years. The Topeka Library association, organized in 1870, was authorized by the legislature of 1881 to erect a free public library on the state house grounds. In 1886 the Missouri Pacific railroad was built to this point and the next year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. About that time there was a great boom in Topeka real estate, there being in the year 1886 more than 20 additions platted and thrown on the market, and lots were sold 2 miles from the outskirts of town. The real estate transfers averaged \$30,000 per day and the bank clearings \$1,000,000 a month. In 1888 there were 3,000 new buildings put up at a cost of \$3,000,000. The same year 4 miles of street pavement, 5 of sidewalk and 12 of sewer were laid, a \$35,000 viaduct was built and an electric light plant was installed. The total expenditure for public improvements for the year was \$508,000, the real estate transfers aggregated \$7,879,569 and the bank clearings reached \$17,000,000. Sixty-nine additions were made, one of them being Potwin Place. The depression resultant from this activity is shown by a loss of 5,000 in population in the year 1890. The city was beginning to revive a little when the hard times of 1893 and the rush to the southwest gave it another setback. The depression continued for some years and it was not until 1900 that the population exceeded that of 1889.

Although the sale of liquor was prohibited by an amendment to the constitution, carried in 1880, the authorities for various reasons had hard work to enforce the law during the first twenty years. A new era of law enforcement was introduced by Mrs. Carrie Nation, who smashed a number of Topeka saloons in 1901, thus arousing public sentiment on the subject. Since 1889, when municipal suffrage was given to women, they have been a factor in city politics and are considered a power for good government.

Perhaps the greatest disaster in the history of the town was the flood of 1903 when nearly the whole of North Topeka was destroyed. Twenty-nine lives were lost including that of Edward Grafstrom, the hero of

the occasion. The property loss exceeded \$2,250,000. Two other less disastrous floods have occurred since—one in 1904 and the other in 1908. In 1911 cement dikes were built at Topeka to prevent future overflows.

In the fall of 1909 the city adopted the commission form of government and in the spring of 1910 the first commissioners were elected. In Sept., 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the statehood of Kansas was fittingly celebrated and a great reunion of the Civil war veterans was held. President Taft honored the occasion with his presence and laid the corner-stone of the memorial building.

The population of Topeka at different periods was as follows: 1855, 495; 1860, 759; 1870, 5,790; 1880, 15,528; 1890, 31,007; 1900, 33,608; 1910, 43,684.

Topeka State Hospital.—When the Osawatomie State Hospital was established in 1866 the state authorities probably thought they had made ample accommodations for the insane for all future time. But within ten years the institution became so crowded that further accommodations were necessary. Accordingly, on March 5, 1875, Gov. Osborn approved an act of the legislature appropriating \$25,000 "for the purpose of building an asylum for the insane at some convenient and healthy



TOPEKA STATE HOSPITAL.

spot within 2 miles of the capitol building in the city of Topeka." The act further provided that the site selected should contain not less than 80 acres, title to which should be acquired without cost to the state, and that three of the trustees of the asylum at Osawatomie should constitute a board of commissioners to select a site and superintend the erection of buildings. On June 2, 1875, George Wyman, Levi Woodard and

William H. Grimes were chosen to serve as commissioners. They decided upon a tract of 80 acres of land belonging to ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, located upon the road that is a continuation of West Sixth street in the city of Topeka. To purchase this tract the city of Topeka and the county of Shawnee each donated \$6,000, and the land was conveyed to the state by Mr. Harvey.

The law authorizing the hospital provided that the buildings should be constructed upon the "segregate or cottage system—that is, one main central hospital building and other buildings grouped around the same, each building, except the main central hospital, to be two stories high, of sufficient capacity to accommodate 40 patients each, and in sufficient numbers to accommodate 300 persons in the aggregate; and the said buildings, except the main central hospital building, shall not cost to exceed \$25,000 each."

The commissioners employed J. G. Haskell of Lawrence to prepare plans in conformity with the law, and on July 28 bids were opened and the first building contracts let. On June 1, 1879, the first of the buildings was ready for occupancy, the first patient was admitted on that date, and the institution was formally opened under the superintendency of Dr. B. D. Eastman. In 1881 the legislature appropriated \$13,000 for the purchase of about 100 acres additional on the west and south of the original site. Since that time appropriations have been made from time to time until in 1910 the property and equipment of the hospital were valued at \$1,000,000. In 1907 an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for a pavilion to accommodate 20 women afflicted with tuberculosis. During the same biennial report two cottages for women were erected at a cost of \$70,000, and \$50,000 were expended in making additions to the buildings occupied by men. Notwithstanding these liberal appropriations, the legislature found it necessary in 1909 to appropriate a considerable sum of money to pay the several counties of the state for the care and maintenance of destitute insane persons who could not be admitted to the asylums for want of room.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the general plan of the hospital embraces a central building for the use of the administrative department, in the rear of which are the domestic and mechanical departments, laundry, bakery, boiler-house, etc., the quarters for the patients extending east and west from the administration building and connected with it by one-story corridors. The buildings on the east are used for men and those on west for women. (See illustration.)

Dr. Eastman remained in charge of the hospital until 1883, when he was succeeded by A. P. Tenney, who served but a short time when he was in turn succeeded by Dr. Eastman. In 1895 J. H. Casey was superintendent for a short time, when Dr. Eastman again took charge of the hospital and remained as superintendent until his death in 1897. C. H. Wetmore was superintendent during the biennial period of 1898-99, at the end of which he was succeeded by Dr. T. C. Biddle, who still held the position in 1911.

Tornadoes.—(See Storms.)

Toronto, the second largest town in Woodson county, is located on the Verdigris river at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads in Toronto township, in the southwest part of the county, 14 miles from Yates Center, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has all lines of mercantile interests, good schools and churches, banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the Republican), and a fraternal monthly. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and an international money order post-office with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 627.

Toronto was laid out by a town company in 1869. A school building had been put up several years before and with the founding of the town it was moved to the public square and enlarged. The first new building was the store of S. R. Kellogg. The postoffice was established in 1870, with Mr. Kellogg as postmaster. The early growth of the town was slow, but the coming of the railroad in 1882 gave it new life and in that year over 80 new buildings were erected.

Torrance, a hamlet in Cowley county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 18 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat, and 3 miles west of Cambridge, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 30.

Toulon, a country hamlet in Ellis county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., 6 miles east of Hays, the county seat and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Towanda, an incorporated city of the third class in Butler county, is located in the township of the same name on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles west of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the News), a number of retail establishments, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 275. There is a stone quarry and a number of live stock farms in the vicinity. It is the receiving and shipping point for a large agricultural area.

Tower Spring, a country hamlet in Lincoln county, is located on East Elkhorn creek, 10 miles south of Lincoln, the county seat and nearest shipping point, and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Townsend, a postoffice in Cowley county, is located in Silverdale township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 15 miles south of Winfield, the county seat. It has a general store and express office. The population in 1910 was 35.

Trading Post, the first permanent white settlement in Linn county and one of the first in Kansas, is situated on the Marais des Cygnes river, about 6 miles north of Pleasanton. A trading post was established here about 1825 by Cyprian Chouteau, who carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. Soon after Kansas Territory was organized a number of pro-slavery men from Missouri settled in the vicinity of the trading post, which became their headquarters and the rendezvous of a number of the border ruffians. Montgomery raided the post and destroyed the whiskey kept on hand there in an attempt to drive such characters out

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of the country, but it continued to be used by Hamelton and his men until the cessation of the border warfare in the eastern counties. No town site was platted until 1865, when the Montgomery Town company was organized and laid out a town just east of the site of the trading post. It was not a success, however, and was abandoned.

Trading Post was laid out in 1866 by Dr. Massey and George Crawford. Previous to that time there was but one store, although a mill had been erected in 1857, and in 1858 Dr. Massey and a man named White opened a second store, near the bridge. Religious services were held out of doors at the post in 1856. A school house was built in 1865 and for a time Trading Post was a flourishing community with several general stores, etc. At the present time it has rural free delivery from Boicourt, and in 1910 had a population of 146.

Trading Posts.—(See Fur Traders.)

Traer, a little town in Decatur county, is located in Finley township on Beaver creek and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., 10 miles northwest of Oberlin, the county seat. It is the receiving and shipping point for a large agricultural district, has a number of grain dealers, a grain elevator, several stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 200.

Trails.—The principal trails through or across the State of Kansas were the Santa Fe, Salt Lake, Mormon, Kaw, Oregon, California, Fayetteville and Abilene Cattle trails, each of which is written under its own title. (See also Roads.)

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Traveling Libraries.—(See Libraries.)

Travier, a country postoffice in Stevens county, is located in Center township, 9 miles east of Hugoton, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 30.

Treaty of Paris.—(See Louisiana Purchase.)

Trego County, in the western part of the state, is the third county south from the Nebraska line and the fourth east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Graham county, on the east by Ellis, on the south by Ness, and on the west by Gove. It was named in honor of Capt. Edgar P. Trego of the Eighth Kansas infantry. The first settler was B. O. Richards, who located at Coyote, near the present town of Collyer, about 1875 or 1876. During the year 1877 the following settlers located in the county: J. R. Snyder, J. C. Henry, Harlow Orton, Earl Spaulding, J. K. Snyder, D. O. Adams, George Brown, George McCaslin and George Pinkham. The same year came the advance agents of a colony from Chicago, viz.: Mr. Warren, W. S. Harrison, George Barrell, F. O. Ellsworth, Thomas Peak and C. W. F. Street. The next year there was a rush of immigrants, most of whom were from Chicago and vicinity. The influx continued through the first half of 1879, the population reaching 3,500 by midsummer.

With a view to organizing the county a census enumeration was made and upon receiving the returns Gov. John P. St. John issued a proclama-

tion, dated June 21, organizing the county. The town of Wakeeney was named as county seat and the following officers were appointed: Clerk, George Pinkham; commissioners, T. W. Miller, H. C. Bryant and W. H. Fuson. The first meeting of the board of commissioners was held on June 26, when they divided the county into the townships of Ogallah, Collyer and Wakeeney. An election was ordered for July 26, when Wakeeney was made the permanent county seat and the following officers were chosen: County clerk, George Pinkham; treasurer, John Weckel; probate judge, W. H. Fuson; register of deeds, A. H. Deppe; sheriff, J. F. Allen; coroner, J. W. Scott; attorney, J. C. Phillips; clerk of the district court, A. B. Poler; superintendent of public instruction, J. K. Wilson; surveyor, T. K. Peck; commissioners, Enos Glick, D. Barclay and J. C. Brown. The first representative was J. F. Keeney, elected in Nov., 1880.

The poor crops of 1879 brought about a reaction. Settlers who had come with the expectation of raising a field crop were obliged to leave, and they went in large numbers. Those who remained raised stock and were successful. The acreage of field crops in 1880 was 16,047 and in 1881 it was but 10,287. A further decrease occurred in 1882. Hog raising was not found profitable at that time and attention was given principally to cattle and sheep, especially the latter.

Among the incidents of the pioneer days was the Indian scare of 1878, when the Cheyennes were committing outrages in western Kansas. Arms and ammunition were sent to the settlers and a company known as the Trego Home Guards was organized with John M. Keeney as captain; W. H. Fuson, first lieutenant; and C. W. Mulford, second lieutenant. A grand Fourth of July celebration was held in 1879. The governor and 400 people from Topeka were present. There were a big dinner, two bands and a number of the best speakers of the state.

Before the counties of Gove, St. John (Logan) and Wallace were attached to Trego for judicial purposes in 1881 some trouble was caused by thieves and marauders committing crimes in the territory over which no court had jurisdiction. Three murderers and a number of horse thieves were turned over to the sheriff of Trego county, but they had to be set free as there was no authority to try them. A quarrel at Gopher in March, 1882, resulted in a man being killed and caused considerable excitement. Of the two men guilty of killing him and wounding several others, one was killed in resisting arrest and the other wounded. Subsequently he was taken from the sheriff by a mob and his fate is unknown.

In 1884 Col. C. K. Holliday of Topeka sent two prospectors into Trego county to look for mineral deposits. They found traces of zinc and other minerals but not in paying quantities. A great boom was occasioned in 1902-03 by the discovery of an element in the shale of Trego county which was thought to be gold. Expert Fahrig of Philadelphia claimed to have a process by which he could remove the gold from the shale and a company was formed, capitalists being eager

to buy stock. There proved to be no gold in the shale and by 1904 the whole affair had passed into history. (See Gold.)

The general surface of the county is rolling, with some bluffs and broken lands along the Saline river in the north. In the east is Roundmound, an elevation of considerable height, and in the south are bluffs along the Smoky Hill. Bottom lands are from one-half to one mile in width and comprise 12 per cent. of the area. A few small groves containing cottonwood, white-ash, box-elder, elm and hackberry comprise all the native timber. The Saline river enters in the northwest corner and flows east across the northern tier of townships into Ellis county. Trego and Springer creeks are its principal tributaries from the south. The Smoky Hill river flows east across the southern portion, Downer, Castle Hill, Wild Horse and Elm creeks being tributaries. Big creek enters in the west and flows southeast into Ellis county. Magnesian limestone is abundant and a very hard conglomerate stone exists in some localities. Native lime is abundant and chalk and coal have been found to some extent.

The county is divided into 7 townships, Collyer, Franklin, Glencoe, Ogallah, Riverside, Wakeency and Wilcox. The main line of the Union Pacific R. R. enters in the east near the center and crosses northwest to Wakeency, thence west into Gove county, a distance of 33 miles.

The number of acres of land under cultivation in 1910 was 338,502. The principal crop is wheat which in 1910 brought to the farmers the sum of \$403,634. Hay in the same year was worth \$212,698; corn, \$193,376; milo maize, \$60,000; sorghum, \$50,000; animals sold for slaughter, \$191,002; poultry and eggs, \$54,502; dairy products, \$54,146. The number of animals was 27,246, valued at \$1,277,671. The assessed valuation of property was \$10,537,344. The population in 1880 was 2,535; in 1890 it was about the same, in 1900 it had increased to 2,722 and in 1910 to 5,398, almost doubling in the last decade.

Trent, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Neosho county, is about 2 miles east of Erie, the county seat, from which place it receives mail daily.

Tribune, the county seat of Greeley county, is centrally located and is on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has a bank, a newspaper (the Greeley County Republican), a hotel, a number of mercantile establishments, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 158. The town was founded in 1886 and the depot was built in 1887. It was made the county seat in July, 1887, but had considerable trouble over the matter as it was twice taken to the courts. It is now an incorporated city of the third class.

Trivoli, a country hamlet in Ellsworth county, is located 15 miles southeast of Ellsworth, the county seat, and 12 miles in the same direction from Kanapolis, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Trousdale, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Harvey county, is located 6 miles northwest of Newton, the county seat, from which postoffice its mail is distributed. The population in 1910 was 35.

Troy, the county seat of Doniphan county, is located a little east of the center of the county at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, St. Joseph & Grand Island, and the Burlington & Missouri River railroads, and is 14 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. It has a national and 2 state banks, an opera house, a flour mill, a newspaper (the Chief), and is a shipping point for live stock, grain, produce and fruits. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order post-office with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 940.

Troy was located in 1855 by the county commissioners, who ordered James F. Forman to lay off 80 acres in town lots. This was done and a public square 300 feet each way was laid out in the center of town. The first house was built by Nelson Rodgers in 1856. The first store was opened in 1857 by Heed & Hampson, the first hotel was opened in that year by John Wilson, and the postoffice was established with Albert Heed, the first lawyer, as postmaster. The city was incorporated in 1860 by a special act of the legislature, which provided that the following men should be judges of election: S. D. Benight, Leonard Smith and John B. Brady. The election was held in March of that year and the following officers were chosen: Isaac Powers, mayor; William H. Trusdell, clerk. The first court-house was burned in 1867. The next year, after a little county seat war, another court-house was built. Two other fires have occurred in Troy, one in April, 1875, and the other Dec. 22, 1883, the latter destroying \$20,000 worth of property. In 1867 a contract was made for completing the St. Joseph & Denver R. R. to Troy, but it was not built till three years later. The first bank was established in 1870 by Henry and Lonis Boder. Telephones were installed in 1885. In 1899 there was a fire which destroyed one-third of the business part of town. The St. Joseph fire department came in time to save the other buildings and the residences.

Trusts.—One of the most eminent corporation lawyers, James B. Dill, has defined the trust as "a dominant combination of money, property, business or commercial power, or energy." S. C. T. Todd, solicitor of the Standard Oil company and an acknowledged authority on the modern trust, says: "The term 'trust' in its more confined sense embraces only a peculiar form of business association effected by stockholders of different corporations transferring their stock to trustees. The Standard Oil Trust was formed in this way and originated the name 'trust,' as applied to associations. . . . The term 'trust,' although derived as stated, has (now) obtained a wider signification, and embraces every act, agreement, or combination of persons or capital believed to be done, made or formed with the intent, power or tendency to monopolize business, to restrain or interfere with competitive trade, or to fix, influence or increase the prices of commodities."

This latter definition, though written several years ago, is perhaps the best known definition of the trust. In Kansas the subject of trusts was first brought to the attention of the legislature by Gov. Lyman C. Humphrey in his message of 1889. In this document he made special

reference to the combine of the packing-house men, who sought to control the market, whereby all the small butchers would be driven out of business. The legislature at that session took hold of the matter and passed "an act to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and products, and to provide penalties, therefor." This first law had some loopholes that the trusts were not long in finding out and taking advantage of, and in 1897 another and a more careful law was prepared and passed. A number of suits for the violation of this law were brought by the state, but on account of technicalities of the law, injunctions, etc., no great results were accomplished. In 1909 a bill was introduced and passed by the Kansas legislature to strengthen the anti-trust laws, but no suits have been decided under it by the courts.

Tully, a hamlet in Rawlins county, is located in Clinton township, 18 miles southeast of Atwood, the county seat, and about 10 miles from Gem, the nearest shipping point. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 15.

Turkville, a country postoffice in Ellis county, is located in West Saline township on the Saline river, 20 miles north of Hays, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Codell, Rooks county, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 40.

Turner, a village of Wyandotte county, is located on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has several general stores, a school, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 200.

Turner, Erastus J., lawyer, member of Congress and one of the pioneer settlers of western Kansas, was born at Lockport, Erie county, Pa., Dec., 26, 1846. During his youth he moved west and located in Illinois. His college course consisted of a year, 1859 to 1860, at Henry, Ill. When the Civil war broke out he responded to the call for volunteers, enlisting in the Thirteenth Iowa infantry in 1864, and remained in the service until peace was established. Desiring to complete his professional education he entered Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., in 1866, where he received his degree in 1868. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Michigan until 1879, when he came west and located at Hoxie, Kan. Mr. Turner took great interest in politics, which led to his nomination and election to the state legislature in 1881, and again in 1883. On April 1, 1883, he was elected secretary of the Kansas board of railroad commissioners, but resigned on Aug. 1, 1886, to accept the nomination for Congress, to which he was elected in 1888 and reelected in 1888.

Turon, one of the prosperous little towns of Reno county, is located at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads in Miami township, about 33 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Press), a creamery, an elevator, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. Turon was founded

in 1886. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1905. The population in 1910 according to the U. S. census report was 572.

Tweed, a country postoffice in Gove county, is located on the Smoky Hill river, about 20 miles southwest of Gove, the county seat, and 15 miles north of Healy in Lane county, the nearest shipping point. It has one general store and receives mail daily.

Twin Creek, a country postoffice in Osborne county, is located in Winfield township, 11 miles south of Osborne, the county seat, which is also the nearest railroad station and shipping point. There is one general store and one rural mail route. The population in 1910 was 95.

Twin Mound, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the western portion, 4 miles southeast of Richland, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 33.

Tyner, one of the inland hamlets of Smith county, is located 15 miles northwest of Smith Center, the county seat, and 12 miles north of Athol, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which mail is received.

Tyro, a town of Montgomery county, is located in Caney township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 26 miles south of Independence, the county seat. It is a thriving little city having more than doubled in population in the last ten years. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1906. It is located in the gas fields; a shipping point for grain, live stock and farm produce; has a bank and a large local trade; is supplied with express and telegraph offices, and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 603.

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Udall, an incorporated city of the third class in Cowley county, is located in Ninnescah township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 13 miles northwest of Winfield, the county seat, and about 25 miles from Wichita. It has a mill, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 330. A school was established here in 1873 and the postoffice in 1879. The town was laid out in 1882 and several stores were built. One of the startling events of the early history of the town was the killing of Sheriff Shenneman of Cowley county, who was shot by Charles Cobb in Jan., 1883.

Underground Railroad.—One measure of the "Compromise of 1850"—the fugitive slave law—was thought by many to violate the principles of justice, as it provided no safeguard for the claimed fugitive against perjury and fraud. "Every case that occurred under it—every surrender of a claimed fugitive—did more than the abolitionists had ever done to convert Northern people, to some part at least, to abolitionist beliefs. Senator Seward, in a senate debate on the compromise measures, had made a casual allusion to 'a higher law than the constitution,'

and the phrase was caught up. To obstruct, resist, frustrate, the execution of the statute came to be looked upon by many people as a duty dictated by the 'higher law' of moral right. Legislatures were moved to enact obstructive 'personal liberty laws,' and quiet citizens were moved to riotous acts. Active undertakings to encourage and assist the escape of slaves from the Southern states were set afoot, and a remarkable organization of helping hands was formed, in what took the name of the 'underground railroad,' to secrete them and pass them on to the safe shelter of Canadian law. The slaveholders lost thousands of their servants for every one that the law restored to their hands."

The underground system extended from Kentucky and Virginia across Ohio, and from Maryland through Pennsylvania, New York and New England to Canada. The field extended westward, and the territory embraced by the Middle states and all the Western states east of the Mississippi was dotted over with "stations," and "covered with a network of imaginary routes, not found in the railway guides or on the railway maps." Lines were formed through Iowa and Illinois, and passengers were carried from station to station till they reached the Canada line. Kansas was associated with the two states just named as a channel for the escape of runaways from the southwestern slave section. The Ohio-Kentucky routes probably aided more fugitives than any other routes. The valley of the Mississippi was the most westerly channel until Kansas opened a bolder way of escape from the southwest. The route through Kansas entered the state from Missouri near Bain's fort, and important stations on the line were at Trading Post, Osawatimie, Lawrence, Topeka, Holton, Horton and Albany, near which last named place an entrance was made into Nebraska.

From the first settlement of Kansas Lawrence was known as an abolition town, and as a chief station on the underground railroad gained considerable notoriety. The reputation of the place reached the ears of the slaves in Missouri, and whenever one of them was able to make his escape he came direct to Lawrence, whence he was sent on his way rejoicing to Canada. In the four years—from 1855 to 1859—it is estimated by F. B. Sanborn, an active agent on the line at that place, that nearly 300 fugitives passed through and received assistance from the abolitionists at Lawrence.

One of the leading incidents connected with the history of the underground railroad through Kansas was the famous raid of John Brown into Missouri in 1858. After his return from the Eastern states to Kansas in 1858, he and his men encamped for a few days at Bain's fort. While there Brown was appealed to by a slave, Jim Daniels, the chattel of one James Lawrence of Missouri. His prayer was for help to get away, because he was soon to be sold, together with his wife, two children and a negro man. On the following night (Dec. 20) Brown's raid into Missouri was made, and the following is his account of it: "Two small companies were made up to go to Missouri and forcibly liberate five slaves, together with other slaves. One of these companies I

assumed to direct. We proceeded to the place, surrounded the buildings, liberated the slaves, and also took certain property supposed to belong to the estate. . . . We then went to another plantation, where we found five more slaves; took some property and two white men. We all moved slowly away into the territory for some distance and then sent the white men back, telling them to follow us as soon as they chose to do so. The other company freed one female slave, killed one white man (the master) who fought against liberation. . . ."

The company responsible for the shooting of the slave-owner, David Cruse, was in charge of Kagi and Charles Stephens, also known as Whipple. Jean Harper, the slave-woman that was taken from this house, said that her master would certainly have fired upon the intruders had not Whipple used his revolver first, with deadly effect. When the two squads came together the march back to Bain's fort was begun. On the way thither Brown asked the slaves if they wanted to be free, and then promised to take them to a free country. With his company he tarried only one day at Bain's fort; then proceeded northward by way of Osawatomie to the house of Maj. J. B. Abbott, near Lawrence, then by way of Topeka, Holton, Horton and Albany into Nebraska. At Holton a party of pursuers, two or three times as large as Brown's company, was dispersed in instant and ridiculous flight, and four prisoners and five horses were taken. The trip, after leaving Holton, was made amidst great perils, but under an escort of seventeen "Topeka boys" Brown pressed rapidly on to Nebraska City, where the passage of the Missouri was made on the ice, and the liberators with their charges arrived at Tabor, Iowa, in the first week of February. At Springdale, Iowa, the negroes were stowed away in a freight car bound for Chicago, and on March they were in Detroit, practically at their journey's end. On the 12th they were ferried across the Detroit river to Windsor, Canada, under Brown's direction. The trip from Southern Kansas to the Canadian destination had consumed three weeks.

The manner in which this result had been accomplished was highly dramatic, and created great excitement throughout the country, especially in Missouri. Brown's biographer, James Redpath, writing in 1860, speaks thus of the consternation in the invaded state: "When the news of the invasion of Missouri spread, a wild panic went with it, which in a few days resulted in clearing Bates and Vernon counties of their slaves. Large numbers were sold South; many ran into the territory and escaped; others were removed farther inland. When John Brown made his invasion there were 500 slaves in that district where there are not 50 negroes now."

The story of the adventure was not unlikely to penetrate the remote regions of the South, find lodgment in the retentive memories of many slaves and increase the traffic on the Kansas branch of the "Underground Railroad." The success of the expedition was well calculated to increase John Brown's determination to carry into operation the plans which met with a dismal failure a short time afterward at Harper's Ferry.

The underground railroad movement was one that grew from small beginnings into a great system, and it should be reckoned with as a distinct factor in tracing the growth of anti-slavery opinion. It was largely serviceable in developing, if not in originating, the convictions of such powerful agents in the cause as Harriet Beecher Stowe and John Brown, and it furnished the ground for the charge brought again and again by the South against the North of injury wrought by the failure to execute the law, a charge that must be placed among the chief grievances of the slave states at the beginning of the Civil war. The period sometimes designated the "era of slave-hunting," contributed to increase the traffic along the numerous and tortuous lines of the underground railroad, which, according to the testimony of participants, did its most thriving business in all parts of the North during the decade from 1850 to 1860. When John Brown led his company of slaves from Missouri to Canada despite the attempts to prevent him, and when soon thereafter he attempted to execute his plan for the general liberation of slaves, he showed the extreme to which the aid to fugitives might lead. The influence of his training in underground railroad work is plain in the methods and plans he followed. While Kansas was but sparsely populated, and in the midst of the throes of a border warfare, her citizens who opposed slavery conducted an important branch of the railroad.

Uniontown, one of the early settlements of Bourbon county, is situated in the valley of the Marmaton river on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 15 miles west of Fort Scott. A postoffice was established near there in 1856. A few years later it was moved to a point about 2 miles east of Uniontown and in 1862 to its present location. A school was taught at Uniontown in 1860 but no building was erected until 1864. The following year a town company was formed and the first buildings of the village erected. These were followed by other business buildings and the Methodist church. In 1871 a mill was built and after the coming of the railroad the town began to flourish. At the present time it is a banking point for a considerable district, has several general stores, a hardware and implement house, wagon shop, lumber yard, livery stable and in 1910 had a population of 300.

Unitarian Church.—Unitarianism today is believed to have resulted from the general movement of thought that gave rise to the Protestant reformation, being a later development of the changing religious ideas of that period. One of the first definite affirmations of the doctrines now known as Unitarian was made in 1546 at Vicenza, Italy, when a society or club, of some 40 members, among them the leading scholars of northern Italy, was formed to discuss the anti-trinitarian views. It was soon dispersed by the civil authorities, but a few of the members escaped to Switzerland and Poland, where they at once began to teach the new doctrine.

The name Unitarian was first applied in 1568, as the title of a religious body, arising from the fact that certain bodies formed a union and pledged themselves not to persecute each other on religious grounds.

From Poland and Switzerland the movement spread to Transylvania and also found a ready reception in England. During the 17th century persecution of the Unitarians began on the continent and in England, but Unitarianism was maintained throughout the years of struggle and lived to become one of the churches of today. It was first established on American soil in the Plymouth colony in 1620, at Salem in 1629, and in Boston in 1630. In Bradford's History the covenant of the Salem church is given, which reads, "We covenant with the Lord and one another." It is now believed that Unitarianism in America was a development from the Congregational order and not a secession as in England. Unitarianism was brought to Kansas by the first free-state settlers in the early territorial period. The first church of this denomination was established at Lawrence in 1855, but one year after the town was settled. E. Nute, a missionary sent out by the American Unitarian association, was influential in perfecting the organization of this pioneer congregation. At first, meetings were held in the open air until a building could be procured. Mr. Nute was assisted by E. B. Whitman of Massachusetts, and through the missionary association \$5,400 was raised in the Eastern states for church and school buildings, which were completed in 1857. In Aug., 1871, a Unitarian society was established at Topeka. Articles of association were adopted in November and the first minister there was George Patton. A hall was used as a meeting place for some time but a church was built later on Topeka avenue. An attempt was made to establish a church at Ottawa, but it failed and the third church in the state was established at Wichita in 1887. The growth of the church has been somewhat slow in Kansas, as there were but 4 church organizations in the state in 1906 with a total membership of 345.

United Brethren Church.—The church of the United Brethren in Christ resulted from a religious revival which took place among the Germans of Pennsylvania in the latter part of the 18th and opening years of the 19th centuries. Philip Otterbein and Martin Boehm, pastors of the German Reformed and Mennonite churches, respectively, were the leaders of this movement. Many converts were made, the first were called brothers, and it is believed this gave rise to the name of the church when it assumed an organized form.

At first no steps were taken for separate organization, but as the movement spread meetings were arranged and in 1789 a general council of the leading ministers, 15 in number, was called at Baltimore. A similar conference was held near York, Pa., in 1791. In 1800 the first regular annual conference was held at Frederick, Md., when the name United Brethren in Christ was adopted and Otterbein and Boehm were elected the first superintendents or bishops. Fifteen years later the first general conference met at Mount Pleasant, Pa., when a confession of faith and a discipline were adopted. The United Brethren have a quarterly and annual conference, with a quadrennial general conference, which is the only legislative body, composed of an equal number of clergy and laymen. The supervision of the church is in the hands of the bishops, who are elected every four years.

The first steps taken by the church to establish congregations in Kansas began late in the territorial period, when a church was organized at Leecompton with 5 members by W. A. Cardwell, a missionary and the first preacher of this denomination in the town. A church was established in Osage county early in the '60s but did not prosper and was disbanded. Subsequently it was reorganized and became a strong church. In July, 1869, a church was organized at Topeka with 8 members, and within a short time a church building was erected. Great progress was made by the United Brethren in Kansas during the next twenty years, as the census of 1890 gave the number of congregations as 155; the church buildings as 47 and the membership as 5,745. In 1906 the United Brethren ranked seventh in the state with a membership of 15,998.

United States Courts.—(See Judiciary, Territorial.) The act of Congress which admitted Kansas into the Union provided, "That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that state as in other states of the Union; and the said state is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, shall be established; the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States, for the said District of Kansas, shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the District of Minnesota."

The district judge was required to hold two regular terms annually at the seat of government, and given the jurisdiction and powers defined under the usual legislation for the Western states. The first judge of the Federal court was Archibald Williams of Illinois, but since then there has never been an exception to the appointment of citizens of the the state. Williams was commissioned on March 8, 1861, and served until his death, in Sept., 1863. Mark W. Delahay, a citizen of Leavenworth county, formerly from Alabama, was commissioned on Oct. 7, 1863. Cassius G. Foster accepted a commission dated March 10, 1874, to succeed Delahay, who resigned. Foster was succeeded by William C. Hook, commissioned Jan. 31, 1899, by President McKinley, and upon his elevation to the circuit bench on Dec. 1, 1903, he was succeeded by John C. Pollock.

The list of district attorneys, with dates of commission, is as follows: John T. Burris, May 6, 1861; Robert Crozier, 1861; James S. Emery, 1864; Samuel A. Riggs, April 8, 1867; Albert H. Horton, May 25, 1869; C. J. Scofield, June, 1873; George R. Peck, January, 1874; J. R. Hallowell, March 23, 1879; W. C. Perry, July 31, 1885; J. W. Ady, 1889; W. C. Perry, Sept. 8, 1893; I. E. Lambert, 1897; J. S. Dean, 1901; Harry J. Bone, Dec. 18, 1905.

The United States marshals have been Thomas A. Osborn, Charles C. Whiting, D. W. Houston, William S. Tough, Charles H. Miller, Benjamin F. Simpson, W. C. Jones, R. L. Walker, S. F. Neely, W. E. Sterne, L. S. Crum, and W. H. Mackey, Jr.

United States Penitentiary.—In 1891 Congress provided for the establishment of three penitentiaries, one of which was to be located west of the Rocky mountains and two east. The act made no appropriation for the purchase of sites, and in consequence no prison was established under that act until 1895, when the 53d Congress converted the old military prison at Fort Leavenworth into a civil penitentiary. On July 1 of that year the old prison, which had been built for military purposes more than forty years before, ceased to be an institution under military supervision and passed under control of the department of justice. The suggestion for buildings was brought forward about this time, with the result that Congress passed a bill, which was approved on June 10, 1898, setting aside 700 acres of land on the south end of the Fort Leavenworth reservation for the site. An appropriation of \$150,000 was made for a new building, sufficiently large to accommodate 1,200 convicts. An outside wall 2,600 feet long and 30 feet high has also been provided for. Prior to 1910 the sum of \$643,000 had been appropriated for prison construction, about one-half of which had been expended. The labor of prisoners has been utilized in the construction work, which gave them an opportunity to learn useful occupations that would prove remunerative upon their discharge from prison. A school is also maintained for the improvement of the convicts in the prison, which in 1910 had an attendance of over 200, all illiterates being required to attend. R. W. McClaughry, connected with the penal and reformatory institutions of Illinois for years, has been warden since 1895. Other penitentiaries provided by Congress were located at McNeil's Island, Wash., and Atlanta, Ga. The U. S. military prison at Fort Leavenworth was again reestablished early in 1896.

Universalist Church.—Universalism, according to its present theological meaning, is the name applied to those who believe in universal salvation, or the belief that it is the purpose of God, through the grace revealed in Jesus Christ, to save all of the human race from sin. Universalists claim this interpretation of the Bible dates back to the Sibylline Oracles, the teachings of Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Marcellus and others, and that four of the early theological schools taught this idea. From the 7th century to the Reformation there was no great progress in the growth of Universalism, though it was manifest in the teachings of some, such as Almarac, John of Goch and Albertus Magnus. With the Reformation, Universalism received fresh impetus, and from it dates the modern history of the church. Some of the Protestant bodies advocated universal salvation, but it was not until 1750 that any organization bore the name, believers in universal salvation prior to that time being affiliated with various sects and religious organizations.

As early as 1636, the doctrine of Universalism was preached in Massachusetts colony and Rhode Island by Samuel Gorton. Some of the early Moravians who came to America in 1735 and settled in Pennsylvania were believers in universal salvation, and it was also advocated in Episcopal pulpits. Early in the 18th century Universalism gained a foothold

among Congregationalists, but organized Universalism and the establishment of the Universalist church in America was the work of John Murray, who came to this country in 1770. The movement spread during the years of his teaching and associations were formed in Philadelphia and Massachusetts, where on Sept. 14, 1785, the "Independent Christian Society, commonly called Universalists," was formed at Gloucester by people who had left the First Parish church. The "Charter of Compact," drawn up by the Gloucester Universalists was generally accepted and in 1803, the annual session of the general convention, three articles of belief were agreed upon.

Universalist churches were established in Kansas in the late '60s and early '70s. The state census of 1875 gives 16 church organizations with a membership of 381. In 1890 there were six church buildings and all the organizations had a membership of 411, while in 1906 Kansas had 12 organizations, with a total membership of 937.

University Extension began in England about the year 1880 and in the United States six or seven years thereafter. Its purpose is to carry instruction to the people who on account of circumstances are denied the privileges of attending a university. While it assumes to give the same instruction to non-resident as to resident students, it can never be made the same in character or quality. For a number of years the professors of the University of Kansas and of other educational institutions of the state had been accustomed to give lectures to the public on scientific subjects, but it was not until 1891 that the work was organized at the University of Kansas. It was placed in the hands of a committee of which Prof. F. W. Blackmar was chairman. An aggressive campaign was inaugurated to organize extension societies in the towns of Kansas and to give systematic courses of lectures and instruction. These lectures were on education, literature, science, political economy, history and art.

In the year 1890-91 over one hundred such lectures were given by the chancellor and instructors of the university to forward the cause of education. In 1891-92 this number was augmented. It was only necessary to systematize the work and supplement it with collateral readings to complete the extension idea. Prof. Lucian I. Blake of the University of Kansas was engaged to deliver a course of ten lectures on electricity and magnetism at Topeka. Soon after this, a local association was organized in Kansas City and Prof. F. W. Blackmar was chosen to give a course of lectures on economic problems. In other towns courses were given by Prof. C. D. Dunlap in English literature of the 19th century; by Prof. H. S. Carruth in German literature; by Prof. E. H. S. Bailey in "The Chemistry of Every-day Life;" by Prof. E. Miller in astronomy, and by Prof. Williston in geology.

The work was not fully organized until 1909 when the university extension division was organized as a separate division of the university, with Prof. Richard R. Price as director. The extension division is now in four departments—the lecture-study department, the correspondence-

study department, the department of general information and welfare, the department of debating and public discussion. The extension lecture system is directed by the lecture study department. All non-residents' work of the university is conducted through the university extension division, under one of its four departments. There are two classes of people to whom the lecture courses appeal. The first is composed of people who have neither time nor inclination to pursue a systematic course of study, but who wish to attend the lectures to receive inspiration for profitable reading and some knowledge of the latest advances in certain branches of study; the second class of people to obtain profit from the extension work is composed of persons of studious inclination who not only listen to the lectures but also do collateral reading and take the final examination for university credit. This second class includes students preparing for college and professional schools, college students who are unable to pursue continuous resident study, grammar and high school teachers who cannot avail themselves of resident instruction, professional and business men who wish to supplement their training, men too old to go to school, but find a need for more knowledge in their own professions, and club women who wish to pursue a systematic line of study.

In 1911 some 85 or 90 university courses were offered through correspondence. It is possible through this means to obtain credit for as much as ten semester hours of college work each year. In 1911 there were 184 students enrolled in the correspondence study department. The many people who desire and need intellectual stimulus, but cannot go to the university, are glad the university can come to them.

University of Kansas.—The University of Kansas formally opened its doors to students in Sept., 1866, but the history of the institution commenced in 1855, when the first legislature made provision for a Kansas University, the buildings of which were to be erected when Congress or some kind friend would give money for their construction.

In 1856 Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, in whose honor the town of Lawrence was named, made plans for a college on the north end of Mount Oread, the hill west of the town, and gave notes and stocks amounting to \$12,696.14 for the foundation of his proposed "Free State College." This money was to be held in trust, Charles Robinson and S. C. Pomeroy having been appointed trustees, and the income therefrom was "to be used for the advancement of religious and intellectual education of the young in Kansas Territory." An imperfect deed to the property, which is that part of the campus where North College now stands, caused a cessation in the plans of Mr. Lawrence.

In 1858 the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, believing that the funds of Mr. Lawrence could be secured to help it, took steps to establish a school on Mount Oread. The Kansas directors were Richard Cordley, Charles Robinson, John M. Coe, Charles E. Miner, G. W. Hutchison, James A. Faley and C. L. Edwards. In 1859 the legislature granted a charter to this institution under the name of "The Law-



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rence University," a board of 22 trustees was appointed, and in Jan., 1859, the city of Lawrence gave to these trustees a quit claim deed to the present North College campus, "on condition that said university is permanently located at Lawrence, Kan., Ter.; that a brick building not less than 36 feet in width and 60 feet in length and two stories high, be erected and completed within one year from date, and that a school be commenced within six months from this date, and that, failing to comply with the above conditions, said Lawrence University shall forfeit the city of Lawrence."

In an effort to meet the conditions of the deed a preparatory school was opened in the basement of the Unitarian church. This was discontinued in three months because there were no pupils. However, the Presbyterians continued with their building until winter. The following year, 1860, was one of hard times, so their project was abandoned until more money could be raised. They spent \$1,623.50.

The Congregationalists had appeared on the scene meantime, with the idea of building a "monumental college, commemorating the triumph of liberty over slavery in Kansas." Mr. Lawrence through his trustees agreed to give the college his fund if it was to be under Congregational jurisdiction. The breaking out of the war put an end to the plans of the Congregationalists temporarily, and when they later established their school it was in Topeka.

In 1861 the Episcopal church became interested in education in Lawrence. Under its auspices a new board of trustees took out incorporation papers for "The Lawrence University of Kansas." The Presbyterians gave up their claims to the Episcopalians, who later surrendered theirs to the state.

Tracing the history of the University of Kansas as shown by the territorial and state laws, it is seen that the first constitution, adopted in 1855, contained the following provisions: "The general assembly may take measures for the establishment of a university with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, medical and agricultural instruction." The free-state legislature, which met at Topeka in 1857, enacted a law "For establishing a state university at Lawrence." In the Lecompton constitution, framed in 1857, is found "That 72 sections or two entire townships shall be designated by the president of the United States, which shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and appropriated by the legislature of said state solely to the use of said seminary."

The Leavenworth constitution of 1858 provided that, "as the means of the state will admit, educational institutions of a higher grade shall be established by the law, so as to form a complete system of public instruction, embracing the primary, normal, preparatory collegiate and university departments."

The Wyandotte constitution of 1859 reads, "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a

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state university for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, including a normal and agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the state for the support of a state university and all other grants, donations and bequests, either by the state, or by individuals, for such purposes, shall remain a perpetual fund to be called the 'university fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a state university."

When Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861 the Wyandotte constitution was adopted as the Kansas constitution, and Congress set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university 72 sections of land to be selected by the governor.

It was supposed by many that Lawrence would be chosen as the place for the university, especially after the capital was located at Topeka, but the advantages of having a college near by, appealed to other towns and when the time arrived for selecting a site, there were several contestants, chief among which were Lawrence, Emporia and Manhattan. Manhattan received the agricultural school and withdrew from the race. Between the remaining competitors there was a hard fight, Lawrence winning by one vote cast by the chairman of the legislature. To secure the university, the city of Lawrence had promised to donate 40 acres of ground adjacent to the city, to be used as a campus, and an endowment of \$15,000. It was made a provision of the bill that in case Lawrence did not fulfill these promises within six months the university would go to Emporia. By an exchange of real estate with Charles Robinson, Lawrence secured the 40 acres for a campus, and through the generosity of Amos Lawrence, who donated the sum intended for the "Free-State College," it collected the \$15,000 just in time to keep the university from reverting to Emporia.

On Nov. 2, 1863, the university was permanently located, and in 1864 the legislature passed a law organizing it. The charter of the University of Michigan was used as a model for the University of Kansas. The government of the institution was vested in a board of regents, to consist of a president and 12 members to be appointed by the governor, with the state superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of state as ex-officio members. Six departments were named as composing the university, viz: "The department of science, literature and the arts; the department of law; theory and practice of elementary instruction; the department of agriculture; and the normal department."

In 1873, by an act of legislature, the number of regents was reduced from 12 to 6, and these were empowered to elect a chancellor, who should be a member of the board with the power of a regent. This organization has never been changed. In Sept., 1865, work was commenced on North College, which was finished in Sept., 1866, the regents having met in July of that year and elected the first faculty of three members, to-wit: Elial J. Rice, professor of belles lettres and

mental and moral science; David H. Robinson, professor of languages, and Francis H. Snow, professor of mathematics and natural science. The first session of school opened at North College on Sept. 12, 1866, with 26 young women and 29 young men registered in the preparatory school during the first term. The second year showed a marked growth in numbers, 105 young people being registered when the regents made report on Dec. 5, 1867.

Although the University of Kansas is regarded as one of the first state universities to admit women upon the same equality with the young men, that was not the intention of those who drew up its charter, which names two branches, "a male and a female branch," the latter to be taught exclusively by women, the buildings for that branch to be entirely separate from the buildings of the male branch, "and to establish and maintain said female branch the regents shall annually appropriate a sufficient amount to the funds of the university." This provision has never been put in execution.

In the beginning of the university the course of study leading to an A. B. degree occupied seven years—three years in the preparatory school and four in the college. It was hoped to abandon the preparatory department in a very short time but twenty-five years passed before it was accomplished.

The first class, of four members, graduated in 1873. The school during the first seven years had undergone many changes. Rev. R. W. Oliver, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church of Lawrence, who at the first meeting of the regents on March 21, 1865, had been elected chancellor and ex-officio president of the board of regents, resigned his position in the fall of 1867. On Dec. 4, 1867, Gen. John Fraser, president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, was elected chancellor of the university. He entered upon his official duties on June 17, 1868. His term of service is marked by the erection of Fraser Hall, the first building on the present university campus. This hall was ready for occupancy in Dec., 1872, although it was not completed until later. The money for its construction was raised by bonds to the amount of \$100,000 voted by the citizens of Lawrence and by appropriations made by the legislature. Chancellor Fraser resigned on April 15, 1873. At that time 173 students were enrolled and 11 instructors employed.

In Nov., 1874, James Marvin, of Meadville, Pa., was elected chancellor and assumed his duties that winter. During his administration the university developed as rapidly as conditions in the state would permit. In 1876 a normal department was established and it was maintained several years with success. In 1877 and 1878 some 700 trees, now known as Marvin's grove, were set out on the campus. In Nov., 1878, the law school was opened, with James Wood Green in charge, and 13 students enrolled. Under Mr. Green's supervision the law school has grown. It numbers 215 students and occupies a building erected

for its exclusive use. Green hall, as it is called, was built in 1905 and named in honor of James W. Green.

James Marvin resigned in 1883 and was succeeded by Joshua Allen Lippincott of Carlisle, Pa., whose administration lasted until 1889. During his time the legislature made larger appropriations, which strengthened the university by increasing its buildings and its courses of study. Regent W. C. Spangler was acting chancellor and F. H. Snow was president of the faculty during the years 1889-90, and in the spring of 1890 Mr. Snow was elected to the office of chancellor. At the close of the school year 1890 there were 508 students enrolled in all departments, 36 professors employed, and five buildings fully occupied.

About this time the university received two very substantial and acceptable gifts. Col. John J. McCook of New York city presented a sum of money for the encouragement of athletics among the students. With this money a tract of 12 acres (six acres having been given by Mr. Robinson) was secured, graded and fenced for an athletic ground and given the name of McCook field. Mr. Snow in his report of 1891-92 spoke highly of athletic recreations and recommended a well equipped gymnasium and a competent professor of physical culture. The legislature did not feel the necessity of a gymnasium building until 1906, when the Robinson Auditorium-Gymnasium was erected.

In 1894 Spooner Library and the chancellor's residence were erected through the generosity of William E. Spooner of Boston, Mass., who bequeathed the university \$91,618.03 through his nephew, Chancellor Snow.

The year 1891 witnessed the entire disappearance of the preparatory department and the reorganization of the college, with a school of arts, which had been the collegiate department, and schools of engineering, law, fine arts, and pharmacy. The steady growth of the university under the leadership of Chancellor Snow increased the demand for equipment. Blake Hall, devoted to the use of physics and electrical engineering students, was completed in 1895; shops were erected for engineering students through a gift of \$21,000 tendered by George A. Fowler of Kansas City, Mo., and "The Fowler shops" were ready for use in 1899. The same year the school of medicine was established and the legislature was asked for two new buildings, a chemistry building and a natural history museum.

In the spring of 1898, when a call was made for volunteers to take part in the Spanish-American war, a hearty response was made by the students of the university. The faculty discouraged the lower classmen from going but the upper classmen were permitted to enlist without restraint, and the board of regents granted to all volunteers from the junior and senior classes, "full credit for the work of the academic year interrupted by their military service."

Mr. Snow had served the university for 24 years as a member of the faculty and 10 years as chancellor when ill health caused a cessation of duty. Mr. Spangler returned to the university as acting chancellor and

remained as its active leader for two years. Mr. Snow was unable to return to his administration work as had been hoped. In 1901 he sent his resignation to the board of regents, and in April, 1902, Dr. Frank Strong was elected as Dr. Snow's successor. He assumed his duties on Aug. 1. At that time there were 50 acres in the campus, 11 university buildings, 9 of which were used for purposes of instruction, and an enrollment of 1,294 students in the seven schools. The nine years of Mr. Strong's administration have been years of expansion. The healthy financial condition of the state made generous appropriations possible, and the interest of the Kansas people in the head of the public educational system demanded a larger and more thorough course of study. The best high schools and academies have adjusted and improved their curriculums to meet the entrance requirements of the university. The university owns 20 buildings, 9 of which have been completed within the period from 1902-1911. These are the natural history museum, Green hall, Eleanor Bell memorial hospital, Robinson auditorium-gymnasium, clinical laboratory, hospital, civil and mechanical engineering building, mining engineering building, power plant and laboratories, and one wing of the auditorium is nearing completion. The campus at Lawrence comprises 163.5 acres which was laid out by a landscape gardener in order that the best possible aesthetic and utilitarian results could be obtained from the land that was naturally suited for a college site. Potter lake near the west side was constructed in 1910-11 for fire protection and ornamentation.

As the enrollment has increased the course of study has been made broader and deeper in every way, new departments have organized and new avenues of knowledge developed. Among the new departments are those of education, university extension, home economics, and industrial research. The school of education was established in 1909; previously it had been a coordinate department under the college of liberal arts and sciences. The purpose of the school of education is to furnish prospective teachers, principals, superintendents, and all other persons interested in the professional aspect of education, adequate opportunities for specialization in the various phases of educational work. The policy of the university is to assemble and correlate most effectively the forces which contribute to the preparation of educational leaders. The university extension division was established for the benefit of those who are not situated so as to receive education through the formal system. The department of home economics was opened in Sept., 1910, and offers courses in foods, home administration, etc. The department of industrial research concerns itself with finding the best and most economic way of producing articles of commerce. One fellowship embraces the investigation of the properties and uses of oil, another has to do with the enameling of iron and steel, another with the baking of bread. These fellowships are maintained financially by manufacturers of special articles who desire the best methods.

The university publications number 10. They are The University of

Kansas Science Bulletin; University of Kansas Studies Humanistic series; the Bulletin of the Engineering Experiments Station; the University-Geological Survey reports; the University Entomological Bulletin; The University News Bulletin; The Graduate Magazine; The Kansan, published tri-weekly by the students; The Jayhawker, and the Kansas Lawyer, also published by students. The library, which in 1866 was merely a hope, in 1911 had 75,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets. The corps of instructors numbers 146. In 1902 the first session of summer school was held. The first year the session was of six weeks' duration but in 1909 it was lengthened to nine weeks.

The act of the legislature establishing the university contemplated the founding of a medical school, but made no provision for carrying out the plan. In 1880 a preparatory medical course under the administration of the college of liberal arts and sciences was started, but it was not until 1899 that a school of medicine was definitely organized, when the first two years of a medical course was offered students. Through the courtesy of Simeon B. Bell, who, in memory of his wife, Eleanor Taylor Bell, gave the university money and land at Rosedale under the conditions that the hospital of the university medical school should be built there, an opportunity was offered to complete the organization of the school.

The scientific department covering the first two years of the course was established at Lawrence under Dean M. T. Sudler and the clinical department at Rosedale under the direction of Dean G. H. Hocksey. The clinical department was reorganized in the fall of 1905 by the merger of the Kansas City Medical College, founded in 1897, Medico-Chirurgical College founded in 1896, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons founded in 1894. The hospital building was erected and the department was opened in 1906. The training school for nurses in connection with the hospital was established in July of the same year.

In 1910 a controversy arose as to the reestablishment and reorganization of the medical school. It ended, however, by keeping the location at Rosedale and a reorganization of the school with Dr. W. J. Crumrine, secretary of the state board of health, as dean of the school and Mervin T. Sudler, assistant dean and professor of surgery. A new hospital was built in the summer of 1911. The enrollment in all departments in 1911 numbered about 2,400 students.

Chancellors of the University: R. W. Oliver, 1865-67; John Fraser, 1867-74; James Marvin, 1874-83; J. A. Lippincott, 1883-89; C. W. Spangler, (Act. Chan.), 1889-90; F. H. Snow, 1890-1901; C. W. Spangler, (Act. Chan.), 1901-02; Frank Strong, 1902—.

Upland, a hamlet in Dickinson county, is located in Fragrant Hill township, 20 miles northeast of Abilene, the county seat, 9 miles north of Chapman, the postoffice from which it receives mail, and 5 miles from Alida, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 50.

Upola, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Elk county, is located in Oak Valley township, 15 miles east of Howard, the

county seat, and about 4 miles from Longton, whence it receives mail daily by rural route. The population, according to the census report of 1910, was 24.

Urbana, a village of Neosho county, is located in Chetopa township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 10 miles west of Erie, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 85. The town was founded by Dr. Peters, and replatted in 1870 by some parties who believed it had a great future. This little town is credited with more volunteers in the Spanish-American war than any other town of its size in the county.

Utica, a town in Ness county, is located in Ohio township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 20 miles northwest of Ness City, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 400.

Utopia, a hamlet of Greenwood county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. There is a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 30.

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Valeda, a village of Labette county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Howard township, 29 miles southwest of Oswego. There is a money order postoffice with one rural route and an express office. The population in 1910 was 100. The site was owned by the Excelsior Town and Mining company. The plat was filed in 1886. The first building was a merchandise store erected by Stone & Willie. Dr. Kenworth opened the first drug store. The town of Deerton was moved to Valeda.

Valencia, a hamlet in Shawnee county, is located in Dover township, on the Kansas river and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 12 miles west of Topeka, the county seat. It has a general store, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 50.

Valhalla, a country postoffice in Gove county, is located on the Smoky Hill river, 16 miles southeast of Gove, the county seat, and 10 miles north of Pendeniss, Lane county, the nearest shipping point.

Valley, a country postoffice in Trego county, is located in Franklin township on the Smoky Hill river, 20 miles south of Wakeeney, the county seat, and about 12 from Ransom, the nearest shipping point.

Valley, a hamlet in Hodgeman county, is located on the Pawnee river, 12 miles north of Jetmore, the county seat and nearest shipping point, and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 15.

Valley Center, an incorporated city of the third class in Sedgwick county, is located in Valley Center township on the Little Arkansas river, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 11 miles north of Wichita, the county seat. It has a

broom manufacturing establishment, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Index), schools and churches, a number of general stores, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 381. This is the shipping and receiving point for a large agricultural and stock raising district and is headquarters for a number of men extensively engaged in stock breeding.

Valley Falls, formerly Grasshopper Falls, the largest town in Jefferson county and one of the important towns of northeastern Kansas, is located in the northwestern part of the county, 16 miles from Oskaloosa, the county seat, and about 25 miles from Topeka. It is in Delaware township on the Delaware river, which furnishes power for its flour mills. It is an important shipping point and railroad center, having three of the large roads converging there—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific. Besides the regular lines of business, Valley Falls has a creamery, flour mills, spacious elevators for storing grain, waterworks, electric light plant, an opera house and two weekly newspapers. The principal shipments are grain, live stock and produce. The population in 1910 was 1,150. St. Joseph's school (Roman Catholic) is located here.

Grasshopper Falls was settled in 1854 by Henry Zen, who had visited the locality two years before, accompanying Maj. Ogden to Fort Riley. Zen was often visited by the Kickapoo Indians after erecting his cabin, but was never molested. In the fall he was ordered to leave the country by the agent for the Indians. The next settlement was a permanent one, by James Frazier, Robert Riddle, H. B. Jolley and A. J. Whitney, who drove their stakes on Christmas day, 1854. Their first act was to stake out the boundaries of a town and plat the lots. They then began the erection of a cabin but before it was finished the provisions ran low and one of the number went to Weston, Mo., for a new supply. He was gone eleven days and there was much suffering in the camp before he returned. About this time Zen returned and with him was Henry Webber. Stephen H. Dunn came in March, 1855, with his wife and started a blacksmith shop. A grist mill was built by a company composed of James Frazier, Robert Riddle, A. J. Whitney and Isaac Cody. The latter was the father of "Buffalo Bill," and was elected representative to the legislature from Jefferson county. In the spring of 1855 the town was surveyed and named Grasshopper Falls. The legislature changed the name to "Sautrelle Falls," but the citizens never recognized the name and it was later changed to Valley Falls. The streets were named after the pioneer women.

Considerable trouble was occasioned by the location on the town site of a pro-slavery man by the name of A. T. Pattie. He refused to recognize the rights of those who founded the town and built a shanty in the middle of the street, finally becoming so offensive that he was driven out of town. This action on the part of the free-state men resulted in Grasshopper Falls being raided and looted in Sept., 1856. The

store of William and R. H. Crosby, which had been built in the spring of that year, was burned. This was the beginning of a long list of depredations committed by each side in turn, which continued throughout the border war. The Crosby store was rebuilt and Pattie's buildings were used as a temporary home for immigrants.

At the land sales the rights of the town company were not recognized and the land which they had staked out, comprising 320 acres, was laid off in quarter sections and sold at the appraised value. Different men had to buy these lands and as some of them never turned their holdings over to the county the stockholders suffered a loss. This condition of affairs gave rise to considerable trouble in the way of land contests. In the year 1857, after the land sale, a number of buildings went up, including a Lutheran church, a steam sawmill and a large hotel. The first school was established in that year and Miss Libbie Pennock, of Leavenworth county, was the teacher.

Grasshopper Falls was incorporated as a town in 1869, and in 1871 it was incorporated as a city. S. C. Gephart was the first mayor and John Beland the first clerk. In 1875 the name was changed to Valley Falls by act of the legislature.

Vance, a village of Wyandotte county, is situated about 6 miles west of Kansas City, the county seat, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on the electric line that runs from Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth. It is a local trading point of some importance and receives mail by rural delivery from Bethel. The population in 1910 was 120. There is also a hamlet called Vance in Linn county on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 5 miles north of Selma, the postoffice through which mail is received.

Varck, a hamlet in Cherokee county, is located in Garden township on Spring river and the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 14 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat, and 3 miles from Baxter Springs. It receives mail from Galena.

Varner, a hamlet of Kingman county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles north of Kingman, the county seat. It has an express office, some local trade and a postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 50.

Vassar, a small town in the central part of Osage county, is located in Junction township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 7 miles northeast of Lyndon, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 75.

Vaughn, a hamlet in Rawlins county, is located at the headwaters of the Driftwood, 15 miles northwest of Atwood, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Beardsley, the nearest railroad station. It receives mail from Benkelman, Neb., 15 miles to the northwest. The population in 1910 was 24.

Vega, a hamlet in Wallace county, is located near Ladder creek, 9 miles south of Sharon Springs, the county seat, and 6 miles northwest

of Ladder, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 10.

Vegetarian Settlement Company.—In the summer of 1855 a few men got together in the city of New York and projected a company for the purpose of establishing a colony in the Territory of Kansas. In September of that year Dr. John McLaurin, one of the promoters, visited Kansas to select a site for the proposed settlement. After traveling for several weeks along various streams, he decided in favor of a location on the left bank of the Neosho river, in the southeast corner of Allen county and about 6 miles south of the present town of Humboldt. Having made his selection, he returned to New York, and on Jan. 5, 1856, the organization of the company was completed by the adoption of a constitution, of which the following is the preamble:

"Whereas, the practice of vegetarian diet is best adapted to the development of the highest and noblest principles of human nature, and the use of the flesh of animals for food tends to the physical, moral and intellectual injury of mankind, and it is desirable that those persons who believe in the vegetarian principle should have every opportunity to live in accordance therewith, and should unite in the formation of a company for the permanent establishment, in some portion of this country, of a home where the slaughter of animals for food shall be prohibited, and where the principle of the vegetarian diet can be fairly and fully tested, so as to demonstrate more fully its advantages; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Vegetarian Settlement Company, and to abide by the following constitution."

The constitution declared the object of the company to be the establishment of permanent homes in which there would be concerted action for a system of direct healing and the practice of the vegetarian principle, as applied to human diet. The company was to be operated on the mutual joint stock plan, the capital stock to be divided into as many shares as there were acres in the colony. Members were required to be persons of good moral character, not slaveholders, and applications for membership were subject to the approval of the board of directors. Each member was required to pay an entrance fee of one dollar and an installment of ten cents a share on not less than twenty shares of five dollars each.

Charles H. DeWolf was elected president of the company; Henry S. Chubb, secretary; and Dr. John McLaurin, treasurer. One of the first acts of the officials of the company was to levy an assessment of 10 per cent. (50 cents a share), to provide a fund with which to erect a saw and grist mill, purchase a stock of provisions, seed grain, tents, utensils, etc., the assessment to fall due on Jan. 1, 1856. As this date preceded by a few days the completion of the organization, each member was immediately called upon to pay \$10 into this equipment fund. Headquarters were established at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., where all fees and assessments were payable, and from which place the operations of the company were directed.

The first colonists, accompanied by the secretary of the company, arrived early in the spring of 1856. Others came in later, and by July 1 there were probably 100 settlers on the ground. These trusting people were doomed to disappointment. The management had failed to erect the mills, provide supplies, etc., as promised, though the members of the company had generally been prompt in paying their assessments for that purpose. Charges of speculation and dishonesty were made, and to add to the discomfort of the settlers their fields were raided by the Indians and their crops destroyed. As winter approached the sufferings of the colonists increased. Those who had the means to get away returned to their old homes in the East; others sought relief in other settlements, and by the spring of 1857 all that was left of the Vegetarian Colony, which started out with such brilliant promises, was the name "Vegetarian," applied to a small tributary of the Neosho near the settlement.

Venango, a hamlet in Ellsworth county, is located 20 miles southeast of Ellsworth, the county seat, and about 7 miles from Marquette in McPherson county, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Vera, a hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 14 miles east of Alma, the county seat, and 4 miles east of Paxico, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Verbeck, an inland hamlet in Barton county, is located 21 miles northeast of Great Bend, the county seat, and 12 miles in the same direction from Hoisington, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 29.

Verdi, a station on the Union Pacific R. R., in Ottawa county, is located in Buckeye township, 15 miles southeast of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has an express office and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 65.

Verdigris, a rural hamlet in Lyon county, is located in the extreme southwestern part of the county on the Verdigris river, 8 miles from Olpe, the nearest shipping point and railroad station, from which it is supplied with mail by rural route, and 16 miles from Emporia, the county seat.

Verdigris River, a stream of southeastern Kansas, has a history dating back considerably over a century. It is mentioned by Pike at the time of his visit to that section in 1806 and also by Nuttall in 1818. The river flows through a rich country that in early days produced much in the way of furs. A number of trading houses were located along its course from time to time, the most important of which was probably that operated by a man named Glenn in 1819, located at a point about a mile above its confluence with the Arkansas river. Clermont's band of Osage Indians was located on the stream about this time and is mentioned by S. H. Long in his travels. By the treaty of 1834 with the Cherokee Indians the Verdigris river was named as a part of the bound-

ary of their lands. The stream has its source in several small streams, one of which rises in eastern Chase county, one in northern Greenwood county and two in southern Lyon county. It flows in a southeasterly direction across Greenwood county, the extreme southwestern corner of Woodson county, Wilson and Montgomery counties, entering Oklahoma almost due south of Coffeyville. From there the stream flows through the counties of Nowata, Rogers and Wagoner, Okla., uniting with the Arkansas river near the town of Wybark, about 3 miles from Fort Gibson. Among the more important tributaries of the Verdigris are Willow, Homer, Sandy, Drum, Big Hill, Pumpkin and Onion creeks, and Paw and Fall rivers in Kansas, and Big Caney and Little Verdigris rivers, Bird creek and about two dozen smaller streams in Oklahoma. The estimated length of the stream is about 270 miles, a little over one-half of which is in Kansas.

Vermillion, a village of Noble township, Marshall county, is located 28 miles southeast of Marysville, the county seat, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and the Black Vermillion river. It is the trading point for a large section of farming country, has banking facilities, grain elevators, a newspaper, schools, churches, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural mail routes. In 1910 the population was 366.

Among those who located on the site of Vermillion as early as 1860 were Theodore Collier, J. E. Watson, G. R. Kelley, W. H. Dickinson, R. Shields and A. Dilley. The town was located in 1869, the original site containing 240 acres, owned as follows: The railroad company, 40 acres; Theodore Collier, 40 acres; and G. R. Kelley, 100 acres. Collier and Kelley each gave half their interests to the railroad company, which laid off the town and built a depot and side track. The first building was erected in 1870 by W. H. Dickinson. The postoffice was established the same year with Theodore Collier as postmaster.

Vernon, one of the villages of Woodson county, is in Everett township and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Yates Center, the county seat. It has the main lines of mercantile interests, is supplied with express and telegraph offices, and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 100. It is the shipping and supply center for the farmers of the vicinity. The name was originally Talmage, but was changed to Vernon by act of the legislature, March 9, 1891.

Vesper, a little town in Lincoln county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., 6 miles west of Lincoln, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 grain elevators, several stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 100. Vesper postoffice was established in 1873 and for several years was moved around the neighborhood from house to house. When the railroad was built, in 1886, it was moved to the station and a town grew up around it.

Veteran Brotherhood.—(See Grand Army of the Republic.)

Victor, a post-hamlet of Mitchell county, is located in Blue Hill township, 18 miles southwest of Beloit, the county seat, and 16 miles north of Vesper, the nearest shipping point. It receives mail daily. The population in 1910 was 40.

Victoria, a little town in Ellis county, is located in Victoria township on the Union Pacific R. R., 10 miles east of Hays, the county seat. It has 2 banks, 2 mills, a grain elevator, a number of retail establishments, telegraph office, and a money order postoffice. The population is about 200. It is in the midst of a Russian settlement, one of the largest Catholic monasteries in the state is located here, and a fine Catholic church has just been built at a cost of \$80,000. It is in the midst of a large agricultural district for which it is the receiving and shipping point.

Videttes.—About the beginning of the year 1888, representatives of the various labor organizations in Kansas got together and formed a secret, oath-bound society which was named the "Videttes." The order spread rapidly over the state until it included nearly all those opposed to the policies of the old political parties. On May 15, 1888, a convention assembled at Cincinnati, Ohio, organized the Union Labor party and nominated Alson J. Streeter for president. The Videttes were powerful enough at that time to control the action of the convention, and at Cincinnati the leading delegates from each state were initiated into the order, the object of this move being to control the policy of the Union Labor party in such a way as to prevent fusion or coalition with either the Republican or Democratic party.

The ritual of the Videttes was printed in a code. After the Cincinnati convention the demand for copies of this ritual became so great that by the middle of the summer the supply was exhausted. It therefore became necessary to order a new edition, which was printed at the office of the Nonconformist at Winfield, Kan. Here a printer got hold of a copy of the ritual and the key to the code, which he turned over to a leader in the Republican party. The ritual was rendered into plain English by the aid of the key, and on a given date was issued in the form of a supplement by nearly every Republican newspaper in the state. Names of prominent leaders and promoters of the Videttes were published in connection with the ritual, and the order was generally denounced as "anarchistic and contrary to the spirit and principles of American institutions."

It is doubtful, however, whether any votes were changed in the general election of that year, but the effect was to destroy in a measure the usefulness of the order. Accordingly, on Dec. 19, 1888, representatives of the Videttes met at Wichita, pursuant to the call of the commander, and disbanded as an organization, though the members immediately formed the State Reform Association, which was calculated to work along similar lines, but without a secret ritual. The State Reform Association subsequently played a rather conspicuous part in the work of the Farmers' Alliance. (See Farmers' Alliance.)

Vigilance Committees.—During the early days in Kansas, before civil government had become thoroughly established, numerous secret organizations known as vigilance committees were organized along the eastern and southern boundaries of Kansas and the western boundary of Missouri. The main purpose of these committees was the protection of their horses and other live stock, and in emergencies for the trial of horse thieves and other offenders. Upon the apprehension of any criminal, he was given a prompt trial by these self-constituted authorities, and if his guilt was sufficient his punishment was both speedy and final.

Vilas, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Wilson county, is located in Colfax township near the east line of the county, 16 miles northeast of Fredonia, the county seat. The town was started after the building of the railroad in 1886. It is on the border of a splendid gas field, the strongest well in the county being located 3 miles northeast. It has an express office and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 58.

Villazur's Expedition.—As early as 1700 the French hunters and trappers were active on the great plains, in the endeavor to establish friendly relations with the Indians and gain control of the fur trade in the region extending from the Missouri and Platte rivers to the eastern border of New Mexico. It may have been due to French influence that, in 1705, five tribes—the Apaches, Comanches, Faraones, Utes and Navajos—formed a confederacy, the object of which was twofold: 1st, to keep the Spaniards of New Mexico from venturing upon the plains, and 2d, to maintain hostilities against them until they were compelled to sue for peace. Marauding parties made frequent incursions into Spanish territory, but after a little while discontent and jealousy began to develop among the tribes forming the confederacy, and the alliance came to an end.

About 1718 the Kitkehaki clan of the Pawnee tribe was sent to establish a permanent village at some suitable point near the confluence of the north and south forks of the Platte. The principal reasons for this move on the part of the Pawnees was doubtless to form a base for hunting the buffaloes which were to be found there in large numbers during the warm season, and at the same time have a portion of the tribe in the position of an advance guard to prevent the Spaniards from exploring or occupying the country between the Pawnee villages and the mountains on the west, particularly that section drained by the Platte and its tributaries. By 1719 the conditions on the plains were such that Don Antonio Valverde Cossio, governor of the province of New Mexico, determined to assume the offensive and lead an expedition into the Indian country.

With 105 Spanish soldiers and 30 Apaches to act as guides and scouts, he set out from Santa Fe. Prof. John B. Dunbar thinks he moved northward to Jicarilla, near the southern border of the present State of Colorado and 110 miles from Santa Fe, where a few days' halt was made;

thence northeast to El Cuarteletejo, 240 miles from Jicarilla, which was the limit of his operations, and as both these posts were occupied by friendly Apaches, Valverde never entered hostile territory. However, upon his return to Santa Fe, he boasted of having ventured some distance northward from El Cuarteletejo, and in his report to the viceroy he mentioned the presence of a village on the Platte, occupied by Pawnees and French hunters and trappers.

The viceroy, the Marquis de Valero, evidently did not place much confidence in the report, for he issued instructions to Valverde to organize immediately a force, with which he was to march to the Pawnee village "and once there to take such measures as would be deemed most suitable to promote the best interest of each party concerned." Valverde managed to evade the order, so far as personal command was concerned, and Lieut.-Col. Don Pedro de Villazur was placed at the head of the expedition.

Although Valverde had about 150 men with him the preceding year, Villazur was assigned but 50, and with this small force he left Santa Fe on June 14, 1720. The first halt was at Jicarilla, where Villazur hoped to secure a considerable force of Apaches to serve as bowmen and outrunners. After a few days' rest at Jicarilla, the expedition pushed on to El Cuarteletejo, in what is now Scott county, Kan. From that point the march to the Platte was almost due north, and on the morning of Aug. 15 the expedition reached the summit of an eminence about a mile south of the Platte, from which the Pawnee village could be plainly seen on the opposite side of the river. Later in the day Villazur moved with his little force down the Platte, to a point about 2 miles east of the junction of the north and south forks, where the tall, dense grass was cut away from an area of more than an acre, thus forming an open space, in which a camp was established. The north side of the open space was immediately upon the bank of the river, the other three sides being bordered by the tall, uncut grass.

No worse possible arrangement could have been devised. Under cover of the heavy growth of grass, the Pawnees and their French allies during the night completely hemmed in the camp on the three sides, while the river on the north cut off retreat in that direction. With the first appearance of dawn on the 16th the attack was commenced. More than half of the Spaniards fell at the first volley and the Apache allies deserted, leaving less than a score of Spanish soldiers to resist the assaults of some 250 Pawnees and French musketeers. Yet, so bravely did they defend their position that the enemy was three times driven back. At last, seeing that further resistance was useless and would lead to inevitable destruction, a few survivors cut their way through the lines and sought safety in flight. They were not pursued, as the Pawnees turned their attention to looting the camp, and about three weeks later a bare half dozen men—all that were left of Villazur's little army—reached Santa Fe.

The place where the battle occurred is in the eastern part of what is

now Lincoln county, Neb., a short distance below the junction of the two forks of the Platte. Dunbar says that "Almost 100 years later occasional relics of varying character were still found in or near Villazur's old camp ground."

In his march northward, Villazur passed through the present Kansas counties of Hamilton, Kearny, Wichita, Scott, Logan, Thomas and Rawlins. Some writers have asserted that the place where the expedition met its fate is on the Missouri river. The foregoing account is taken chiefly from a paper on the subject by Prof. Dunbar, who had access to the archives in Santa Fe and in Mexico, and the statements therein regarding the location are corroborated by Bandelier in his report of the Hemenway southwestern archaeological expedition. Bandelier also says:

"The geographical results of Villazur's expedition are about as valuable as those of the journey of Leiva Bonilla and Humana in 1585; that is, they amount to hardly anything beyond the few data enabling us to establish the locality of the disaster. In other respects the results are very important in a negative way. The loss of so many men crippled the Spanish power at Santa Fe, and precluded all possibility of subsequent expeditions. It gave the tribes of the plains a more moderate idea of Spanish military power, and contributed to produce that state of depression, resulting from continuous Indian warfare, which made the people of New Mexico so unhappy for a century or more, shaping their national character into one of resignation to any evil, provided life could be secured."

Vincent, William D., Congressman and merchant, was born on a farm near Dresden, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1852. Ten years later his parents removed to Riley county, Kan., where he was educated in the public schools and in the Agricultural College. He engaged in the mercantile business at Clay Center; was elected to the city council in 1880; was one of the nominees of the Greenback party for presidential elector in 1884; was a member of the state board of railroad commissioners in 1893-94; and in 1896 was elected to Congress as a Populist. After serving one term in Congress he resumed his business pursuits at Clay Center.

Vine, a village on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in Ottawa county, is 18 miles east of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and telegraph and express office. The population in 1910 was 50. The railroad name is Vine Creek.

Vining, an incorporated city of the third class, is located on the line between Clay and Washington counties, 17 miles northwest of Clay Center. Being situated on the Republican river and at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, it is a trading center and important shipping point for a large agricultural district. It is supplied with a number of well stocked stores, a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, good public schools, etc. The population in 1910 was 191.

Vinland, one of the early settlements of Douglas county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles south of Lawrence. The first settlers located there in 1854, among them Jacob Branson (q. v.), Charles Dow, Franklin Coleman and several others. In 1857 a sawmill was erected in the vicinity and the first school was opened in the fall of 1858 in a building built by subscription. The town was of some importance during the years 1857-58, but did not grow much. In the early '70s a cheese factory was established and in 1878 the Presbyterian church was erected. Today it is the supply and shipping town for a fine agricultural district, with a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities and in 1910 had a population of 75.

Vinton, a country postoffice in Cowley county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 12 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has one general store. The population in 1910 was 20.

Viola, an incorporated city of the third class in Sedgwick county, is located in the township of the same name on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroads, 24 miles southwest of Wichita, the county seat. It has a bank, a telephone exchange owned by a local company, general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 156. It is located in a good agricultural district for which it is the receiving and shipping point.

Virgil, a village of Greenwood county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Verdigris river in Lane township, about 20 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat, and about 7 miles from Quincy. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. Several of the leading religious denominations have church buildings, the schools are good, and the main lines of mercantile enterprise are well represented. The population according to the census report of 1910 was 173.

Vliets, a village of Marshall county, is located in Noble township, 25 miles southeast of Marysville on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and the Vermilion river. The main lines of business and professional pursuits are represented. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices and a postoffice with one rural mail route. The population in 1910 was 350.

Volland, a country postoffice in Wabaunsee county, is located in Washington township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 8 miles from Alma, the county seat. It has a general store and telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 26.

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Wabaunsee (Indian spelling, Wabonsa, derived from Wah-bon-seh, meaning "Dawn of Day"), was a Pottawatomie chief who lived with his tribe in Iowa, within the confines of what is now Mills county, on Wabonsie creek. He was partially civilized and occupied a log house on the creek bank. In 1848 he came with his tribe to Kansas and located on
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that part of the Pottawatomie reservation which lay in Wabaunsee county. He was an old man when he came to Kansas and died on the reservation a few years later. His name was gained by a daring feat of his youth, when he went alone on an expedition against the Osages to avenge the death of a friend. He crept into the camp and succeeded in tomahawking a dozen warriors before the alarm was given, making his escape just at break of day. "Wah-bon-seh!" he exclaimed, which literally means, "day a little," and took that for his name. The village and county of Wabaunsee were named for him.

Wabaunsee, a little town in Wabaunsee county, is located in the township of the same name on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 12 miles north of Alma, the county seat. It has churches, schools, general stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. This is one of the historic villages of the state. The first settlement was made here in 1854 by a colony of 34 people of mixed nationalities. It was followed in 1856 by a colony of 65 members of the Beecher Bible and Rifle company (q. v.), and the stone building erected in 1862 as a home for this organization is one of the old landmarks which attracts old settlers' meetings once a year. Rev. Harvey Jones came to this point as a missionary in 1855. For many years this was the only settlement west of Topeka. It was the county seat until after the war when it lost to Alma after a three years' struggle. Wabaunsee was referred to by the pro-slavery men in the early days as the "Abolition nest."

Wabaunsee County, in the eastern part of the state, is located a little north of a central line running east and west and about 75 miles west of the Missouri river. It has an area of 804 square miles; is bounded on the north by Riley county and the Kansas river which separates it from Pottawatomie and Jackson counties; on the east by Shawnee and Osage counties; on the south by Lyon and Morris, and on the west by Morris, Geary and Riley counties. The northern boundary is extremely irregular, following the winding course of the Kansas river, the northeast corner being 6 miles south of the northwest corner. Wabaunsee was one of the 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, and at that time was named Richardson, but as such never had any officers and was attached to Shawnee county for all revenue and judicial purposes. In 1859 the legislature changed the name from Richardson to Wabaunsee in memory of the Pottawatomie chief "Wabonsa," signifying "The Dawn of Day."

It is hard to determine who were the first white men to visit this section of Kansas. It is claimed by some that Coronado's expedition passed through what is now Wabaunsee county in the winter of 1541-42, but it is hardly probable. (See Coronado's Expedition.) French, in his Louisiana Historical Collections, says that during the first quarter of the 17th century French traders went among the Pawnees, who hunted along the Kansas river. It is claimed by some historians that the French explorer Dutisne passed west through the valley of the Kansas in 1720, and four years later the Bourgmont expedition followed the

south bank of the Kansas beyond the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers. In 1842, the Fremont expedition passed up the Kansas valley on its way west. Fremont says, "we crossed at 10 a. m. (June 20) the Big Vermilion."

The earliest permanent settlements were made about 1853-54. One of the first settlers, a few miles north of the present town of Wilmington, was Henry Harvey, who came into the county with his family in 1854. The settlement there prospered and by the close of the war so many settlers had come that in 1869 a postoffice was established and named Harveyville in honor of the first settler. Newbury, on the west bank of Mulberry creek, was started by Dan Horne of Topeka, Col. Allen Phillips and three men named Lakin, Kellum and Bartling. John P. Gleich settled in what is now Farmer township and soon after Peter Thoes, Frank Schmidt, R. Schrader and a man named Schranke entered land. These early settlers located in different parts of the county and the first collective settlement was made in the Mill creek valley, in what is now Wabaunsee township, by Robert Banks, D. B. Hiatt, Peter and Bartholomew Sarra, J. H. Nesbit, J. M. Bisby, Joshua Smith, Clark Lapham and a minister named Leonard.

In 1856 the population of the county was increased by the Beecher Bible and Rifle company, a body of people from Connecticut who organized for the purpose of coming to Kansas to aid in making it a free state. Sixty-five of the colony, exclusive of women and children, each with a Bible in his pocket and a rifle on his shoulder, encamped on May 1, 1856, in the northwest part of the county on the south bank of the Kansas river, where Wabaunsee now stands. The colonists proposed to locate a town site and secure a farm for each member. On the way west, one of the members of the company purchased a sawmill in Kansas City. It was brought to the settlement and as there was a good supply of timber in the vicinity, log cabins were soon built and the mill kept busy supplying lumber for the pioneer homes. The members of the colony were all Congregationalists, and soon erected the first church in the county as well as a two-story school building. In time the church was replaced by a fine stone structure. Soon after their settlement the men organized a military company known as the "Prairie Guards," one of the first organizations in the territory to be armed with Sharp's rifles. This company took part in the border warfare of 1856.

A second colony was formed by a party of Germans in Cincinnati, Ohio, who upon their arrival in Wabaunsee county, selected a site near the two branches of Mill creek and laid out the town of Alma. These people were poor and within a short time the Alma Town association broke up, the site being preempted by individuals. In 1857 many settlers came directly from Germany. The following year Gottlieb Zwanziger built the first grist mill and John Hankammer a sawmill. In 1857 Wabaunsee colony was increased by S. H. Fairfield, S. R. Weed, Enoch L. H. and J. E. Platt, men from Mendon, Ill., who volunteered to go to Kansas to aid in securing its admission as a free state. The white population of Wabaunsee county at the close of 1857 was about 400.

To perfect the organization of Wabaunsee county an election was held in March, 1859. There were two voting precincts, one at Alma, the other at Wabaunsee. One hundred and eleven votes were cast and the following officers were elected: Henry Harvey, J. M. Hubbard and Gottlieb Zwanziger, commissioners; J. M. Hubbard, probate judge; J. M. Harvey, clerk of the court; John Hodgson, sheriff; Moses C. Welsh, register of deeds; Henry Harvey, treasurer; Gottlieb Zwanziger, surveyor; R. G. Terry, county attorney; S. F. Ross, auditor; J. E. Platt, superintendent of schools, and August Brasche, coroner. Prior to this time Wabaunsee had consisted of one civil township, but at the meeting of the board of commissioners they divided it into Alma, Wabaunsee, Mission Creek and Wilmington townships. When the Pottawatomie reservation was thrown open in 1870, the territory embraced within its limits was called Newbury township. From this time as the population increased the first townships were divided to form the thirteen civil townships into which the county is now divided, viz: Alma, Farmer, Garfield, Kaw, Maplehill, Mill Creek, Mission Creek, Newbury, Plumb, Rock Creek, Wabaunsee, Washington and Wilmington.

When the county was organized Wabaunsee was made the seat of justice, as it was the only town in the county. Its location, however, was not central and it was felt at the time that as the county settled up efforts would be made to change the county seat to a point nearer the geographical center. No permanent county buildings were erected and on Nov. 22, 1866, the question of a permanent location was submitted to the people, Alma and Wabaunsee being the contesting points. The result was a majority of 28 votes for Alma, and in December the county records and offices were transferred to that place, where a small frame building had been erected for county and court-house purposes. Still the permanent location of the seat of justice hung in the balance, for Alma was a town in name only, there being only two buildings on the site in 1869. In 1870 the question of a change again arose and excitement ran high. The contesting points were Alma, Newbury and Eskridge. At the election held on Feb. 7, 1871, Alma received 369, Newbury 217 and Eskridge 256 votes. As there was no choice another election was ordered for Feb. 21. Circulars were scattered all over the county, each town setting forth the advantages it offered. Alma pledged to give the county "a safe, well-built, handsome stone building worth from \$6,000 to \$10,000." The result of this election was 465 votes for Alma and 429 for Eskridge. According to the promise made, the people of Alma soon erected a stone court-house at a cost of \$8,000.

In 1870 the legislature took the greater part of Zeandale township, then the northwest township of the county, and annexed it to the reservation.

The Underground Railroad (q. v.) was successfully operated in Wabaunsee county during the last few years of slavery. There were two stations in the county—one on Mission creek in the southeast and one at Wabaunsee near the northwest corner—and runaway negroes who ar-

rived at Mission creek were taken in charge by a conductor, who took them to Wabaunsee, where they were placed in charge of another conductor to be taken to the next station, etc.

At the outbreak of the Civil war the population of Wabaunsee county was about 1,050. The voting population, however, was only 250, but as nearly all the settlers were from New England they loyally responded to the call for volunteers, and 112 men enlisted for service, giving Wabaunsee a long roll of honor in the military history of the nation.

The Wabaunsee County Herald, the first newspaper in the county, made its initial appearance on April 1, 1869. It was owned and edited by Sellers & Bertram. On Oct. 1, 1869, a half interest in the paper was sold to S. H. Fairfield, who in 1871 became sole proprietor and changed the name to the Alma Union. On May 1, 1872, Fairfield resold to Sellers, and the name of the paper was again changed to the Wabaunsee County News. The Landmark was started by E. H. Sandford in the spring of 1871, but the publication was discontinued in 1874.

The first railroad to enter the county was a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, running from Burlingame northwest to Alma, which was built in 1889. Since then the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has been built, entering near the northeast corner and crossing the county in a southwest direction to Alta Vista. A branch of the same system leaves the main land at McFarland and runs northwest through Manhattan. There are over 75 miles of main track railroad in the county.

The east and west portions of the county are undulating prairie, but the central and northern portions are hilly, breaking into bluffs along the streams. The valleys, ordinarily, are about a mile wide and cover about one-fifteenth of the area. The timber belts along the streams vary in width from a few rods to half a mile, and consist of walnut, cottonwood, white and burr-oak, mulberry, dog-wood and locust. Corn is the principal cereal, though winter wheat, potatoes, millet, Kafir corn and alfalfa are raised. The county leads in the production of sweet potatoes and ranks high in live stock. In 1907 there were 70,000 bearing fruit trees. Thick ledges of limestone underlie the whole county; cement rock of good quality is found near Alma and thin veins of coal have been found in different places. The northern and central portions of the county are drained by the Kansas river, which forms the northern boundary, Mill creek and its branches, while the southern and eastern portions are drained by Rock, Elm, Dragon and Mission creeks.

Alma, on Mill creek, in the northwestern part of the county, is the seat of justice and the principal town. The population of the county in 1910 was 12,721.

Waco, a hamlet in Sedgwick county, is located 12 miles south of Wichita, the county seat, and 4 from Haysville, the nearest shipping point. It has one general store. Mail is delivered from Peck. The population in 1910 was 41.

Waconda Springs, a hamlet of Mitchell county, named after the chief god of the Kaw Indians, is located in the northwest corner of the county,

in Cawker township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., and at the junction of the two forks of the Solomon river, 20 miles west of Beloit, the county seat, and about 2 miles west of Cawker City, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 32. Near the town is the noted spring of the same name, from which water is shipped to be used for its health giving properties. This was one of the earliest established towns of the county, and in 1871 was quite an important little village. Most of the buildings were later moved to Cawker City.

Wade, a hamlet in the northwestern part of Miami county, is about 11 miles from Paola, the county seat, from which it has rural delivery. Wellsville is the nearest railroad station.

Wagner, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Marion county, is located 10 miles south of Marion, the county seat, and about 5 miles west of Florence, from which place it receives mail.

Wagonda Da.—(See Great Spirit Spring.)

Wagstaff, a village in the northeastern part of Miami county, is on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles northeast of Paola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and in 1910 had a population of 35.

Wakarusa, a little town in Shawnee county, is located in William-sport township on the Wakarusa river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 12 miles south of Topeka, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, a cider mill, a number of stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. It is a popular summer camping place for Topeka people, and a large camp is maintained throughout the season by the Young Women's Christian Association. This is a receiving and shipping point for a large and prosperous farming district. The population in 1910 was 150. The town was founded in 1858 by two men named Mills and Smith, and was at first named Kingston in honor of Zenas King, one of the parties interested. The postoffice had already been established under the name of Wakarusa and the name of the town was changed to correspond.

Wakarusa Creek, a historic Kansas stream, rises in the eastern part of Wabaunsee county and has a number of small affluents near its headwaters. Its course is slightly to the north of east through Shawnee and Douglas counties, until it empties into the Kansas river about a mile east of the town of Eudora. Its estimated length is about 50 miles. One of the earliest mentions of the stream was by S. H. Long, the explorer, in 1819. The name, according to Holloway's History of Kansas, comes from an Indian legend, which says that a "maiden, during a great freshet, sought to cross the stream on horseback. As she proceeded across, the waters became deeper and deeper, until her body was half immersed, when she exclaimed, 'Wakarusa!' (hip deep). Though she crossed in safety, still the savages from this occurrence, named the stream Wakarusa."

During the troublous times of the early territorial days the region along the Wakarusa was the scene of much strife between the pro-

slavery and free-state forces, the celebrated "Wakarusa war" being fought there on Nov. 27, 1855. The Methodist Episcopal mission was located near the mouth of the stream about 1842, and was in charge of Rev. Abraham Still and others.

Wakarusa War.—During the summer and fall of 1855, excitement ran high in Kansas on account of the struggle between the free-state and pro-slavery parties. Several events occurred which made strife between men of opposing political interests more bitter. Charles W. Dow, a free-state man, was shot by Franklin N. Coleman, a pro-slavery leader of Hickory Point (q. v.) in a dispute over a claim. This occurred on Nov. 21, 1855, and was the beginning of a series of difficulties which led to the Wakarusa war. The culminating event was the rescue by free-state men of Jacob Branson, with whom Dow had lived, after his arrest by Samuel J. Jones, sheriff of Douglas county. Jones at once started for Franklin with his posse, and sent a dispatch to his father-in-law, Col. Boone, at Westport, Mo., asking for aid to recapture Branson. Word was also sent to Gov. Shannon at the Shawnee Mission, for 3,000 men to put down the rebellion at Lawrence. There are people who believe that the whole affair was planned as a trap to catch the free-state men and to serve as an excuse for the destruction of Lawrence.

Without ascertaining the actual condition of affairs, the governor issued a proclamation calling out the militia of Kansas—which really meant the ruffians of Missouri—to put down the rebellion at Lawrence. The people of Missouri were ready and were not long in responding to the call. Holloway, in his *History of Kansas*, says, "For two or three counties back from the western line of Missouri, troops were sent fully equipped and expecting to fight." In three days some 1,500 had rushed across the border and were confronting Lawrence. Said Gov. Shannon: "Missouri sent not only her young men, but her gray-haired citizens were there. The man of seventy winters stood shoulder to shoulder with the youth of sixteen. There were volunteers in that camp and with them were not only their sons, but their grandsons to join in the fray." The main camp of the besiegers was near Franklin, about 3 miles southeast of Lawrence, and the other wing was in position near Leecompton, under command of Strickler and Richardson.

In Lawrence preparations for defense were going on. As soon as it was learned that a force was gathering on the Wakarusa, all those concerned with the rescue of Branson were requested to leave Lawrence. This was done to show that the town had taken no part in the rescue. A committee of safety was appointed which organized the citizens into guards of 15 or 20 men in a squad, by enrolling them and taking their residence, so that they could be called out at any moment. In this way they were enabled to pursue their business and still be ready to take up arms at a signal. The news of the threatened invasion and the intention to destroy Lawrence spread rapidly through the territory, with the result that the free-state men rushed to the aid of the besieged, until there were probably 800 men armed and equipped for defense in

the town. The committee of safety appointed Dr. Charles Robinson commander-in-chief of all the forces; with Col. J. H. Lane second in command. Lyman Allen commanded the Lawrence Stubbs; Samuel Walker, the company from Bloomington; Maj. Abbott, the Wakarusa company; a man named Shore, the Ottawa Creek company; McWheeny, the company from Palmyra; and the Pottawatomie company was under the command of John Brown, who arrived with his four sons, arms and ammunition just as the treaty of peace was about to be signed. Every house was filled with soldiers and the free-state hotel was used as a barracks. Five redoubts were built, which commanded every approach to the city. The largest was erected on Massachusetts street near the crossing of Pinckney. It was circular, made of hewn timber, against which an earth embankment was thrown up about 5 feet high and 4 feet wide at the top, while surrounding it was a deep intrenchment. It was designed as a retreat for the women and children in case of an attack. The second line of works was on Massachusetts street, consisting of three rude forts in a line across Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island streets coinciding to that of Henry street. The third was a circular redoubt built on an elevation a little north of Henry street between Massachusetts and New Hampshire streets. The fourth was south of the fort on Henry street and was built to repulse an attack from Mount Oread, should one be made from that direction. The fifth was on Kentucky street, commanding an entrance from a ravine on the west. A cannon which had been sent to Kansas City was also smuggled into the besieged town.

The siege was really commenced on Saturday, Dec. 1, and lasted about a week. The forces on both sides were prepared for war. The defenders spent much time in drilling and strengthening their position, while the invaders waited the command of Sheriff Jones to move upon Lawrence. The Sharp's rifles that had been shipped to Lawrence from New England became of immense value at this time, as the fear of them kept the enemy from a sudden attack. Blackmar, in his *Life of Charles Robinson*, says: "It was a strange spectacle, almost a comedy had it not been so near a tragedy, and in any case was certainly a travesty on free government, for the United States Senator Atchison to be commanding this singular horde, while Gov. Shannon was hurrying other commands to the scene of war. There was no excuse for it all. The rescuers of Branson had left the town, and there was not a day in which Jones might not go through Lawrence unmolested in doing his duty. He actually did go to the town and return without being disturbed. Gov. Shannon became alarmed first for the safety of the attacking Missourians, and second for the safety of Lawrence. He sent to Col. Sumner, at Leavenworth, for United States troops, but Sumner would not come without orders from Washington."

From the surrounding towns Lawrence continued to receive reinforcements, who were usually surprised to find that the inhabitants were strictly on the defensive instead of the aggressive as reported by the pro-slavery men. Finally the citizens sent a delegation to the governor

to acquaint him with the true situation. Being incredulous, he was persuaded to go to Lawrence to see for himself, and upon his arrival was amazed at the situation. The besiegers and besieged were brought into conference by him. The governor, Col. Boone, of Westport, Mo., Col. Kearney, of Independence, Mo., and Gen. Strickler, of Kansas, were duly conducted to Lawrence and to the rooms of the committee of safety in the Free-State hotel. Dr. Robinson and Col. Lane conducted the negotiations on the part of the free-state men, as members of the committee of safety, and after both sides of the question had been discussed, the governor suggested that a treaty be drawn up and signed by the leaders, which was done. Blackmar, in his *Life of Charles Robinson*, says: "It was an excellent way out of a dilemma, but here was another scene in the drama of spectacular government; the town of Lawrence in rebellion, treating with the Kansas militia, the latter commanded by officers living in Missouri."

The good will of the people of Lawrence and their genuine desire to settle the war was shown by the treaty. After it was signed Robinson and Lane accompanied the governor to the camp of the militia, where Gov. Shannon persuaded them to accept the treaty and withdraw. This was not easily accomplished, but the Missourians finally started for home.

Wakeoney, the judicial seat of Trego county, is an incorporated city of the third class, located in the northern part of the county on the Union Pacific R. R. 254 miles west of Topeka. It has a handsome \$40,000 courthouse, 2 banks, hotels, 2 weekly newspapers (the *Independent* and the *World*), tri-weekly stages to Bosna and Banner, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. All professions and all lines of retail trade are represented. The town is situated between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers and is thus surrounded by rich bottom lands. It is a shipping point for live stock, grain and dairy products. The population in 1910 was 883, an increase of more than 200 per cent. over that of 1900. The town was founded in 1878 by James F. Keeney and Albert E. Warren, who purchased the land from the Kansas Pacific Railroad company. A station by the name of Trego, one mile to the west, was moved to the town site when it was located. The first building was erected by Peck & Ellsworth and used as a real estate office. A store was erected by C. P. Keeney. During the years 1878-79 there was a rush of new comers to Wakeoney. They came so fast that it was almost impossible to house them. New houses grew up over night and all the contractors had scores of buildings promised ahead. The immense crop of 1878 added to the craze and early in the spring of 1879 the town was jammed with people. Some very fine business blocks were erected and fitted up in metropolitan style with plate glass windows. One of these belonging to a Mr. Thorpe was burned down in Feb., 1880, and the loss was \$40,000. The United States land office which had been established here in Oct., 1879, was burned out in the fire. The first newspaper was the *Wakeoney World*, established

in 1879 by W. S. Tilton. The poor crops of 1880 caused a reaction and people left as fast as they had come, with the result that in 1882 all that was left of the business concerns was five poorly patronized retail stores. The population in 1890 was 439, and that of 1900 was 394.

Wakefield, an incorporated city of the third class in Clay county, is located in Republican township on the river of that name and the Union Pacific R. R., 14 miles south of Clay Center, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 grain elevators, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper (the Pointer), a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 514. It is the receiving and shipping point for a large agricultural area, and a large amount of grain, produce and live stock is marketed yearly from Wakefield. The town was founded in 1860 by the Kansas Land and Emigration company and named for Richard Wake, a leading member of the company. The first house was built by J. S. Dodson. A. Maitland was the first postmaster, and the first store was opened by B. Budden. The railroad was completed past this point in 1873.

Wakefield Colony.—This colony was composed of English settlers, and its formation and settlement in Clay county was due as much to the efforts of Rev. Richard Wake as to any other agency. Wake was an English minister who came to the United States in 1854, and appreciating the opportunities for colonization on the cheap prairie lands of the West, succeeded in settling two English colonies in the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb. He became widely known in Great Britain through his advocacy of the prairie states as a field for immigration, and in June, 1860, he received word from John Wormald and Alexander Maitland, of England, saying: "Select 100,000 acres in Kansas for colony." Consequently, on July 8, he arrived in Topeka for that purpose. He inspected some lands of the Santa Fe railroad, but made no selections on account of the price. He then went west to Junction City and in company with Capt. A. C. Pierce, to whom he had a letter of introduction, drove out to view lands lying between the Republican river and Chapman creek. He reported his selections to London and early in August a party consisting of Wormald, Maitland, Batchelor and others sailed for the United States, arriving at Junction City on the 21st of that month, the first two named gentlemen being authorized and empowered to purchase the land if it was approved. They ratified the selections and steps were at once taken to organize the colony.

The lands selected consisted of 32,000 acres—odd sections of railroad lands—valued at \$102,000, one-fifth of which was paid down at the time of purchase. The contracts were signed by the Kansas Pacific railroad and the National Land company. "On Aug. 25, 1860, the founders of the colony were incorporated as the Kansas Town and Land company, Richard Wake, president; John Wormald, secretary; Alexander Maitland, Col. Loomis, C. Wake, R. H. Drew and J. D. Bennett." The following day, Aug. 26, Wakefield was laid out by Wake, Wormald, Mait-

land and Loomis, and was named by Col. Loomis, partly in honor of the president of the company and partly for Wakefield, Eng., the former home of the secretary.

The first large party arrived in Junction City on Oct. 6, and consisted of 77 persons. During the winter following many others came from time to time, and another party arrived the spring of 1870. A severe drought affected Kansas in 1870 and the new comers suffered a failure of crops. The founders of the colony were blamed and, in spite of anything the Kansas Land and Emigration company could do, emigration from that source was checked. Succeeding years, however, proved more fruitful.

Among the organizations in the colony the most important were the Kansas Land and Emigration company, the Wakefield Bridge and Ferry company, the Agricultural and Literary Society and the Wakefield General Market company. A newspaper was also published in the settlement, called the Wakefield Herald, the first issue of which appeared early in 1871.

The religious makeup of the colony was divided between the Methodist Episcopal church, under the pastorate of Rev. Richard Wake; the Union church, with Revs. William Todd and Edward Moore, as copastors; while the Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Baptists were also represented. These colonists suffered many drawbacks, the greatest of which was an ignorance of the dry climate, so different from that of England. Economic conditions were also unfavorable. Money was scarce, there was no local demand for their products, the Kansas City market was easily overstocked, and the visitation of grasshoppers in 1874 and 1875 also added to their misfortunes. Many of the colonists were thoroughly discouraged, and some sold out and returned to England, but the greater part remained, though some sought other localities.

"The colony rapidly lost its associative character. The monthly market was early discontinued, and one by one the remaining corporations, including the Kansas Land and Emigration company, passed out of existence." Of the colonists who remained all made a success, and their farms are now in one of the finest sections of the state.

Waldeck, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Marion county, is located 18 miles northwest of Marion, the county seat, and about 4 miles from Dolespark, McPherson county, from which place its mail is distributed by rural delivery.

Waldo, a little town in Russell county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R., 18 miles north of Russell, the county seat. It has a weekly newspaper (the Advocate), a bank, a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 250. It has a large tributary agricultural district for which it is the receiving and shipping point.

Waldron, one of the incorporated towns of Harper county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Kansas City, Mexico

& Orient railroads, and is located 14 miles southwest of Anthony. It has a number of retail stores, a bank, a weekly newspaper (the *Argus*), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 262.

Walker, a hamlet in Ellis county, is located in Walker township on the Union Pacific R. R., 14 miles east of Hays, the county seat. It has a hotel, a grain elevator, several retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 65.

Walker, Robert James, the fourth territorial governor of Kansas, was born at Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801, a son of Jonathan H. Walker, a Revolutionary soldier and later a judge in the state and Federal courts in Pennsylvania. Robert graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and the following year began the practice of law in Pittsburgh. He soon won distinction as a lawyer, became active in politics as a Democrat, and was an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the presidency in 1824. In 1825 he married a Miss Bache, a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin, and about a year after his marriage removed to Natchez, Miss. He was appointed to the United States senate from Mississippi in 1836, and in 1840 was elected for a full term over S. S. Prentiss. While in the senate he introduced the first homestead bill and the bill recognizing the independence of Texas. In his political career he supported Jackson and Van Buren, opposed Calhoun, and it was through his influence that the Mississippi legislature adopted resolutions denouncing nullification and secession as treason. On the question of slavery he advocated gradual emancipation and set an example by liberating his own slaves in 1838. He was a prominent factor in securing the nomination and election of Polk in 1844, and on March 5, 1845, he resigned his seat in the United States senate to enter Mr. Polk's cabinet as secretary of the treasury, where he served until 1849. As secretary of the treasury he played an important part in formulating the tariff of 1846, which became widely known as the "Walker tariff." On March 26, 1857, he was appointed governor of the Territory of Kansas by President Buchanan. Holloway says: "Gov. Walker was undoubtedly the greatest and most distinguished man that was ever appointed to any position in Kansas by the general government." He resigned the office of governor on Dec. 15, 1857, his resignation having been forced upon him because he showed a disposition to accord fair treatment to the free-state men in Kansas. At the beginning of the Civil war he took a firm stand in favor of the Union and was appointed financial agent of the United States in Europe, where he negotiated the sale of \$250,000,000 of United States bonds and prevented the sale of \$75,000,000 of Confederate bonds. Gov. Walker died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869.

Walker's Administration.—When Mr. Walker was first tendered the appointment as governor of the Territory of Kansas by President Buchanan, his first impulse was to decline. He was fully acquainted with the conditions in the territory, and had no desire to immolate himself

upon the altar where Reeder and Geary had been so ruthlessly sacrificed. The president insisted upon his acceptance, however, and after several discussions as to the policy to be pursued, he consented, with the understanding that he was to be given a free hand, unhampered or uninfluenced by the acts of any of his predecessors. It was understood between him and the president that he was to enforce the laws enacted by the territorial legislature, using the military forces of the United States if necessary; that he would encourage the movement then on foot to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a state; and that he should guarantee the submission of such constitution to a full and fair vote of the people. Daniel Woodson was removed as secretary of the territory, and in his place the president appointed Frederick P. Stanton, who fully understood the course to be followed by Gov. Walker and himself.

On March 30, 1857, four days after the appointment of Gov. Walker had been officially announced, the president advised him that "when a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Walker said: "I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas from every section will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of the people of that territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baleful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard. I will go, then, and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial cooperation of your cabinet."

Gov. Walker arrived at Leavenworth on May 25. With a firm reliance on the promises of the president, in a speech at Lawrence on the 27th he made the strongest promises to the free-state people of a fair election and a vote on the Lecompton constitution. The same day he delivered his inaugural address at Lecompton, in which, after referring to his instructions of March 30, he said: "I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual residents of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

At a great mass meeting at Topeka on June 6 he urged the people to vote for or against the constitution, explaining as his doctrine that "when the constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people." In the course of this speech he was frequently interrupted by questions, and when he promised the people a fair election, "impartially and fairly conducted by impartial judges," some one in the audience asked: "Have

you got the power?" Gov. Walker promptly answered: "If I have not the power to bring it about; if the convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings."

The governor remained in Topeka until the assembling of the free-state legislature on June 9. No quorum was present in the house, but on the 11th a quorum was obtained by declaring vacant the seats of thirteen members, thus reducing the number of representatives to twenty-five. In his message Gov. Robinson referred to former attempts of the legislature to convene, when they had been dispersed by the territorial authorities, and said: "There is not much of 'popular sovereignty' and 'self-government' here. This usurpation is repudiated by the people, but it is recognized by Congress and the president."

The legislature adjourned sine die on the 13th. While it was in session Gov. Walker visited Big Springs on the 10th and there made a speech in which he reiterated his promise of a fair election and a full vote on the Lecompton constitution. The main point that he tried to impress on the people was that "they would be as much bound by the act of the majority of those who did vote, as if all had participated in the election. On the 12th, the day before the Topeka legislature adjourned, another convention was held in that town, at which it was decided by the free-state men not to take part in the constitutional convention movement; the territorial laws were declared of no force; and Gen. Lane was authorized to organize the free-state men into military companies. Gov. Walker was present at the convention, but made no remarks there. However, at the hotel he spoke for an hour, again urging the people to vote and again promising the free-state people fair play in the election.

During the remainder of June, he traveled over the territory, and early in July attended the land sales at Paola. Later he wrote to Gen. Cass, Buchanan's secretary of state, as follows: "I have met many distinguished Democrats of the South on visits to Kansas, . . . all of whom have expressed to me, as well as on proper occasions to others, their cordial approbation of my course."

On June 15 occurred the election of delegates to the Lecompton convention. The free-state men refrained from going to the polls, and the result was that only 2,071 votes were polled. Had the free-state men voted they could have controlled the election, as the census in the counties where it was taken showed 9,251 voters. (See Constitutional Conventions.)

The pro-slavery people, under the name of the National Democratic party, held a convention at Lecompton on July 2 to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress. Epaphroditus Ransom, an ex-governor of Michigan, was nominated. A resolution was introduced pledging Ransom to support the constitution in Congress, whether it had been submitted to a vote of the people or not. Gov. Walker made a speech before the convention and the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 1. This was followed by the adoption of a resolution pledging

support to Gov. Walker in maintaining the laws and promoting peace in the territory.

So far the policy of the new administration had worked well, and it began to look as though the "free hand" of Gov. Walker would bring peace, justice and prosperity to the people of Kansas. But Gov. Walker was soon to learn the fallibility of promises made by those high in power. He was permitted by the administration at Washington to speak in general terms of fair elections, but when he came to carry out his pledges he found himself immediately opposed by that administration. Promises are one thing, performance is another; and Gov. Walker was not allowed to perform. Connelley, in his *Territorial Governors*, says: "In the light of later developments, the president was insincere in his approval of Mr. Walker's policy, or he was gained over by the rabid members of his cabinet, who were never in favor of it. In either event the conduct of the president was most reprehensible."

Early in July the people of Lawrence refused to organize their city government under the charter granted by the bogus legislature, and on the 13th they held an independent city election under a charter adopted by themselves. The next day Gov. Walker asked Gen. Harney, commanding the United States troops in Kansas, to send a regiment of dragoons to the vicinity of Lawrence "to act as a posse comitatus and aid in the execution of the laws." On the 15th he issued a proclamation relating to the subject.

"I have learned," said he in the proclamation, "that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence have adopted, as they claim, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the territorial legislature last winter, I find they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up, not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the territorial legislature on the same subject."

The committee which framed the charter said in its report: "Under ordinary circumstances, the more regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the territorial authorities. As the territorial government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands."

After referring to this portion of the committee's report, the proclamation goes on: "Under these circumstances, you have proceeded to establish a government for the city of Lawrence in direct defiance of the territorial government, and denying its existence or authority. . . . Your evident purpose is thus to involve the whole territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. . . . If you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed, as urged by you, in other places, for all practical purposes, in many important particulars, the territorial

government will be overthrown. . . . A government founded on insurrection and usurpation will be substituted for that established by the authority of Congress, and civil war will be renewed throughout our limits. . . . You were distinctly informed in my inaugural address of May last that the validity of the territorial laws was acknowledged by the government of the United States, and that they must and would be carried into execution under my oath of office and the instructions of the president of the United States. The same information was repeated in various addresses made by me throughout the territory. . . . At the same time, every assurance was given you that the right of the people of this territory, under the forms prescribed by the government of your country, to establish their own state government and frame their own social institutions would be acknowledged and protected. . . . As all arguments heretofore so often addressed by me to you have failed as yet to produce any effect upon you, I have deemed it necessary, for your own safety and that of this territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the authority vested in me by the president of the United States, to order an adequate force of troops of the United States into your immediate vicinage to perform the painful duty of arresting your revolutionary proceedings. . . . If you can be influenced by no other motives, the evident fact that the power of the government is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose should induce you to desist from these proceedings."

In adopting this attitude toward the Lawrence city charter and issuing this proclamation, the governor showed that he was as ready to obey one part of his instructions as another, and while he had promised the people fair and impartial elections, it was now demonstrated that it was his intention to enforce the territorial laws. On July 20 he wrote to Gen. Cass that the revolutionary party in Lawrence was in the majority, and that 2,000 troops were needed there to prevent the territorial government from being "overthrown or reduced to a condition of absolute imbecility."

In the meantime Henry Wilson, United States senator from Massachusetts, visited Kansas for the purpose of trying to convince the free-state men that it was their duty to participate in the elections. He arrived at Lawrence on May 27, 1857, having come to the territory on the same steamboat that brought Gov. Walker. It was then too late to organize for the election of delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention, but Mr. Wilson called a conference of the free-state leaders and urged upon them the importance of electing a majority of the members of the next territorial legislature. He insisted that "if Kansas was made a free state they must do it, and to accomplish that end they must take the power from the slave-state men by voting at the October election for a new legislature, even if they voted under protest." Mr. Wilson promised that, if they would consent to this plan, he would immediately return east and raise money to aid in organizing the free-state forces for the campaign. The plan was finally indorsed. Mr. Wil-

son went to New York and Massachusetts, where he soon raised over \$3,000, and early in July Thomas J. Marsh arrived in Kansas with the money.

Many of the free-state men still clung to the idea of securing the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution. (See Constitutions.) It was among these that the greatest difficulty was experienced in trying to induce them to vote at the October election. A free-state convention at Topeka on July 15-16 adopted resolutions declaring unwavering adherence to the Topeka constitution as embodying the basis of the state government desired by the people; asked Congress to admit Kansas as a state under it; and again denied the validity of the territorial legislature and its laws." A state central committee was elected; Marcus J. Parrott was nominated for representative in Congress, and candidates were named for all of the state offices provided for by the Topeka constitution. On the question of voting for members of the legislature in October the convention took no further action than "to recommend to the people of Kansas that they assemble in mass convention at Grasshopper Falls on the last Wednesday in August, to take such action as may be deemed necessary in regard to that election."

Two days after that convention adjourned Gov. Walker received the apportionment for members of the legislature, signed by Thomas Johnson, president of the council, and William J. Mathias, speaker of the house. Cutler says: "The preparations thus far made could not have been better adjusted for fraudulent voting if they had been designed especially for that purpose. Ten of the thirteen councilmen and twenty-nine of the thirty-nine representatives were apportioned to the Missouri border counties, and Shawnee and Douglas counties attached to pro-slavery counties that might counteract their heavy free-state vote. The Lawrence district was also handicapped by the addition of a vast district lying west of Wise, Butler and Hunter counties, sparsely settled by Indian traders and isolated families, of which so little was known that the returns from there, however much they might be questioned, could not be successfully contested."

Under these circumstances it was but natural that many of the free-state men should entertain serious misgivings as to the advisability of taking part in the election. But at the Grasshopper Falls convention (q. v.), which met on Aug. 26, it was decided that it was the duty of all citizens to vote, and the campaign began in earnest. At the election on Oct. 5 Marcus J. Parrott, who was nominated by the Grasshopper Falls convention for delegate to Congress, defeated Ransom, the pro-slavery candidate, by a vote of 7,888 to 3,799, and the total vote for members of the legislature was about 1,500 greater for the free-state candidates than for their opponents.

Charges of illegal voting soon became rife. Oxford precinct, Johnson county, in a district which elected three members of the council and eight representatives, returned 1,628 votes, and three precincts in McGehee county returned over 1,200. These glaring irregularities gave

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Gov. Walker an opportunity to make good his oft repeated promises of a fair election. Fortunately for the real citizens of Kansas he was equal to the emergency. On Oct. 19 he issued a proclamation "To the people of Kansas," in which he said:

"By the 32d section of the organic act establishing this territorial government, it is provided, in reference to the election of a delegate to Congress, that the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. By the 16th section of the act of the territorial legislature of Kansas, entitled 'An act to regulate elections,' it is made the duty of the secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the governor, and to give to the persons having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the legislative assembly."

"Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the governor and secretary a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford, in the county of Johnson. What purports to be the returns of the election held at that precinct on the 5th and 6th instants have been received by the secretary, containing 1,628 names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole representative district. . . . In point of fact it is well known, that even the whole county of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of an Indian reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet subject to settlement or preemption, can give no such vote as that which is represented to have been polled at this inconsiderable precinct of Oxford."

The governor, in the course of his investigation, visited Oxford, which he found to be "a village of six houses, including stores, and without a tavern." From the citizens there he ascertained "that all together not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election, much the smaller number, not more than 30 or 40, being present on the last day, when more than 1,500 votes are represented as having been given."

Excluding all unofficial information, "A close examination of the returns," says the governor, "has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, must be wholly rejected."

Another proclamation on the 22d announced the rejection of the spurious returns from the three precincts in McGee county, on the grounds that "This county is constituted from the lands of the Cherokee Indians, which are not yet open to preemption or settlement, and is consequently one of the most sparsely populated counties of the territory, containing less than 100 qualified voters, and giving last June but 14 votes for delegates to the constitutional convention."

The rejection of the returns in these several precincts gave the legis-

lature to the free-state men, and the consternation among the pro-slaveryites, to use a somewhat hackneyed phrase, can be better imagined than described. Letters, petitions, and even messengers, were hurried to President Buchanan, all demanding the removal of Gov. Walker. But the president was unwilling to apply such a radical remedy, probably through the recognition of the fact that his removal would not undo the mischief he had done. Perhaps the remembrance of his own promises to the governor at the beginning of his administration restrained him from now ordering his removal.

Samuel J. Jones, the former sheriff of Douglas county, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John T. Ector, L. S. Boling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thomas B. Sykes and W. B. Winson, all claiming to have been elected members of the legislature, applied to Judge Cato, of the second judicial district, for a writ of mandamus to compel the governor and secretary to issue their certificates of election. The writ was issued on Oct. 23, but Walker and Stanton denied the jurisdiction, giving eleven reasons for their denial. They closed by saying:

"If the said judge should command them to issue certificates of election, and should deem it his duty to subject them to imprisonment for disobeying his order, as they would be compelled to do by their conviction of its usurpation and utter nullity, and because the certificates before the date of said rule or order had already been issued to other persons, such is their desire to maintain the peace of this territory that they will submit individually to such imprisonment, and if any tumult should be apprehended by said judge in consequence of the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise in the recent election, the governor will direct the regular troops of the United States, now here and subject to his order, to act as a 'posse comitatus' in aid of the sheriff or marshal who may be directed by said judge to execute said mandate of imprisonment."

Judge Cato, although usually a willing tool of the pro-slavery men, was not willing to adopt such extreme measures as ordering the governor and secretary to prison, and the proceedings were dropped. Sheriff Jones, one of the applicants for the writ of mandamus, armed himself and accompanied by a pro-slavery friend entered Secretary Stanton's office and loudly demanded his certificate of election. No attention was paid to his blustering. Connelley says "A committee of free-state men offered to hang Jones if it would be any accommodation, but the secretary declined to give them permission to perform an act which would give them such deep gratification."

The Lecompton constitutional convention finished its labors early in November. A few days before it adjourned Gov. Walker learned that a majority of the delegates had secretly entered into a compact not to submit that instrument to the people, except in a modified way. As soon as the governor received this information he made his arrangements to go to Washington and endeavor to persuade the president to

carry out the original policy agreed upon the spring before. But a change had come over the spirit of the president's dream. In his message to Congress on Dec. 8, 1857, he admitted the instructions he had given to Gov. Walker on March 30, but took the position that the proposition to submit the constitution in the manner proposed by the convention was all that was necessary. He devoted a considerable portion of his message to finding fault with the free-state men of Kansas for not voting for the delegates to the convention. "If any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote," said he, "a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act and they alone will be responsible for the consequences."

Finding that it was impossible to carry out his pledges to the people of Kansas, unless he was supported by the president, there was nothing left for the governor but to resign. This he did on Dec. 15, 1857. In his letter of resignation he reviewed the promises made to him at the time of his appointment, stating that he did not desire "to discuss, at this time, the peculiar and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the president upon a point so vital as the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by a vote of the people, much less do I desire any controversy with the president on this subject."

Walkerton, a post village of Bourbon county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 7 miles southwest of Fort Scott. The railroad name is Ronald. It has a few general stores, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Wallace, a little town in Wallace county, is located in the township of the same name, 9 miles east of Sharon Springs, the county seat. It has a bank, a hotel, a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 175. The town has more than doubled in population in the last ten years due to the general prosperity of the tributary farming district.

Wallace County, one of the most western in the state, is in the third tier south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Sherman county; on the east by Logan; on the south by Greeley and Wichita, and on the west by the State of Colorado. It was created in 1868 and named in honor of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, a veteran of the Mexican war who died from wounds received in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. The county first included all of the territory now comprised within Wallace and Logan and the boundaries were defined by the legislature as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Gove county; thence west on the 2d standard parallel line to the west line of the State of Kansas; thence south on the west line of the state to the 3d standard parallel line; thence east on 3d standard parallel line to the west line of Gove county; thence north on said west line of Gove county to the place of beginning."

It was attached to Ellis county for judicial purposes. The Union Pacific R. R. was built through the county in 1868, which added to the number of settlers. In the summer a census enumeration was made

showing a population of 609. It was sworn to by W. H. Bush, W. L. Todd and Richard Blake on Aug. 17, and on this showing Gov. Samuel J. Crawford, on the 25th of the same month, issued a proclamation organizing the county, designating Pond City as the temporary county seat and naming the following officers: County clerk, Welcome Hughes; justice of the peace, John Whiteford; commissioners, W. L. Todd, Richard McClure and Richard Blake.

The county government thus established was sustained until 1875. An election was held for county officers that year in which but 24 votes were cast. All of them were for Wallace for county seat. During the next few years no representative was sent to the legislature and the few people remaining in the county expressed a desire to be relieved of the burden of separate government. Accordingly the legislature in 1879 voted to dissolve the government, if the supreme court should decide that it had been fraudulently organized, as was claimed by some of the citizens. Meantime, in 1875, the boundaries of the county had been enlarged by a tract 52 miles long and 6 miles wide on the north and another 36 miles long and 6 miles wide in the east. In 1881 the county took its final form, the boundaries being redefined as follows: "Commencing at a point where the east boundary line of range 38 west crosses the 2d standard parallel; thence west along said 2d standard parallel to the west line of the state; thence south along said west line of the state to the 3d standard parallel; thence east on said 3d standard parallel to the point where said 3d standard parallel crosses the east boundary line of range No. 38 west; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning."

It was attached to Trego for judicial purposes, but in 1886 the citizens of Wallace county, wishing to resume separate government, asked for reorganization. The attorney-general looked into the matter and decided that no reorganization was necessary, giving it as his opinion that the county had never been disorganized by the supreme court. Accordingly those who remained of the county officers elected in 1875 resumed their duties at Wallace, the former county seat. Those present were commissioner, T. F. Hayes; county clerk, F. L. Amet; deputy county clerk, Charles J. Smith. They appointed James Yoxall and Lewis Winans county commissioners to fill the vacancies and voted to ask the governor to appoint Samuel A. Chisum as sheriff. The county was divided into voting precincts in preparation for the fall election. The element around Sharon Springs objected to this, but a mass meeting was held at Wallace and resolutions adopted that they recognized the county as organized and ordered that the regular election be held in November. The following officers were then elected: County clerk, I. T. Teeters; treasurer, George W. McEwen; sheriff, Samuel Chisum; attorney, Thomas D. Hamilton; clerk of the district court, George R. Allaman; register of deeds, J. V. Campbell; superintendent of public instruction, Parminis Smith; coroner, H. H. Yost; surveyor, Thomas L. Dellinger; commissioners, Myner T. Griggs, Thomas Madigan and James Yoxall.

The Sharon Springs faction took the matter to the supreme court and

in Jan., 1887, it handed down a decision that the county was not organized and that the officers were not legally elected. This was startling news to a number of couples who had been married by the probate judge, and who now feared that their marriages were not legal. The county government was set aside and Wallace again became attached to Trego county for judicial purposes.

In the fall of 1888 C. L. Vanderpool was appointed census taker. His report showed a population of 2,357, of whom 692 were householders. The assessed valuation of property was \$327,618, of which \$140,812 was real estate. In his proclamation issued Jan. 5, 1889, Gov. Martin named Sharon Springs as the temporary county seat and appointed as county clerk, Samuel L. Kay; sheriff, James Yoxall; commissioners, O. R. Brown, John W. Gessell and Myner T. Griggs. The commissioners met and divided the county into voting precincts. A bill was passed by the legislature granting to the commissioners the power to retain Sharon Springs as the county seat without an election for five years. This unusual proceeding caused great dissatisfaction in some parts of the county especially in Wallace, and the feeling ran very high between the two factions. At the special election, held on April 15, 1889, the Wallace faction voted for their own town which received 330 votes out of 606 which would have been sufficient to have made it the county seat. The Sharon Springs supporters did not vote on the county seat matter and would not recognize the question as being before the people. The following officers were elected: clerk, Edwin H. Soule; treasurer, John Zencker; probate judge, John M. Ewell; sheriff, Fred P. Manzer; attorney, Joseph M. Sanders; district clerk, John F. Stevens; superintendent of public instruction, James M. Robinson; surveyor, Thomas L. Delling; commissioners, Eden Lewis, George Robinson and James Yake.

The clerk, sheriff and district clerk being of the Wallace faction moved their offices to that town while the other officers remained in Sharon Springs. The sheriff called a special election for Sept. 18 to select a county seat. Wallace received 343 votes which would have made that town county seat under ordinary circumstances. The Sharon Springs faction did not vote. The supreme court decided that the county seat was at Sharon Springs and refused a rehearing of the case. A courthouse was built at that place and the county clerk was compelled to remove there with the records.

The population of the county in 1884 was 500; in 1890 it was 2,468; during the next decade there was a decrease to 1,178; but in the next ten years the population more than doubled, the 1910 census showing 2,759. Wallace county is divided into 7 townships, viz: Harrison, Morton, North, Sharon Springs, Stockholm, Wallace and Weskan. The Union Pacific R. R. enters on the east line, crosses southwest to Sharon Springs, thence west into Colorado. Magnesian limestone, native lime and gypsum are common.

The general surface is undulating with rough lands along the streams. Timber is scarce. Bottom lands average from one-fourth mile to one

mile in width. The Smoky Hill river, which enters across the west line from Colorado, and its numerous branches form the water system.

The value of farm products was \$384,671 in 1910, corn, the leading crop, being worth \$55,206. The assessed valuation of property was \$5,240,975.

Wall Street, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the central portion, about 8 miles northwest of Mound City, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery.

Wallula, a small village in the northwestern portion of Wyandotte county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 17 miles northwest of Kansas City. It has a money order postoffice and telegraph station. In 1910 the population was 15.

Walnut, an incorporated city in Crawford county, is located on Little Walnut creek, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, 15 miles northwest of Girard, the county seat. It has a bank, an opera house, a flour mill, grain elevators 2 weekly newspapers (the Eagle and the Advance), 2 hotels, a washing-machine factory, which is also a sawmill and a manufactory for screen doors, a feed mill, a large number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 639. The town was founded in 1871 by a town company. A postoffice had been established the year before, with Thomas Jones as the first postmaster. Very little progress was made during the first years on account of a dispute between the people and the railroad over the title to the lands. Prior to 1877 the town was known as Glenwood, but the name was changed by the act of March 3, 1877, to correspond to the name of the postoffice. The first newspaper, the Walnut Journal, was established in 1881.

Walnut River, a stream of southeastern Kansas, has its source in two forks which rise in the northern part of Butler county. Cole and Durechon creeks unite at a point about a mile southwest of the village of Chelsea and form the Walnut river proper, which flows in a southwest direction past the city of Eldorado. From here the river flows southwest past the town of Augusta, again making a turn almost due south and emptying into the Arkansas river south of Arkansas City in Cowley county. The river has a number of small tributaries, the most prominent of which are the Whitewater on the west and the Little Walnut and Rock creeks on the east. The stream is approximately 70 miles in length.

Walsburg, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Riley county, is located about 18 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and a local retail trade. The population in 1910 was 50.

Walsh, Hugh Sleight, secretary and acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, was a native of the Empire State, having been born at New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y., about 1810. He was educated in his native state, then went to Alabama, and came to Kansas in 1857. He served as private secretary to Govs. Stanton and Denver, and in the

spring of 1858 was appointed secretary of the territory, entering upon the duties of that office on May 12. When Gov. Denver resigned in the following October, Mr. Walsh served as governor until the arrival of Gov. Medary in December. Connelley says: "He endeavored to perform his duties in a manner satisfactory to the administration at Washington, and seems to have cared little for the good opinion of the people of Kansas." He was particularly active in aiding the border ruffians in their efforts to suppress Capt. James Montgomery (q. v.) and his company in southeastern Kansas. In June, 1860, he retired from the secretary's office and engaged in farming near Grantville, Jefferson county, Kan., where he lived with his son De Witt until his death on April 23, 1877. Mr. Walsh took a keen interest in state politics, and while positive in his opinion and always ready to defend his views he was never abusive toward his political opponents, among whom he had many warm personal friends.

Walsh's Administration.—As stated in the preceding article, Mr. Walsh was appointed secretary of the territory in the spring of 1858, and entered upon his duties as such on May 12. On July 3 Gov. Denver left Kansas for Washington, leaving Mr. Walsh as acting governor until the 30th of the same month. But little of moment occurred during that period, and aside from issuing a number of commissions to county and township officers he had but slight opportunity to display his executive ability.

On Oct. 10, 1858, when Gov. Denver resigned, Mr. Walsh again became acting governor and served until the arrival of Gov. Medary on Dec. 18. Probably the most significant occurrence in this second period of his administration was the Democratic territorial convention at Leavenworth on Nov. 23. This convention adopted resolutions declaring "the causes which have hitherto divided and estranged the people of Kansas no longer exist;" urging upon Congress "the justice and propriety of selling a quarter-section of land to every actual settler who shall remain upon and cultivate the land for three consecutive years;" favoring legislation to encourage the establishment of free schools, and demanding of the legislature "the immediate revision of the present representative appointment, so that the people may be fully and fairly represented in that body."

During the fall of 1858 the free-state men under Montgomery and John Brown continued to "regulate" affairs in southeastern Kansas, particularly in Linn and Bourbon counties. (See *Denver's Administration*.) On Nov. 19 Walsh wrote to Gen. Cass, Buchanan's secretary of state, suggesting a reward of \$300 for Montgomery and \$500 for John Brown, and expressing the opinion that this would "break up their organization or drive them from the territory." The reward was not offered at that time, and in the latter part of November the governor's office was almost deluged with correspondence relating to the unsettled conditions and outrages committed in the stricken district. Among those who wrote to the governor were C. M. Daniels, sheriff of Linn

county; R. B. Mitchell, a member of the legislature; Joseph Williams, associate justice in the 3d judicial district; and J. E. Jones, editor of the Fort Scott Democrat. To show the administration at Washington the condition of affairs in Kansas, Mr. Walsh, on Dec. 9, sent copies of several of these letters, with some of his replies, to Gen. Cass.

From his letter it would appear that he had changed his opinion concerning the offering of a reward for the apprehension of Montgomery, as he says: "I have had a proposition from one of Marshal Fain's deputies to take Montgomery, but without a prison to keep him in, it would be useless, in case he should be unable to give bail—and if he could give the required bail he would be at the same kind of work the next day."

At that time the arrival of Gov. Medary was daily expected, and with regard to the deputy marshal's proposition Mr. Walsh said: "I shall wait for Gov. Medary's arrival, and let him lay his plans before the governor, with the hope that he may have the means to remunerate him for so hazardous an enterprise," etc.

From Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, 1850, during a temporary absence of Gov. Medary from the territory, Mr. Walsh was for a third time called upon to discharge the duties of governor. The most important events during this time were probably the political conventions to nominate candidates for delegates to Congress. On Aug. 3 the Republicans met at Lawrence and renominated Marcus J. Parrott for another term, and on the 17th the Democrats met at Topeka and nominated Saunders W. Johnston, one of the early territorial judges. On Sept. 12 James M. Winchell and John A. Martin, who had respectively served as president and secretary of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, issued a proclamation calling an election for Oct. 4, when the people would vote for or against that constitution. Before the day of the election arrived Gov. Medary returned and assumed the functions of the executive office.

William G. Mathias, a member of the legislature, wrote to President Buchanan on March 3, 1860, inclosing a petition from the Democratic members of that body, complaining of Mr. Walsh's official conduct. In his letter Mr. Mathias said: "For some time past there seems to be an 'irrepressible conflict' going on between Gov. Medary and Sec. Walsh, to the detriment of our party organization, and when the late legislature met it was apparent, but the Democratic members refrained from taking sides. At the close of the session, however, Mr. Walsh acted in bad faith (as we think) toward our party, and we therefore resolved to address you in the accompanying letter; and we now request a removal of Mr. Walsh. Our reasons are as follows: When the session before the last (1850) adjourned, Mr. Walsh stated that he had no money to pay off the members, but they were told to call on a certain banker in Lawrence, K. T., (Mr. Babcock) and that he (Babcock) would pay them; but when they did so a discount of five per cent. was demanded, which was properly refused.

"At the close of the late session, at which those whom I now repre-

sent and myself were members, we were told by Mr. Walsh that he had no money, but if we would call on Mr. Babcock, the banker, he (Babcock) would take an order drawn on him (Walsh) and he (Walsh) would accept the same. We called as requested, and Mr. Babcock again demanded five per cent. discount for currency, which we promptly refused. . . . These facts alone have tended to a considerable degree to depreciate the administration in Kansas Territory, and unless he (Walsh) is removed we fear further harm to our already crippled party."

George M. Beebe, a member of the legislature, was recommended by Mr. Mathias and the petitioners as a suitable person to succeed Mr. Walsh, and this recommendation was indorsed by Gov. Medary. On April 21 a remonstrance against the removal of Mr. Walsh was sent to President Buchanan. It was signed by John Martin; E. B. Smith, clerk of the Shawnee county district court; C. C. Kellum, postmaster at Topeka; James Gordon, postmaster at Tecumseh; and Cyrus K. Holliday. This remonstrance was presented to the president by Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, and was indorsed by Albert G. Brown, one of the senators from Mississippi, who suggested to the president that it would be well to examine the inclosed papers before final action was taken on the question of Beebe's nomination. Mr. Beebe was appointed, however, on May 1, and on the 17th Walsh wrote to Senator Brown, inclosing a statement of his account with the government and charging Gov. Medary with being a "Douglas man." At that time he was acting governor of the territory, having assumed the duties of the office on April 15.

On June 14, still acting as governor, Walsh wrote a long letter to Gen. Cass explaining the situation in Kansas and the causes of the strained relations between him and the governor. "It is now nearly two months," said he, "since I became aware that Gov. Medary, working through other parties, was endeavoring to effect my removal from office. As no charges have been made officially known to which I could make answer, I have been left to conjecture the ground on which my removal was asked."

The writer then goes on to account for his failure to pay the members of the legislature, and says he informed the comptroller on the day of the adjournment that the funds for that purpose had not yet arrived. After calling attention to the fact that his relations with Goves, Stanton, Walker and Denver had always been pleasant, he added: "It was left for Gov. Medary to ascertain and make the charge of incompatibility of temper which renders it necessary for himself or me to get out of office."

Mr. Walsh then charges the governor with having issued bonds contrary to law upon warrants issued by H. J. Strickler, territorial auditor, and expresses the opinion that the governor "committed a grave error, if not worse, in signing, sealing and approving certain territorial bonds contrary to law, and against the advice of good legal authority and my earnest protestation."

But Mr. Walsh's greatest anxiety seems to have been for the welfare of the party. "If my past action as a Democrat and conduct as an

officer," said he, "cannot save me from humiliation for the gratification of Gov. Medary without an exposure of these transactions, I trust the knowledge now imparted of the motive which impels his action is certainly deserving of some consideration, and its effects upon the party obviated, by at least not removing an officer who has done his whole duty as far as opportunity applied, and endeavored to prevent the violation of law and the disgrace of the party and the administration by others."

Two days after this letter was written Mr. Walsh decided it was useless to make any further efforts to retain his position, and retired from the office, thus bringing his administration abruptly to an end.

Walton, one of the thriving little cities of the third class in Harvey county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles northeast of Newton, the county seat. It has a bank, the leading denominations of churches, good graded schools, telegraph and express offices, and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 357. Walton was laid out in 1871 by William Mathews, who erected the first building and used it for a dwelling. The first store was opened by B. C. Johnson. The third building was the railroad section house. A school house was built in 1871 from a subscription fund raised for religious and educational purposes, and Mrs. M. J. Sharron was the first teacher. The postoffice was established the same year with Mrs. E. Peck as postmistress. On account of some difficulty over the title to the lands, the growth of the town was retarded until 1876.

Wamego, the largest town in Pottawatomie county, is located in Wamego township on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R. and the Kansas river, about 15 miles south of Westmoreland, the county seat. It is an important shipping center, has grain elevators, 2 barrel factories, a flour mill, a national and 2 state banks, 2 weekly newspapers, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, express and telegraph offices, etc. The population in 1910 was 1,714.

The town was platted in 1866 by Hugh S. Walsh, agent for the Wamego Town company. Additions were made in 1870 by A. M. Read, Antoine Ulrich and S. Finney. Being at the end of the first division of the Union Pacific railroad, the shops and round house were located there, in which quite a number of men were employed, which helped the growth of the town. As early as 1872 a two-story stone school house was erected at a cost of \$12,000. A bridge was built over the Kansas river by issuing bonds, the greater part of the expense being borne by the citizens of Wamego. This caused the products of Wabaunsee county to be marketed by way of Wamego.

Wanamaker, a hamlet in Shawnee county, is located 5 miles west of Topeka, the county seat, state capital and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 17.

War of 1861-65.—In proportion to population, Kansas furnished more troops to the Union army during the great Civil war than any other

loyal state. This is not surprising when the character of the men who made the state is considered. Most of the pioneers were nurtured in an atmosphere opposed to slavery. When they established their homes in the Territory of Kansas they were compelled to undergo a long struggle with the slave power, and when the slave states attempted to secede from the Union the men of Kansas felt they had an old score to settle—an old wrong to avenge. Under all calls for volunteers from April 15, 1861, to Dec. 19, 1864, the quota of Kansas was 16,654 men, while she furnished 20,097. These volunteers were divided into seven regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery. In addition to these organizations there were two regiments of colored infantry and an independent colored battery accredited to the state.

The first infantry was organized under the call of President Lincoln dated May 8, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Leavenworth on June 3, with the following officers: Col. George W. Deitzler; lieutenant-col., Oscar E. Learnard; major, John A. Halderman. Soon after the muster it was ordered to Missouri, marched through Booneville, Springfield and Clinton, and joined Gen. Lyon's forces at Grand river. It took part in the battle of Wilson's creek, Aug. 10, 1861, where it lost in killed and wounded over half the number of men actually engaged, winning the commendation of the Union commanders. The regiment was then employed until the following October in guarding the lines of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Missouri Pacific railroads. In Feb., 1862 it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where the men received a ten day's furlough, and early in May was ordered to join the army at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. During the summer it was engaged in opening and guarding the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and in October moved to Corinth, Miss., where it was assigned to the advance in pursuit of the retreating Confederates. On Feb. 1, 1863, it was mounted by order of Gen. Grant, and then employed in the vicinity of Vicksburg, guarding roads, etc. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on June 17, 1864, except the reenlisted men, who had been organized into a veteran battalion at Bovina, Miss., May 28, 1864. This battalion was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 30, 1865. While in the service the First Kansas traveled over 6,000 miles and participated in 30 engagements. The casualties of the regiment amounted to 97 killed, 34 died of wounds, 94 died of disease, and 210 were discharged for disability.

The Second infantry was a three months' regiment organized under the call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men. It was mustered in at Kansas City, Mo., June 20, 1861, and was mustered out at Leavenworth on the last day of the following October. Of this regiment Robert B. Mitchell was colonel; Charles W. Blair, lieutenant-colonel; William F. Cloud, major. Immediately after the muster the regiment was ordered to Missouri and joined Sturgis' brigade at Clinton. Early in July it joined the First Kansas and the two regiments were formed into a brigade under command of Col. Deitzler. Subsequently it joined Gen. Lyon's forces and took part in the battle of Wilson's creek. It participated also in

engagements at Forsythe, Dug Springs, Paris, Shelbina and Iatan, all in Missouri. The casualties were 5 killed; 8 died of wounds; 1 missing, 2 died of disease, and 7 discharged for disability.

The Second cavalry was the outgrowth of several companies that were organized in Wyandotte and adjoining counties late in the year 1861. These companies were consolidated with Nugent's Missouri home guards, and on March 27, 1862, the regiment was organized as the Second Kansas cavalry, with Robert B. Mitchell as colonel; Owen A. Bassett, lieutenant-colonel; Charles W. Blair, major. The main portion of the regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., April 21, 1865, and the veteran battalion at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., June 22, 1865. Its first service was in the Indian Territory. In August it was ordered back to Fort Scott, Kan., where it received orders to assist in the pursuit of Col. Coffey's command. At Coon creek, Mo., Aug. 23, the regiment encountered some of Shelby's men and a sharp skirmish ensued. Later it was engaged at Newtonia, Marysville, and some minor actions, and at old Fort Wayne a portion of the regiment made a brilliant charge, capturing four pieces of artillery. After that most of the service was along the border until the winter of 1863-64, when it moved into Missouri and Arkansas. It formed part of Gen. Steele's expedition to Little Rock, participated in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Cabin creek, and won a reputation for valor, skill in scouting, etc. While in the service the Second cavalry lost 51 killed, 13 died of wounds, 8 were reported missing, 94 died of disease, and 91 were discharged on account of disability.

Two regiments designated as the Third and Fourth were projected in the fall of 1861, but they were consolidated as the Tenth infantry (q. v.) in the spring of 1862.

The organization of the Fifth cavalry was commenced in the summer of 1861. Its active service began in July, when Companies A and F left Fort Leavenworth for Kansas City, Mo., and a few days later joined Col. Weer's expedition to Harrisonville, where Company F lost one man killed. Hampton P. Johnson, who had been selected for the colonel of the Fifth, was killed at Morristown, Mo., Sept. 16, 1861, though the adjutant-general's report gives his name as colonel when the regiment was mustered in at Barnesville, Bourbon county, Dec. 31, 1861. Powell Clayton was the lieutenant-colonel and James H. Summers was major. Early in 1862 the regiment was reorganized and on March 7 Lieut.-Col. Clayton was promoted to the colonelcy. Some time was spent in drilling while in camp at Fort Scott, and in May Col. Clayton led an expedition to destroy forage and other supplies south and west of Helena, Ark. The Fifth participated in the battle of Helena and a number of other engagements, and was engaged in the military operations around Pine Bluff. Lieut. Young of Company L, and Lieut. Greathouse of the First Indiana, were sent with 100 picked men to destroy the bridge at Long View, 40 miles below Camden, and they performed the duty in such a way as to win the praise of their superior officers. After the battle of

Camden the greater portion of the duty of the regiment consisted of scouting, picketing roads, guarding railroad lines, etc. A portion of the Fifth was mustered out at Leavenworth on Dec. 2, 1864, and the veterans were mustered out at Devall's Bluff, Ark., June 22, 1865. The casualties of the regiment were 41 killed, 12 died of wounds, 221 died of disease, and 114 were discharged for disability.

Under authority from Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, the work of organizing three companies of cavalry to guard the Kansas border was commenced. It was soon discovered that three companies would not be sufficient and eight were organized and formed into a regiment, which was mustered into the U. S. service as the Sixth Kansas cavalry on Sept. 10, 1861, at Fort Scott. Of this regiment William R. Judson was colonel; Lewis R. Jewell, lieutenant-colonel; and William T. Campbell, major. For several months after its organization the Sixth was kept busy running down and disbanding guerrilla bands along the border, taking part in the actions at Newtonia and old Fort Wayne. In Dec., 1862, it was raised to a full cavalry regiment, after which it was employed in Arkansas and the Indian Territory for the greater part of the time it was in service. Part of the Sixth was with Col. Doubleday's expedition into the Indian country, and the entire regiment was with Col. Weer's expedition into the Cherokee nation. The last service of the regiment was in Arkansas. A portion of it was mustered out on March 22, 1865, at Devall's Bluff, Ark., and the remainder of it at the same place on the 18th of the following July. The regiment lost 76 killed, 19 died of wounds, 5 were reported missing, 123 died of disease, and 118 were discharged for disability. In the adjutant-general's report, the historical sketch of this regiment says: "Kansas lost a greater number of men killed in action and died of wounds, in proportion to the number of troops furnished, than any other loyal state—the per cent. being over 61 per 1,000—whilst the Sixth lost a greater number than any other cavalry regiment of Kansas troops, its loss being nearly 80 per 1,000 of the whole number enlisted."

The Seventh cavalry was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on Oct. 28, 1861, with Charles R. Jennison as colonel; Daniel R. Anthony, lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas P. Herrick, major. While all the Kansas troops were sometimes called "Jayhawkers," the name was especially applied to this regiment, which was usually referred to as "Jennison's Jayhawkers." Jennison resigned on May 1, 1862, and was succeeded by Albert L. Lee, who was promoted to brigadier-general, and when the regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 29, 1865, Thomas P. Herrick was in command, having been promoted to the colonelcy. Immediately after being mustered in the regiment was ordered to Missouri. On Nov. 11, 1861, a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Anthony met and defeated a force of guerrillas under Upton Hays on the Little Blue river. In this action Hays' force outnumbered Anthony's 4 to 1. The winter was spent in western Missouri, and from January to March the regiment was in camp at Humboldt, Kan. It was then ordered to join Gen. Halleck's army at Corinth, Miss., where it was

employed for some time in guarding working parties on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. It engaged the enemy at Jacinto, Rienzi and Inka; took part in the skirmishes at Bear creek and Buzzard Roost; joined Gen. Grant at Grand Junction; was in the fights at Tusculumbia, Town creek, Pontotoc and several minor actions, and was constantly employed in scouting and skirmishing from May 9, 1863, until Jan. 8, 1864. After the men received their veteran furlough the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and soon afterward was sent back to Mississippi. It took part in the battle of Tupelo, July 14-15, 1864, then returned to Memphis, and in September was ordered to St. Louis. It was an active participant in the Price raid, after which it was stationed in Nebraska until ordered to Fort Leavenworth for the muster out. The Seventh lost 55 men killed, 9 died of wounds, 161 were discharged for disability, 98 died of disease, and 2 were reported missing.

The Eighth Kansas, an infantry regiment, was mustered in at Lawrence on Sept. 2, 1861, with Henry W. Wessels of the U. S. army as colonel, John A. Martin as lieutenant-colonel, and Edward F. Schneider as major. On Feb. 7, 1862, Col. Wessels was ordered to Washington to assume command of his regiment—the Sixth U. S. infantry—and Lieut.-Col. Martin was promoted to the command of the regiment. On Nov. 1, 1862, he received his commission as colonel. The Eighth was mustered out on Nov. 28, 1865, at San Antonio, Tex., under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Conover. On Feb. 28, 1862, Gen. Hunter issued an order of the reorganization of several Kansas regiments and the Eighth received a battalion that had been organized for service in New Mexico under the command of Col. Robert H. Graham, who commanded the regiment until Col. Martin received his commission. In May, 1862, an order came to send all available troops to Gen. Halleck at Corinth, Miss., and the Eighth was one of the regiments included in the order. Soon after reaching Mississippi the regiment began to liberate and harbor slaves, and Gen. Quinby threatened to muster it out because it was "mutinous, undisciplined and demoralized." Gen. Rosencrans instructed his inspector-general to investigate the matter, and that officer reported the Eighth one of the best regiments in the army. After taking part in the action at Jacinto and the military operations about Eastport, it was ordered to reinforce Gen. Buell in Tennessee. With Buell's army it marched to Louisville, Ky., fought the battles of Perryville and Lancaster, and then returned to Nashville. It participated in the engagements of the Tullahoma campaign, the battle of Chickamauga and the actions about Chattanooga, especially the capture of Brown's ferry, which opened the Tennessee river to navigation and saved the besieged army in Chattanooga. The Eighth was with Sherman on the Atlantic campaign, and in the fall of 1864 returned to Nashville with Gen. Thomas. When Hood's army was so signally defeated, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and from there to Texas, where it remained until mustered out as above stated. The losses of the Eighth were 62 killed, 25 who died of wounds, 135 who died of disease, 3 were reported missing and 181 were discharged on account of disability.

The Ninth cavalry was mustered in at Leavenworth on March 24, 1862, with Edward Lynde as colonel, Charles S. Clarke as lieutenant-colonel, and James M. Pomeroy as major. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of several independent battalions. Soon after being mustered in Companies A, B, C, G and I were detached and in a little while were scattered over the plains from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. Companies D, E, F and H, under Maj. Bancroft, were stationed at Locust Grove in the Cherokee country. In Aug., 1862, Col. Lynde, with a part of the regiment participated in the pursuit of Col. Coffey. In the fall (except the companies on the plains) the regiment was ordered to Sarcoxie, Mo., and was in the fight at Newtonia. Two companies took part in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, after which the regiment was ordered back to the border. In time the most of the companies came back from the West, and in March, 1864, Gen. Schofield ordered all Kansas troops back to their own state. Shortly afterward the regiment was consolidated and ordered to join Gen. Banks for the Red River expedition, but the order was changed and it was sent to Arkansas, where it remained until the end of the war. It was mustered out at Devall's Bluff, Ark., part on Jan. 16 and the remainder on July 17, 1865. The casualties of the Ninth amounted to 43 killed, 13 wounded, and 201 who died of disease. During the time the regiment was in service 158 men were discharged on account of disability.

As previously stated, the Tenth infantry was formed by the consolidation of the Third and Fourth regiments, the formation of which was commenced in the fall of 1861. James Montgomery of border war fame was colonel of the Third and William Weer of the Fourth. When the two were united to form the Tenth on April 3, 1862, William F. Cloud was made colonel; James G. Blunt, lieutenant-colonel; and Otis B. Gunn, major. In the following August it took part in the pursuit of Coffey and Cockrell; was at Newtonia; in the military movements about Pea Ridge and Bentonville, Ark.; took part in the battles of old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, where Col. Weer commanded the brigade, after which it moved to Van Buren, Ark. In the summer of 1863 it was sent to Indiana to intercept the Confederate Gen. Morgan, Company I remaining on provost duty at St. Louis. From Indianapolis it returned to Kansas City, where Company I rejoined the command. The regiment remained in Kansas until in September, when it was ordered to the Sni Hills in Missouri to aid in breaking up the guerrilla gangs that infested that region. On Aug. 14, 1864, the reenlisted men were formed into a veteran battalion at St. Louis and the remainder of the regiment was ordered to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 24th. The veteran battalion was then ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it joined the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas. It was engaged at Columbia and Franklin, and after the battle of Nashville in December participated in the pursuit of Hood's shattered army. The Tenth was on duty in Mississippi and Alabama until the end of the war, taking part in the siege of Mobile and the storming of Fort Blakely.

The battalion was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 30, 1865, the men returned to Kansas, where they paid and discharged on Sept. 20. Considering the arduous service in which it was engaged, the losses of the Tenth were comparatively light, having 15 men killed and 10 who died of wounds, though 122 died of disease and 84 were discharged for disability.

The Eleventh Kansas was a cavalry regiment which was organized under the call of July 2, 1862, when the war department authorized James H. Lane to recruit a regiment. Lane transferred the authority to Thomas Ewing, Jr., chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, and the regiment was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 15, 1862, with Thomas Ewing, Jr., as colonel; Thomas Moonlight as lieutenant-colonel, and Preston B. Plumb as major. It remained in camp until after the second battle of Newtonia, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Frontier, then commanded by Gen. Blunt, in pursuit of the enemy. Arms had not yet been received, but at Fort Leavenworth were a number of old-fashioned Prussian muskets of large caliber and heavier than the Enfield rifles, and these were issued to the men. Leaving Leavenworth on Oct. 4, the Eleventh moved to Pea Ridge, Ark., where it was assigned to Cloud's brigade of Blunt's division. After a double-quick march of 6 miles, it arrived at old Fort Wayne just at the close of the fight, but it was subsequently engaged at the Boston mountains, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and a number of minor skirmishes in Arkansas. In April, 1863, it was ordered back to Kansas City and the following year, under command of Col. Moonlight, it took part in the Price raid. It was then ordered to Fort Kearney and later to Fort Laramie to join the expedition against the Sioux Indians in the Powder river country: It was then employed in guarding the overland stage line until mustered out on Aug. 10 and Sept. 26, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth. The casualties of the regiment were 56 killed, 9 died of wounds, 103 died of disease, 107 were discharged for disability, and 2 were reported missing. In some of the reports this regiment is mentioned as an infantry organization, due probably to the fact that it was originally intended as such, but was converted into a cavalry regiment.

The Twelfth infantry was organized under authority issued to C. W. Adams of Lawrence in Aug., 1862. Within six weeks the regiment was complete. It was mustered in at Paola on Sept. 30, 1862, and was officered as follows: Col. Charles W. Adams; Lieut.-Col. Josiah E. Hayes; Maj., Thomas H. Kennedy. The regiment was immediately divided into detachments and stationed at various points along the state line, engaged in scouting after bushwhackers. It was at Baxter Springs on Oct. 8, 1863, and after that engagement Company H was assigned to duty on the plains until the following February, when the regiment was ordered to Fort Smith, Ark., where it was assigned to Thayer's division to take part in Gen. Steele's movement on Little Rock. The Twelfth remained in Arkansas until mustered out at Little Rock on June 30, 1865. The losses of this regiment were 13 killed, 1 died of

wounds, 113 of disease, 82 were discharged on account of disability, and 1 was reported missing.

The Thirteenth infantry was mustered in at Atchison on Sept. 30, 1862, with Thomas M. Bowen as colonel; John B. Wheeler, lieutenant-colonel; and Caleb A. Woodworth, major. Early in October it joined the forces under Gen. Blunt. It fought at old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, and in a number of skirmishes in Arkansas, and in Jan., 1863, moved to Springfield, Mo. In May it was ordered to Fort Scott, Kan., where it remained until August, when it again took the field against Cabell, Cooper and Stand Waitie in the Indian Territory. On March 3, 1865, it was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., where it remained on provost and garrison duty until mustered out on June 26, 1865, when the men returned to Kansas, where they were paid and discharged. This regiment lost 15 killed, 8 died of wounds, 105 of disease, and 156 were discharged for disability.

The Fourteenth cavalry was mustered in at Fort Scott on Nov. 20, 1863. Charles W. Blair was commissioned colonel; John G. Brown, lieutenant-colonel; and Daniel H. David, major. The order which led to the formation of this regiment came from the war department to Gen. Blunt in the spring of 1863, and was for a battalion, which was recruited to a full regiment. The same day it was mustered in orders were received to move at once to Fort Smith, Ark., where it was assigned to Thayer's division of Gen. Steele's expedition to Little Rock and Camden, Ark. After that movement it was assigned to duty at Clarksville, Pine Bluff, and other Arkansas points until May, 1865, when it moved to Fort Gibson and was there mustered out on June 25, 1865. The Fourteenth lost 49 killed, 2 died of wounds, 108 of diseases, 49 were discharged for disability, and 8 were reported missing.

Almost immediately after the Quantrill raid on Lawrence in Aug., 1863, Gov. Carney began the work of organizing a cavalry force for the protection of the border. The result was the Fifteenth cavalry, which was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 17, 1863, with Charles R. Jennison as colonel; George H. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel; and Robert H. Hunt, major. Jennison was afterward succeeded by W. F. Cloud; Hoyt by H. C. Haas; and Hunt by B. F. Simpson. The regiment operated along the line between Kansas and Missouri, imperfectly armed, until in Feb., 1864, when it received new arms and took part in the Price raid the succeeding autumn. It was in the action at Westport and the battles of the Big and Little Blue. The losses of the regiment were 12 killed, 9 died of wounds, 79 of disease, and 144 were discharged for disability.

On Oct. 8, 1864, the Sixteenth cavalry was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth, just in time to aid in repelling the invasion of Gen. Price. Werter R. Davis was commissioned colonel; Samuel Walker, lieutenant-colonel; and James A. Price, major. After the Price raid a part of the regiment was sent against the Indians on the plains, the remainder being used to patrol the border. The Sixteenth was mustered out at

Fort Leavenworth on Dec. 6, 1865, having lost 10 killed, 4 who died of wounds, 94 who died of disease, 50 were discharged on account of disability, and 2 were among the missing.

The Seventeenth infantry was organized for the 100 days' service and was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on July 8, 1864, under command of Lieut.-Col. Samuel A. Drake. The records in the adjutant-general's office do not show the nature of the service it performed, its casualties, nor the date of its muster out.

The first colored infantry was mustered in on May 2, 1863, at Fort Scott. The officers were as follows: Colonel, James M. Williams; lieutenant-colonel, John Bowles; major, Richard G. Ward. It served most of the time in Arkansas, forming part of Gen. Steele's expedition, and was mustered out at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 1, 1865. Of all the Kansas regiments this one suffered the heaviest losses, having 160 men killed, 10 died of wounds, 166 of disease, and 67 were discharged on account of disability.

On Nov. 1, 1863, the Second colored infantry was mustered in at Fort Scott and was officered by Samuel J. Crawford as colonel; Horatio Knowles, lieutenant-colonel; and James H. Gilpatrick, major. Like the First, most of its services was in Arkansas. It was mustered out at Camden, Ark., Oct. 9, 1865. The casualties of this regiment amounted to 23 killed, 16 died of wounds, 1 reported missing, 29 discharged for disability, and 187 who died of disease.

The First battery was mustered in at Mound City on July 24, 1861, with Thomas Bickerton as captain; Norman Allen, first lieutenant; and Hartson R. Brown, second lieutenant. It took part in the battle of Prairie Grove; operated around St. Louis; was engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan on his raid through Indiana in the summer of 1863; and then served in the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Mississippi until the close of the war. It lost 3 men killed, 2 who died of wounds, 21 of disease, and 20 were discharged for disability. The battery was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on July 17, 1865.

The Second battery was mustered in at Fort Scott on Sept. 10, 1862, and was mustered out at Leavenworth on Aug. 11, 1865. When it entered the U. S. service it was officered as follows: Edward A. Smith, captain; David C. Knowles, first lieutenant; Andrew G. Clark and Aristarchus Wilson, second lieutenants. It participated in the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri, sometimes as an entire battery and sometimes divided into sections. In May, 1863, it was reorganized at Fort Scott by order of Gen. Blunt, after which one section was stationed at Baxter Springs, Kan., and another section was left at Fort Scott. The third section then took part in the military operations in the Cherokee nation, being particularly effective in the engagement at Honey Springs. In April, 1865, the Third battery was added to the Second, and the consolidated battery was mustered out as above stated. The losses of the Second were 5 killed, 15 died of disease, and 6 were discharged for disability.

The Third battery was originally recruited as a cavalry company by Henry Hopkins and John F. Aduddell, and was mustered into the U. S. service as Company B, Second Kansas cavalry. After the capture of the Confederate guns at old Fort Wayne in Oct., 1862, the company was detached from the regiment and mustered in as a battery to man the captured guns. Henry Hopkins was captain; John F. Aduddell, first lieutenant; and Oscar F. Dunlap, second lieutenant. It was engaged in the battles of Boston mountains, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. The original members were mustered out on Jan. 19, 1865, and the veterans were assigned to the Second Kansas battery. The Third lost 5 killed, 1 missing, 17 died of disease, and 7 discharged for disability.

The independent colored battery was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 1, 1865, and was mustered out at the same place on the 22nd of the following July. It saw no active service in the field. There were also three Indian regiments accredited to Kansas. (See Indian Brigade.) During the early years of the war guerrilla raids into Kansas were frequent (see Guerrillas and Quantrill's Raid), but the event which caused the greatest excitement in the state was the

PRICE RAID OF 1864.

In Sept., 1864, Confederate Gen. Sterling Price, with an army of from 5,000 to 10,000 men, started from Arkansas to march through Missouri and into Kansas. In Missouri he formed a junction with the commands of Gens. Marmaduke and Shelby, and there were other additions to his force until it numbered 15,000 men or more. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was in command of the Union troops at St. Louis, and Gen. Ewing was in command of the southeast district of Missouri. The latter engaged Marmaduke at Pilot Knob on Sept. 26. His command numbered about 4,000 men, with 13 pieces of artillery, and Marmaduke's strength was at least three times as great. During the night Ewing managed to extricate himself from a perilous position and fell back to Harrison, where he was surrounded the next day and retreated to Rolla.

It began to look as if Price would sweep everything before him. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, which included the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, had less than 5,000 men, and they were scattered over the entire district guarding frontier settlements and the overland mail routes. When news of the threatened invasion reached Kansas, Curtis was in Nebraska, Gen. Blunt was west of Fort Larned, and Gen. Sykes was in command of the district of southern Kansas with headquarters at Lawrence. Curtis hurried to Fort Leavenworth, recalled Blunt from the west, and began preparations for the defense of the Kansas border. On Sept. 24 he notified Gov. Carney of Price's advance and requested him to call out the militia. A telegraph from Gen. Rosecrans on Oct. 2 advised Curtis that

Price's army was at Washington, Mo., 70 miles west of St. Louis, and rapidly moving westward. On the 8th the governor issued his proclamation calling out the militia, and the next day Curtis issued an order calling all troops in the department to the border in order to resist Price's advance. Gen. Blunt arrived that day at Olathe and relieved Gen. Sykes. By the 11th, pursuant to orders issued by Gen. George W. Deitzler, commanding the militia, some 12,600 of the state troops were assembled at Atchison, Olathe, Paola, Mound City, Fort Scott and Wyandotte, more than one-half of them being mobilized at Olathe.

In the meantime Gen. Alfred Pleasonton had taken command at Jefferson City on the 8th and had sent Gen. John B. Sanborn with 4,100 mounted men to follow Price. On the 14th Blunt moved to Hickman's Mills, Mo., with three brigades commanded by Cols. Jennison, Moonlight and Blair. Price was now between two armies. In the rear were Rosecrans and Pleasonton in close pursuit, while in front were Curtis' army and the Kansas militia waiting to give him a warm reception. Gen. Blunt moved to Lexington, where he engaged Price's advance guard on the 19th and fell back to Independence, Moonlight's brigade being forced back to the Little Blue river. Here Blunt's whole force was engaged on the 20th against ten times its number and fell back in good order to the Big Blue, where another engagement was fought on the 22nd, resulting in a decisive Union victory. Pleasonton and Sanborn joined Blunt that night and occupied Independence. Price's army resting near Westport.

The citizens of Kansas had responded nobly to Gov. Carney's call, and on Oct. 23 some 20,000 of them were under arms. That day was fought the battle of Westport, which ended in a complete defeat of the Confederates. On the 24th Price crossed the state line into Kansas and that night encamped near Trading Post, Linn county, on the Marais des Cygnes, where his men committed a number of outrages, murdering old and unarmed men, robbing women and children of their food, and wantonly destroying property. Early on the morning of the 25th the enemy was driven from his camp at Trading Post and across the ford, leaving behind the sick and wounded.

Price, Fagan and Marmaduke, with some 15,000 men, formed a line of battle on the north bank of Mine creek soon after evacuating Trading Post, and Curtis was reinforced by Cols. Crawford and Blair. In the engagement that followed the Confederates were again ingloriously defeated, Gens. Marmaduke, Cabell, Graham and Slemmon, with about 800 men and 9 pieces of artillery, being captured. (See Mine Creek.)

This practically ended the raid. Price was vigorously pursued and another victory was won at the crossing of the Osage river on the 25th. Three days later occurred the battle of Newtonia, after which Price retreated precipitately beyond the Arkansas river. Gov. Carney issued orders on the 27th for the militia to return to their homes, but the volunteer troops followed Price to the Arkansas river, where the pursuit ended. Claims aggregating several hundred thousand dollars

were filed for services rendered and losses sustained during the Price raid, and some of these claims were still unsettled in 1911. (See Claims.)

Ward, an inland hamlet in Wilson county, is located near the east line of the county in Pleasant Valley township, about 18 miles north-east of Fredonia, the county seat, and 3 or 4 miles south of Vilas, whence it receives daily mail.

Ward, John, D. D., bishop of Leavenworth, was born in West View, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 23, 1857, a son of Joseph and Ellen (McGrath) Ward, both natives of County Westmeath, Ireland, who came to America in the '50s. He was educated in the common and parochial schools of West View, Mount Saint Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, the College of Assumption, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada; was prepared for the priesthood in Saint Meinrad Seminary, Spencer county, Ind.; and was ordained in July, 1884. In November of that year he was appointed to St. Joseph's parish in Marshall county, Kan.; in Aug., 1888, became rector of St. Patrick's church at Parsons; was made pastor of St. Thomas' church at Armourdale in 1895; rector of the Cathedral of Leavenworth in 1898, and irremovable rector of St. Mary's church at Kansas City, Kan., in 1909. In 1910 he was elected to succeed Bishop Lillis as bishop of Leavenworth, the election being approved by Pope Pius X.

Ware, Eugene Fitch (Ironquill), lawyer and poet, was born at Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1841, a son of Hiram B. and Amanda Melvina (Holbrook) Ware. His parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, in his childhood and he was educated in the public schools of that place. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, First Iowa infantry; reënlisted in Company L, Fourth Iowa cavalry, was mustered out as captain of Company F, Seventh Iowa, in June, 1866, having during the latter part of his service been aide-de-camp successively to Gens. Robert B. Mitchell, C. J. Stolbrand, Washington R. Ellett and Grenville M. Dodge. He took a section of land in Cherokee county, Kan., in 1867, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott and to the United States supreme court; entered the law firm of McComas & McKeighan at Fort Scott; in 1874 married Miss Jeanette P. Huntington of Rochester, N. Y., and was for many years editor of the Fort Scott Monitor. His political career consisted of two terms in the Kansas legislature, 1879 to 1883, and three years as United States pension commissioner—1902 to 1905. He was prominent in the Republican party; was a delegate to two of its national conventions; was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bar Association, the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Mayflower Descendants. His home for some years was at Topeka, from which place he moved to Kansas City, Kan., about 1909 where he practiced law in partnership with his son until the spring of 1911 when both retired to the Ware farm in Cherokee county. Mr. Ware died on July 1, 1911, at Cascade, Col. He was the author of "The Rise and Fall of the Saloon," 1900; "The Lyon Campaign and History

of the First Iowa Infantry," 1907; "The Indian Campaign of 1864," 1908; "Rhymes of Ironquill" (13th edition), 1908; "Ithuriel," 1909; "From Court to Court" (4th edition), 1909; was the translator of Castaneda's account of Coronado's March, from the French of Ternaux Compans, 1895; Roman Water Law from the Latin of Justinian, 1905; and was a contributor to a number of legal and literary publications.

Warren, a country hamlet in Sherman county, is located 17 miles north of Goodland, the county seat, shipping point and postoffice from which it receives mail.

Warrendale, a country postoffice in Grant county, is located 15 miles northeast of New Ulysses, the county seat, and about 22 miles southeast of Hartland, Kearny county, the nearest shipping point.

Warwick, a village of Republic county, is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the Missouri Pacific R. R., 20 miles northwest of Belleville, the county seat. The 1910 census gave it 110 inhabitants. It has a postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and is a trading center for the neighborhood.

Washburn College.—In 1857 the general association of Congregational ministers and churches of Kansas made plans for founding a Christian college in Kansas. At the organization of the association in Topeka on April 26, a committee of five was appointed to investigate locations and secure one "if it seemed expedient." In 1858 the committee advertised for bids for a location, but no decision was made until the meeting of the association at Manhattan in October. Several proposals had been made to the committee but the one recommended was that from Topeka, which promised "160 acres of land within a mile and a half of Topeka town site; 840 acres in the territory as an endowment; and a building equal to 40 by 50 feet and two stories high, of stone or brick, to be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1860."

This proposition was adopted by the association and a board of 14 trustees appointed, viz: Rev. Elihu Whitenhall, Rev. G. C. Morse, Rev. Lewis Bodwell, T. D. Thacher, Rev. Richard Cordley, Samuel C. Pomeroy, James Taylor, Rev. C. E. Blood, H. D. Rice, Henry M. Simpson, Rev. D. R. Parker, George I. Hillyer, Maj. Harrison Hannahs and M. C. Welch. At the next meeting of the association in May, 1859, at Lawrence, a committee was appointed to determine whether the city of Topeka had fulfilled the conditions of agreement in regard to the location of the college. The contract had not been fulfilled and the question of location again arose with Topeka, Lawrence, Burlingame and Wabaunsee as competitors. The proposition of Lawrence, which was accepted, promised "Mount Oread as a site for the college; 20 acres of land adjoining the town site; one-half the proceeds of 300 acres adjoining the college grounds; 1,220 acres located in different parts of the territory; 151 lots in Lawrence, Burlington, Delaware and other towns; the Amos Lawrence fund of \$10,000, and a building to be commenced within six months and completed in eighteen months, at a cost of \$25,000." The school was given the name of "Monumental College" commemorating the triumph of liberty over slavery in Kansas.

The drought of 1860 and the breaking out of the Civil war caused the collapse of this enterprise. In 1860 the institution was moved back to Topeka on a proposition practically the same as that first given by the citizens of that city. In 1861 at the meeting of the association in Leavenworth the subject was further discussed. At Burlingame in May, 1863, resolutions were passed appointing trustees to start the academy at Topeka as soon as they deemed it wise, and in Feb., 1865, the institution was incorporated under the name and style, "Trustees of Lincoln College."



WASHBURN COLLEGE, TOPEKA.

The preamble of the charter and some of the articles read as follows: "Desiring to promote the diffusion of knowledge, and the advancement of virtue and religion, we do associate ourselves together for the object and purpose herein certified, to-wit: Article I—To establish at or near the city of Topeka, the capital of Kansas, and secure the incorporation of an institution of learning of a high literary and religious character to be named Lincoln College, which shall commemorate the triumph of liberty over slavery in our nation and serve as a memorial of those fallen in defense of their country.

"Article II—To make said college an engine for the furtherance of those ideas of civil and religious liberty which actuated our fathers in the Revolutionary struggle, and which are now achieving a signal victory in the triumph of free principles.

Article III—To afford all classes, without distinction of color, the advantages of a liberal education.

"Article IV—To aid deserving young men to obtain an education, such as shall fit them for the Gospel ministry, thereby helping to supply the pressing demand for laborers in the states and territories west of the Missouri river."

In the spring of 1865 a building was erected at the corner of Ninth

and Jackson streets and the same year Col. John Ritchie deeded to the college 160 acres—the present college campus. The school opened as an academy in Jan., 1866, with Rev. Samuel D. Bowker as principal, Edward F. Hobart and George H. Collier as assistants. In 1868 Deacon Ichabod Washburn of Worcester, Mass., donated \$25,000 toward an endowment. In appreciation of the gift the trustees changed the name to Washburn College. In June, 1869, Dr. H. G. Butterfield was elected to the presidency and served until Nov., 1870. Peter McVicar, his successor, was elected in Feb., 1871, and remained in the executive chair until June, 1895. In 1871 the city of Topeka purchased the academy building for \$15,000. In 1872-73 the school was held in a store building near the corner of Tenth street and Kansas avenue. In 1873-74 it occupied a stone building at the corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue. In 1874 the college moved to its building, which had been erected by subscription on "College Hill." In 1879, through means secured in Hartford, Conn., Hartford Cottage was erected. In 1882, through a bequest of J. C. Whitin, "South Cottage" for young women and Whitin Hall for young men were erected. In 1884 Charles Boswell of West Hartford gave \$10,000 toward the erection of a library building, the trustees secured an additional \$5,000 and the Boswell library was erected. In 1885 Miss Mary W. Holbrook of Holbrook, Mass., gave \$5,000 toward the erection of a building for young women. McVicar Chapel was completed in 1890. In 1895 the Carnegie library was erected and the Boswell building was taken for offices. In 1902 a merger was formed with the Kansas Medical College and plans were made to broaden the scope of college work. A school of law was organized and the departments of music and art were enlarged into a school of fine arts. "The college is controlled by a board of 18 trustees, one-third of whom are chosen each year without regard to denominational affiliations. While Christian in character and influence, the college is thoroughly non-sectarian in all its work."

From 1896 to 1901 George Herrick was president of the college. His successor was Norman Plass, who was elected in 1902, and he in turn was succeeded in 1908 by Frank K. Sanders.

Washburn College has a campus of 160 acres, 13 buildings, a corps of instructors numbering 114, and 6 departments in which were enrolled 783 students in 1910.

Washington, the county seat of Washington county, is located northwest of the center of the county at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has a municipal waterworks, electric lights, an opera house, a \$15,000 high school building, a public library housed in a \$5,000 building, 3 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Republican-Register and the Palladium), first class hotels, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. All lines of retail establishments and the professions are well represented. The population in 1910 was 1,547.

The town was founded in the spring of 1860 by a town company of which George G. Pierce was president. A "company house" was built to which each member of the company contributed seven logs. In November of the same year Washington was made the county seat. The first school was opened by Miss Agnes Hallowell in 1861 in the "company house." The first stock of merchandise was put in by a Mr. Bowen. A building erected of perpendicular logs by E. Woolbert as a hotel was used as the first court-house and was known as the "Stockade court-house." When the war broke out the growth of the city was arrested and it did not begin again until the spring of 1866, when there was a large immigration. The first newspaper, the *Western Observer*, made its appearance in 1869, and a \$9,000 school building was erected that year. In May, 1873, the town was organized as a city of the third class and the following officers were elected: Mayor, J. S. Vedder; clerk, E. N. Emmons; police judge, T. J. Humes; city attorney, J. W. Rector; treasurer, Charles Smith; marshal, M. Patrie. In 1877 the Central Branch of the Union Pacific R. R. reached this point and a new era of prosperity began. By 1880 there were nearly 1,000 inhabitants. The population in 1890 was 1,613, and in 1900 it was 1,575.

Washington County.—The first territorial legislature in 1855, created a county named Washington, with the following described boundaries: "Commencing at the southern boundary of the territory of Kansas, 15 miles west of a due south course from the mouth of Walnut creek, on the Arkansas river, and running from thence north 100 miles, thence west to the east line of Arapahoe county, thence south along said line to the south line of Kansas, thence east along the said line to the place of beginning."

The southeast corner, as described by this act, was on the southern boundary of the state, about 6 miles west of the present line separating Sumner from Cowley county. The northeast corner was about 3 miles east of the little village of Waldeck in the present county of Marion. As originally created, this old Washington county included the present counties of Reno, Stafford, Pawnee, Edwards, Hodgeman, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Kiowa, Pratt, Kingman, Harper, Barber, Comanche, Clark, Mead, Seward, Stevens and Morton; the southern part of McPherson, Rice, Barton, Russell, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley; nearly all of Sumner, Sedgewick and Harvey and a little of the southwest part of Marion. Peketon county (q. v.) was created by the legislature of 1860, and embraced all of Washington county as created by the act of 1855.

In 1859 the present county of Washington was created with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Marshall county, thence west along the base line or northern boundary of the territory to the intersection of the 6th principal meridian; thence south along said principal meridian to the 1st standard parallel; thence east along said parallel to the southwest corner of Marshall county; thence north with the western boundary of Marshall county to the place of beginning."

The county was named in honor of George Washington. It was not organized at the time of its creation, but was known as Washington township of Marshall county, remaining practically unorganized territory until 1860. As at present organized, the county is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Marshall county; on the south by Riley and Clay, and west by Cloud and Republic. It is 30 miles square and has an area of 900 square miles.

French, in his *Louisiana Historical Collections*, says that as early as 1724 French traders went among the Pawnees, who hunted from the Platte as far south as the Arkansas river. In the spring of 1842 a party of emigrants passed through what is now Washington county on their way to the Columbia river. They were in charge of Dr. White, an agent of the government in Oregon territory. Fremont in his report of the expedition to the Rocky mountains the same year reports on June 22 that "a pack of cards, lying loose on the grass, marked an encampment of our Oregon emigrants; and it was at the close of the day when we made our bivouac in the midst of some well timbered ravines near the Little Blue."

Within a few years this part of the state became marked by many trails. Missionaries, traders and gold seekers all passed over the well worn highways but few stopped to make their homes. A trail known as the "parallel road" to the gold mines in 1849, passed nearly east and west through the central part of Washington county. Cutler in his *History of Kansas* says, "In 1845 the Mormons passed through the county on the way to their new homes in Utah. One of their favorite camping grounds was at 'Mormon Springs,' on Ash creek, 3 miles south of Washington City." For many years afterward the road the Mormons followed could be traced through the county. It was especially plain northwest of the Little Blue river near the Nebraska state line. Until the spring of 1854 traders, missionaries and Indian agents were practically the only white men in this portion of Kansas.

The first permanent white settler in what is now Washington county was James McNulty, who came to Kansas from Iowa in July, 1857, and the following February located on Mill creek about 5 miles west of the present city of Washington. He built a cabin, the first in the county, and brought his family to live there. Ralph Ostrander accompanied McNulty and his family and settled on an adjoining claim. In the spring of 1858 Gerat H. Hollenberg, George G. Pierce and D. E. Ballard came to the county, and the following year they located a town site a little north of the center of the county, but this location was abandoned in the fall and the site of Washington was chosen. Jacob and Daniel Blocker staked out claims on Mill creek, in what is now Mill Creek township, in the fall of 1858. At the time they were the only settlers west of Washington city. William Mercer located a claim on the stream that now bears his name. Rufus Darby and a man named Woodard, with their families, stopped near Ballard's crossing of the Little Blue in July of the same year, but when the survey was made,

it was discovered that their claims were on school land, and the following year they moved to Mill creek. S. F. Snider, who later became the first probate judge of the county, built three cabins northeast of Washington in what is now Charleston township; Jonathan Snider and S. Stonebreaker located in the same section; and in the winter of 1858-59 George Foster took up land in the southeastern part of the county.

The Civil war necessitated the withdrawal of the troops from the frontier posts. The Indians, learning that the soldiers were occupied elsewhere, began to quarrel among themselves. In the spring of 1864 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes appeared on the war path along the Little Blue in Marshall and Washington counties, following the Otoes to their village. They first attacked John Ferguson's house on Mill creek; plundered O. S. Canfield's home; took Rufus Darby prisoner as he was returning from Marysville, and then marched toward Washington, where another band was plundering the Hallowell cabin. From there they followed down the creek and took the household goods at G. M. Driskell's. Rich Bond and Andy Oswald were taken prisoners, but were soon released. The people living in the southern part of Washington and the northern part of Clay county fled south and gathered at Orville Huntress' cabin near the present city of Clay Center, where about 200 of them remained encamped for a month.

In August a war party of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes again appeared on the Little Blue about 6 miles above the present town of Hanover, where they murdered and scalped a family by the name of Eubanks. In the fall there were continued Indian troubles and a number of settlers gathered at Hume's log cabin at Washington for safety. In 1868 another raid was made in Cloud, Republican and Washington counties, but so far as is known, only one man was killed, the Indians confining themselves to plundering, running off stock, etc.

Washington was organized as a county on the second Monday in April, 1860, and the fourth Monday an election was held for county officers. George F. Caldwell, Joseph Malin and William Hoffhine were elected commissioners; D. E. Ballard, clerk and register of deeds; M. G. Driskell, treasurer; William Langsdale, sheriff; James O'Neill, surveyor; Thomas M. Bowen, county attorney; John M. Hoffhine, superintendent of public schools; S. F. Snider, probate judge; William Mercer, assessor; Charles Bruce, coroner. The county was in the 5th council district and the 6th representative district. George Pierce was the first man to represent the county in the lower house of the last territorial legislature, and D. E. Ballard represented the county in the first state legislature.

The Washington Town company promised to give several lots to the county as an inducement to the voters to favor it as the seat of justice. The election to decide the permanent location of the county seat was ordered for Nov., 1860. Washington, Rogersville (on Judge Snider's farm in what is now Charleston township), and West Union (a paper town about 4 miles west of Washington on the McNulty claim), were

the contesting towns. Judge Snider withdrew Rogersville on the day of the election and threw its 7 votes to Washington, which became the county seat.

At the first meeting of the commissioners, which was held in a log house built by the town company, the county was divided into two civil townships—Washington and Mill creek.

The 12th judicial district was created in 1871. A. S. Wilson was appointed judge and William Hoffhine, clerk. It is believed that the first white child born in the county was Michael Cook, whose birth occurred in 1859.

The first number of the Western Observer, the first newspaper in the county, appeared on March 11, 1869. M. J. Kelly being the owner and editor and his office was located in the old stockade court-house. (See Washington.)

The first railroad to enter the county was the St. Joseph & Western, which was built across the northeast corner in 1872. After crossing the eastern boundary it ran southwest to Hanover, then followed the course of the Little Blue northwest to Hollenberg. The Junction City & Fort Kearney was built in 1877-78. It crossed the eastern boundary about 3 miles south of the Little Blue, ran northwest to Greenleaf, then southwest to Clifton, with a branch diverging at Greenleaf to Washington. At the present time excellent transportation facilities are provided by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which crosses the county from northeast to southwest; the St. Joseph & Western, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island; the Missouri Pacific, formerly the Junction City & Fort Kearney; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which crosses both the northwest and the southwest corners of the county. This gives the county 106 miles of main track railroad.

As population increased the original townships have been divided to form Barnes, Brantford, Charleston, Clifton, Coleman, Farmington, Franklin, Grant, Greenleaf, Haddam, Hanover, Highland, Independence, Kimeo, Lincoln, Linn, Little Blue, Logan, Lowe, Mill Creek, Sheridan, Sherman, Strawberry, Union and Washington.

The surface of the county is rolling, except in the western part and along some of the streams, where it is hilly. The alluvial lands along the water courses average a half mile in width and aggregate about one-eighth of the area. Timber belts along the streams consist of elm, cottonwood, ash, walnut, box-elder, maple, honey-locust and bass-wood. The Little Blue river enters the county from the north about 11 miles west of the northeast corner and flows in a southeasterly direction into Marshall county. Its main tributary is Mill creek. Limestone and sandstone are plentiful in all portions; mineral paint exists near Hollenberg; there are several veins of cement stone; salt springs exist in Mill Creek townships; deposits of salt underlie the central and western portions, and a bed of gypsum 60 feet thick, underlies the northeastern portion, at a depth of 200 feet.

The chief agricultural products are corn, Irish potatoes, millet and

oats. Winter wheat, sorghum, Kafir-corn and alfalfa are also raised. In 1907 there were 325,000 bearing fruit trees in the county. The population in 1910 was 20,239, and the assessed valuation of property was \$39,917,625. The total value of farm products for the year was \$5,603,358.

Washington Monument.—About the middle of the last century the Washington National Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a monument at the national capital to commemorate the valiant deeds of George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental army in the Revolutionary war and first president of the United States. The corner-stone was laid in 1848, and the work was continued under the supervision of Robert Mills, who was employed for that purpose by the association until 1877, when, for want of funds, the work was suspended. A little later the unfinished structure was turned over to the Federal government, which placed Lieut.-Col. T. L. Casey in charge, and in 1884 the monument was completed. It is one of the tallest monuments in the world, having a total height of 555 feet, 5 inches. The foundation covers an area of about 16,000 square feet, and the shaft, which is 70 feet square at the base, is built of Maryland marble. Inside this shaft is an elevator for conveying passengers to the top of the monument, whence one can obtain a splendid view of Washington and its environs. The total cost was about \$1,500,000, of which the original association expended about \$300,000, the rest of the cost being defrayed by the general government.

In the fall of 1848 the monument association conceived the idea of having each state in the Union contribute a stone, bearing a suitable inscription, and to have these stones placed in the monument where the inscriptions could be read by visitors. Kansas was not then even an organized territory. The first attention paid to the subject in the state was by Gov. Harvey in his message of 1872, wherein he recommended an appropriation to provide a stone and transport it to Washington. Nothing was done at that session and the matter rested until 1881, when Gov. St. John again urged the legislature to make an appropriation. Accordingly, the session of that year appropriated \$200 "for the Kansas State Historical Society to use in procuring a suitable stone," etc. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee of the society; the stone was contributed by John Stewart of Saffordville, Chase county; the inscription was designed by Henry Worrall, according to the idea furnished by the committee, and the stone was prepared and inscribed by W. H. Fernald of Topeka.

Waterloo, a hamlet of Kingman county, is located in Galesburg township 10 miles northeast of Kingman, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Murdock, the nearest railroad station and shipping point. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 75.

Waters, Henry Jackson, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was born on his father's farm in Missouri; attended the common schools; was prepared for college and taught the rudiments of

successful agriculture by his father, who was a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep and prominently identified with agricultural education. President Waters graduated in the agricultural department of the University of Missouri in 1886, and after two years of graduate work was made assistant in agriculture to the Missouri experiment station, which position he held until elected professor of agriculture in Pennsylvania State College in Center county, Pa., in 1890. From 1892 to 1895 he was agriculturalist at the experiment station, coming back to his native state in the fall of that year to become dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Missouri experiment station; became instructor in nutrition at the graduate school of agriculture in the University of Ohio, in 1902; was director of the agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and at the close of the exhibition went to Europe where he studied for a year and a half at the Universities of Leipzig and Zurich. Upon his return he became instructor of animal nutrition at the graduate school of agriculture of the University of Illinois; later was dean of the Agricultural College of Missouri; member of the state board of agriculture, of which body he was president in 1908 and 1909. In the latter year he was elected president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he has since remained. He was married in 1897 to Margaret Ward. President Waters has been elected to three honorary fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta.

Waterville, a city of Marshall county, is located on the Little Blue river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles southwest of Marysville, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, weekly newspapers, grain elevators, banking facilities, a public library, an opera house and good schools and churches. Three rural delivery mail routes go out from the postoffice.

Waterville was settled in 1857 by Stearns Ostrander. He was followed the same year by Ralph Ostrander, P. Bollar, R. Brown, T. Palmer and H. Brown. The next year William Pearsoll, William Hawkinsmith, John Hughes, W. Dickinson, H. Bramer and Mrs. A. Davis located in the vicinity. A mill was built in 1858 by William Pearsoll, who operated it as a combination grist and sawmill. The original owner of the land which became the town site of Waterville was David King. It passed through the hands of G. H. Hollenberg, William Osborn and R. M. Pomeroy, the last named conveying it to the Central Branch R. R. The railroad company established the town in 1868, and several business buildings were erected. Waterville was incorporated as a village in 1870 and was made a city of the third class the next year. The population in 1910 was 704.

Wathena, one of the principal towns of Doniphan county, is located on Peter's creek, 4 miles from the Missouri river on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads. It is 10 miles from Troy, the county seat, and 5 miles from St. Joseph, Mo. It is a well improved little city with electric lights and pavements.

public library, excellent schools and an annual Chautauqua. All lines of business are well represented. There are 2 banks, 2 newspapers, a washing machine factory, feed mill, and a creamery. Fruit-growing is an important industry and there is a fruit growers' association which attends to the marketing of the fruits grown by its members. Poultry is another leading product. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 761.

The earliest settler was Peter Caduc, an interpreter for the Kickapoo Indians, who came not later than 1840 and left in 1847, going to the Cadne reserve. The Kickapoo chief Wathena located on the spot which afterward became the town site, and in 1852 his squaw built him a wigwam where the flour mills were afterward built. The land was sold in 1856 by S. Cox to Milton Bryan, P. Morse and W. Ritenbaugh, promoters of the town, for \$750. Wathena was well paid for his improvements. The first building was a log house erected in 1854 by Cox and M. E. Bryan. The first general store was opened by Thompson Kemper in 1856 and was called "The St. Joe Store." The first hotel was established by Albert Heath, who was also the first lawyer. The first druggist was G. Miller; the first hardware man, H. D. Hunt; the first tinner, D. B. Jones; the first blacksmith, F. Leber, and the first physicians were Drs. Smith and Crossfield. From the time the post-office was established in 1854 with M. E. Bryan as postmaster, until the incorporation of the town in 1873 the place was called Bryan's post-office. O. Craig was the first mayor and James Mitchell, city clerk. The first school house was built in 1857.

Wauneta, a village of Chautauqua county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Jefferson township, 12 miles west of Sedan, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. Several of the main lines of business are represented and this station is a receiving and shipping point for a large and prosperous agricultural territory. The population according to the census of 1910 was 100.

Waveland, a country hamlet in Shawnee county, is located 14 miles southwest of Topeka, the county seat, and 4 miles west of Wakarusa, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 31.

Waverly, the second town in size and importance in Coffey county, is located in Rock Creek township, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, about 18 miles northeast of Burlington, the county seat. It is a modern town in every respect, having waterworks, electric lights, a public library, banks and a newspaper. It is an incorporated city of the third class. The schools are of the best and the churches are ample and substantial. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order post-office with three rural routes. The population according to the census report of 1910 was 751. The town was platted in 1878 by Isaac Pier-

son, and the town company was chartered in 1880. The first store was opened in 1878 by A. N. Sylvester, the second in 1879 by Thomas Donnell. In June, 1882, the first bank was opened by R. R. Fisher and John L. Senior. The "Waverly News" was started by the latter in the same year. Waverly is an excellent trading point and is the most important shipping point between Burlington and Ottawa.

Wayne, a village in Grant township, Republic county, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 11 miles southeast of Belleville, the county seat. It was laid out in 1884, immediately after the railroad was built through the southeastern part of the county. The site was located on the homestead of Isaac Walton and the first building was a general store erected by William Hill in Aug., 1884. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, churches, schools, a weekly newspaper and banking facilities. All the leading professions and lines of business activity are represented. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Wayside, a hamlet of Montgomery county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Caney township, 11 miles southwest of Independence, the county seat. It has an express office and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 40.

Wea, is a hamlet in the extreme northeastern part of Miami county, about 5 miles east of Bucyrus, from which place it has rural mail delivery.

Weaver, a hamlet of Douglas county, is situated in the extreme northeastern portion on the south bank of the Kansas river, about 3 miles northeast of Eudora, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery.

Webb, Thomas Hopkins, physician, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 21, 1801, and died on Aug. 2, 1866. From 1854 to 1860 he was secretary of the Emigrant Aid company. During that time he made scrap-books of clippings collected from newspapers published in all parts of the country. These clippings fill seventeen large volumes—over 3,000 pages ten by twelve inches in size, of three columns each—and are said to contain everything printed about Kansas during the seven years of his secretaryship. They constitute a veritable mine of information concerning the border troubles of the territorial period. In July, 1878, the scrap-books were purchased by the Kansas Historical Society for \$400, and they form one of the best collections in the archives of that society. Dr. Webb also published a guide book for emigrants and two pamphlets about Kansas, each of which ran through six editions.

Webber, a village of Jewell county, is located in Jackson township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 18 miles northeast of Mankato, the county seat. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250.

(11-57)

Webster, a little town in Rooks county, is located in Belmont township on the south fork of the Solomon river, 10 miles west of Stockton, the county seat. It has a hotel, a bank, a number of retail establishments, daily mail stage to Stockton and Bogue, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 200.

Weir (also known as Weir City), one of the important towns in Cherokee county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 14 miles north of Columbus, the county seat, and 11 miles from Pittsburg, the metropolis of this section. It is an incorporated city, has waterworks, electric lights, fire department, an opera house, a bank, a newspaper (the Journal), a feed mill, a public library, schools and churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. An excellent quality of coal is mined in the vicinity and shipped from Weir in large quantities. The town was founded in 1872 as a zinc mining point. In 1880 the population was 400. In 1890 it had grown to 2,138, in 1900 the population was 2,977 and in 1910 it was 2,289.

Welcome, a hamlet in Geary county, is located 15 miles southeast of Junction City, the county seat, and 7 miles northwest of Alta Vista in Wabaunsee county, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Welda, a little town in Anderson county, is located in Welda township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles south of Garnett, the county seat. It has a bank, churches, all lines of business enterprises, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 212. The railroad established the station of Welda in the year 1870, and the town was platted in 1873. It was not until 1879 that the first store was opened. A school house was erected the same year.

Weller County, one of the extinct counties of Kansas, was created by the first territorial legislature in 1855. It was not organized as a county until 1859, when the name was changed to Osage and the following year a nine-mile strip from the south end of Shawnee county was added. (See Osage County.)

Wellington, one of the important towns of southern Kansas and the judicial seat of Sumner county, is located near the central part of the county. It has an elevation of 1,192 feet. It is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., of which it is a division point, and also on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It is an important shipping point for live stock, grain, hay and produce. The division headquarters is a source of steady income to the town, the monthly payroll of the Santa Fe at this point being \$80,000. There are two national and two state banks, with a combined capital and surplus of nearly \$300,000. The deposits aggregate over \$1,000,000 and the stock is held by 193 citizens of the community. The auditorium was built at a cost of \$50,000. The Sumner county high school located here is second to none in standing, and in 1908 it had the largest enrollment of any in the state. There

is a \$65,000 government building. The salt mines are a source of wealth to the city. The waterworks, which originally cost \$100,000 and has since been improved to the extent of \$50,000, is owned by the city, as is also the electric light plant which cost \$40,000. Natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing is plentiful and has been an asset in the development of the town. There is a good sewer system; attractive stores line several blocks of the main streets; there are 2 daily and 4 weekly papers, 3 large flour mills, a plow works, 3 feed mills, a number of grain elevators, a cigar factory, ice and cold storage plant, salt manufactory, cheese factory and paved streets. The city is divided into five wards, and the population in 1910 was 7,034. It is well supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes.

Wellington was laid off in April, 1871, and two months later the Wellington Town company was organized. The members of this company were R. A. Davis, A. A. Jordan, P. A. Wood, L. K. Myers, C. R. Godfrey, J. S. McMahan, J. P. McCulloch and A. N. Randall. The town was named in honor of the Duke of Wellington. Buildings were put up during the first days of April. Religious services were held on the 9th and on the 15th the first store was opened by A. W. Shearman. The same day the first hotel, the Civic House, was opened by William Burton. This was the only one of the first buildings that was not of logs. The postoffice was established in 1871 with C. R. Godfrey as postmaster, and was kept in Wood's drug store. The first school was taught by Mrs. B. Cooley in 1872. The Wellington Banner, the second newspaper in the county, was started by G. P. Garland in Oct., 1872. The first two years of its life the little town had a strenuous time on account of the unsettled condition of the county seat matter. Finally in 1872 the voters chose Wellington and its prosperity was assured. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in Nov., 1872. A city election on the 30th of that month resulted in the selection of the following officers: Mayor, D. N. Caldwell; police judge, J. A. Dillar; clerk, T. C. Gatliff; councilmen, A. W. Shearman, W. P. Hackney, A. N. Randall, John G. Tucker and T. J. Riley. In 1880 the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. to this point gave Wellington a new impetus. The next year, however, a disastrous fire occurred destroying \$40,000 worth of buildings and goods. The first banking institution was a private one established by J. E. Neal & Son in 1879. It became incorporated in 1882. Mills and manufacturing plants were put up about this time. The little city developed very rapidly and in 1888, street cars, gas works, waterworks and telephone system were among the improvements.

Wellmanville, a country hamlet in Ness county, is located in High Point township about 20 miles southeast of Ness City, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Bazine, the nearest shipping point and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Wells, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Ottawa county, is located in Grant township, 9 miles east of Minneapolis, the

county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route and an express office. The population in 1910 was 42.

Wellsford, a little town in Kiowa county, is located in the township of the same name on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 15 miles east of Greensburg, the county seat. It has a mill and grain elevator, a hotel, several retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Wellsville, the second largest town in Franklin county, is located in the northeast corner on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. The town site was purchased in 1870 by J. Emerson, P. P. Elder and J. J. B. Shute, who had it platted. In August of that year the first dwelling was built, and in the fall H. N. Brockway opened the first store. In the spring of 1872 a second store was opened by Parker & Ray. The first hotel was opened in 1875, and the next year Paul Laberrier opened a drug store. One of the first large commercial enterprises was the building of an elevator in 1877 at a cost of \$5,000. The following year a large wagon shop was started, which carried on a good business. In 1878 Nathaniel Steen purchased the town site and inaugurated such a liberal policy that many settlers were attracted to the town. The first school was taught in 1871 by Ella Brown. In 1881 a large school house was erected and today Wellsville has a fine public school system. The postoffice was established in 1872 with W. Brockway as the first postmaster. The Congregational church was established in 1875, and a church building was completed in 1877. The Methodists organized in 1881. Since then other denominations have perfected organizations and erected church buildings. The first newspaper, the Wellsville News, made its appearance on April 20, 1882, edited by Dr. H. M. Bennett. It did much to advertise the town and worked in its interests for years. Wellsville is the banking, shipping and supply town for a rich agricultural district. It has hotels, general stores, drug stores, hardware and implement houses, lumber yards, furniture stores, wagon and blacksmith shops, a newspaper, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 750.

Weskan, a country postoffice in Wallace county, is located in the township of the same name on the Union Pacific R. R. 12 miles west of Sharon Springs, the county seat. It has a hotel, general store, and telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 30.

Wesleyan University.—(See Kansas Wesleyan University.)

Western Christian University.—(See Ottumwa College.)

Western Engineer.—(See Early River Commerce.)

Western Park, one of the inland hamlets of Elk county, is located in Union Center township about 11 miles northwest of Howard, the county seat, the nearest railroad station and the usual shipping and banking point, whence it receives mail by rural route. The population, according to the 1910 report, was 34.

Western University.—This institution, also known as Stanley Industrial Hall, is located at Quindaro, Wyandotte county. Just before the

emancipation proclamation, Sept. 22, 1862, Rev. Edwin Blatchley, a Presbyterian minister, founded a school for colored children called Freeman University, on the present site of Western University. It was maintained for some years with great effort and the dying request of its founders was that the grounds be made the seat of a school for the education of children of African descent. After Mr. Blatchley's death the colored men of Quindaro organized and appointed a board of trustees, to which the property was transferred, and the school remained under their management for some years. In 1880 T. W. Henderson, presiding elder, and Rev. B. F. Bates, the pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Quindaro, had a committee of three, consisting of Revs. B. F. Watson, J. C. Embry and John Turner, appointed to confer with the trustees of the school, with a view to having the property turned over to the church conference. Little progress was made in the work for some years, during which time efforts were made to secure an appropriation from the state, but nothing was accomplished until the school was brought to the attention of the people by Gov. Stanley in his message to the legislature of 1899. He said: "One of the most recent movements in the state is the attempt to establish industrial schools at Quindaro for the negro. The one great need of the negro today is progress and development in the things fostered and encouraged by industrial education."

He recommended aid for the institution, which resulted in the introduction of the Bailey bill. By the provisions of this bill the 15 acres of land at Quindaro were deeded to the state, to be under the control of a board to be known as "the board of seven trustees of the industrial department of Western University." Four trustees were appointed by the governor, two were elected by the board itself, and the president of the university was to be an ex-officio member. This board of trustees was to determine the branches of industry, purchase the necessary appliances, select a superintendent and prescribe his duties and authority. Section 11 of the act provided that "For the purpose of erecting a suitable building upon said land for said industrial school, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$5,000; and for the purpose of paying the running expenses of said department for the ensuing two years there is hereby appropriated an additional sum of \$5,000."

The principal buildings are Stanley and Trades' halls and a main building which was completed for the school year beginning in Sept., 1901. During Gov. Bailey's administration \$22,250 was appropriated by the legislature and an agricultural department was added. In 1905 an appropriation of \$35,000 was made, and two years later \$55,850 was appropriated for a boys' trades hall, central heating and electric lighting plant. The session of 1909 appropriated \$67,000, of which \$25,000 was for a girls' dormitory.

The curriculum includes a college preparatory course, a regular college course and a normal training department, while the Shaffer theological seminary is open to students preparing for the ministry. All

students must be at least fourteen years of age for admission. In the industrial department courses in carpentry, architecture and mechanical drawing, printing, tailoring, wheelwright work, blacksmithing, agriculture and commercial branches usually taught in a business college are provided for the boys, while the girls may take sewing, millinery, cooking and domestic science, laundry work and music.

Westgate, a hamlet in Geary county, is located 9 miles east of Junction City, the county seat, 7 miles from Fort Riley, the nearest railroad station, and 10 miles southwest of Manhattan, in Riley county, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 20.

West Mineral.—(See Mineral.)

Westmoreland, the county seat of Pottawatomie county, is located in the central part of the county on the Kansas Southern & Gulf R. R., which connects with the Union Pacific at Blaine, 8 miles north. It has 1 national and 2 state banks, an opera house, 2 newspapers and all the general lines of business activity. There are daily stage lines to Louisville and Wamego on the south line of the county. The population in 1910 was 500. The town was platted in 1871 by Volney Baker. Subsequent additions have been made by J. Rachel Arner and A. C. Cochran. It was made the county seat by a vote of the people in 1879, but not removed until 1882. Being a comparatively new town Westmoreland is one of the smallest county seat towns in the eastern part of the state.

Westola, a hamlet in Morton county, is located on a branch of the Cimarron river 15 miles northwest of Richfield, the county seat. It receives mail from Konantz, Col.

Weston, a hamlet in Geary county, is located 15 miles southeast of Junction City, the county seat, and 7 miles northwest of Alta Vista, Wabaunsee county, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Westphalia, one of the towns of Anderson county, is located in Westphalia township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 17 miles southwest of Garnett, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Times), a number of churches, good schools and all the principal lines of business are represented. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 550. When the railroad was completed in 1880 a town was platted at this point and named Cornell. Later a railroad station and postoffice were established under the name Westphalia. The name of the town was changed later to Westphalia. The first school was taught in 1881, and the first business places were opened about that time. The early inhabitants of the town and surrounding country were mostly Germans.

Wetmore, a town of Nemaha county, is located in Wetmore township in the southeastern part of the county on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 25 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat. It has an opera house, a creamery, a weekly newspaper, good banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and an international postoffice with two rural

routes. Wetmore was established by the railroad company in 1866 and was named after Hon. W. T. Wetmore, vice-president of the company. The first dwelling was that of Augustus Mayer, built in 1867. The first business building was a general store by Morris & Brown. The next year a lumber yard was opened by P. M. Cassidy. Within the next two years a grain elevator, a new general store, a hotel and a drug store were among the improvements. The postoffice was established in 1867 with A. O. McCreary as postmaster. The first marriage was between N. Morris and Mary Wolfley in 1870; the first birth was that of Mary Cassidy in 1868; the first death was Nellie A. Rising in 1869; the first school was taught by A. S. Kenoyer in the winter of 1868-69. The third house in Wetmore was a school building. The town was incorporated in 1882. The election was held on July 25 of the same year and resulted as follows: J. W. Graham, mayor; M. P. M. Cassidy, police judge; William Morris, E. H. Chapman, William Buzan, Joseph Haigh and E. F. Vilott, councilmen. The population of Wetmore in 1910 was 700.

Wettick, a hamlet in Gray county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles east of Cimarron, the county seat, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery.

Wheat.—This cereal has been grown in Kansas since the territory was thrown open for settlement, and probably in a limited way at the missions in pre-territorial days. Prior to 1860 no record was kept of the amount raised. That year the crop amounted to 168,527 bushels. As late as 1878 a discussion was going on in the state as to whether wheat could be successfully raised here. This prediction was made that year: "It will be safe to say that the day will not be far distant when Kansas will stand at the head as the greatest and best wheat growing state in the Union." Time has shown the prophecy to be correct, the increase in production being seen in the following table:

Year	Acres	Bushels	Value
1880.....	2,444,434	25,279,884	\$20,986,668
1890.....	2,321,113	28,801,214	23,410,548
1900.....	4,378,533	77,339,191	41,974,145
1903.....	5,964,866	94,041,902	52,426,355
1905.....	5,925,338	77,178,177	53,889,365
1906.....	6,436,085	93,292,980	55,178,711
1910.....	4,870,450	61,017,339	52,785,965

Prior to 1872 the soft varieties of wheat were raised in Kansas. In that year Bernard Warkentin settled in Harvey county and introduced the Russian or Turkey (hard) wheat, and since its introduction it has supplanted nearly all the soft varieties. A flour is produced from this wheat that has become famous the world over. The Kansas hard wheat is also much sought by elevator men to mix with inferior grades in order to raise the standard. About the year 1900 macaroni wheat was introduced in the United States, and it has been demonstrated from experi-

ments that it can be successfully grown in Kansas. While wheat can be grown with fair success in nearly every section of the state, the great wheat belt of Kansas may be roughly described as comprising the central section of the state between 97° and $99^{\circ} 30'$, excepting Washington, Republic, Jewell and Phillips counties on the north, and Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche and Barber counties in the southwest. The wheat belt, however, is pushing from the Arkansas river towards the northwest part of the state.



THRESHING SCENE IN WESTERN KANSAS.

From time to time there have been some large fields in wheat in Kansas. The first to attract attention was T. C. Henry's 13,000 acre field. This has since been exceeded by J. N. Fike of Colby, who on one occasion had in over 20,000 acres. Among the enemies of wheat, aside from drought and flood, are the Hessian fly and the chinch bug. During the '90s the ravages of the latter pest were so pronounced as to cause apprehension among growers. From experiments made by Francis H. Snow, for years connected with the University of Kansas, it was demonstrated that it was possible to inoculate the chinch bug with a contagious disease that produced death inside of ten days. Numerous experiments were made, which in the main were entirely satisfactory.

Wheaton, one of the most prosperous of the villages of Pottawatomie county, is located in Lone Tree township on the Union Pacific R. R. 12 miles northeast of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. All the general lines of business activity are represented. The population in 1910 was 225. It is one of the new towns.

Wheel.—(See Agricultural Wheel.)

Wherry, a hamlet of Rice county, is located in Washington township on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 13 miles southeast of Lyons, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices, a money order postoffice, and some retail trade.

White Church, one of the earliest settlements in Wyandotte county, is located in the central portion on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 14 miles west of Kansas City. A Methodist mission was established on the present town site among the Delaware Indians in 1832 by Thomas Johnson. After Kansas was thrown open to white settlement a village sprang up at "the white church," which has continued to be a prosperous community. It is the supply and shipping point for a rich agricultural district by which it is surrounded, has general stores, express and telegraph facilities and rural free delivery from Bethel. The population in 1910 was 152.

White City, an incorporated city of the third class in Morris county, is located in Rolling Prairie township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads 17 miles northwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Register), a number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. Grain produce and live stock are extensively shipped. The population in 1910 was 506. The town was founded in 1871 by a colony numbering about 40 families organized in Chicago. The first house was built by Thomas Eldridge and the first store by James Thornley and W. N. Dunbar. A good school house was erected in 1873 and Adam Dixon was the first teacher.

White Cloud, one of the important towns of Doniphan county, is located on the Missouri river and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 20 miles northwest of Troy, the county seat. It is an incorporated city and has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper, opera house and other business and educational institutions. Stages run daily to Forest City, Mo. There are express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 735.

The White Cloud town company was organized in 1857 with \$45,000 capital and the following members: John H. Utt, James Foster, Dr. H. W. Peter, Cornelius Dorland, Enoch Spaulding, Richard Gatling, who invented the Gatling gun, and his brother. Previous to this Spaulding and Utt had secured the site, laid out part of the town, and named it White Cloud, after the chief of the Iowas who was killed in the Nemaha region in 1854. On July 4, 1857, there was a great celebration and barbecue in honor of the new town. Four steamboats and 2,000 people were there. The St. Joseph band furnished music, and there were a number of speeches by celebrated men of the time. Speculators were busy selling lots, and the net sales of the day amounted to \$23,794. A number of buildings had been erected before the sale, a log house by Thomas Lease, a frame structure by a Mr. Byrd and a building on Main street by Briggs & Jennings. The first drug store was

opened by Shreve & Macey, the former being the first physician. V. D. Markham was the first attorney. The first mayor was C. Dorlan and the first city clerk a Mr. Brown. The postoffice was established in 1857 and C. F. Jennings appointed postmaster.

White Cloud, a chief of the Iowa Indians, was at one time head of his tribe and lived near the Missouri river at the place known as Iowa Point. His Indian name was Mo-hos-ka. His dwelling, a double hewed log house, stood on land now owned by Frank Potter, and near his residence. The Pawnee Indians were the mortal foes of the Iowas, and on one of their trips White Cloud was shot with an arrow by a Pawnee boy and killed. He was taken home for burial and his grave is near a large tree overlooking the Missouri river, below Iowa Point. After his death Nan-cha-nin-ga, or No Heart, succeeded as head chief of the tribe.

White Hair, an Osage chief, was the head man of the Great Osages and an influential chief about the beginning of the 19th century. He was also known as Teshuhinga, Cahagatonga, Pahuska or Pawhuska, and as Cheveux Blancs by the French. The Osages in 1806 lived on the Little Osage river in the present Vernon county, Mo., in a village known as White Hair's village, where they were visited by Lieut. Pike at that time. In 1825 and 1837 the tribe lived on the west bank of the Neosho river in the present State of Kansas, their village here, also known as White Hair's village, being situated about 5 miles west of the present town of Oswego, Richland township, Labette county. Pike makes the assertion that White Hair was a chief of Pierre Chouteau's creating, and that he had neither the power nor disposition to restrain the young men from the perpetration of wrong acts, fearing he would render himself unpopular. Pike was treated in a hospitable manner by White Hair and presented that worthy and his son with "grand medals." When Pike left White Hair sent his son, whom Pike describes as a discontented young man, filled with self-pride, as an embassy, but he soon tired and left.

"White Hair seems to be identical with Papiusea (Pahusca?), who was the first signer of the treaty with the Osages at Fort Clark Nov. 10, 1808. He signed also the treaties of Sept. 22, 1815; Sept. 25, 1818, Aug. 31, 1822; June 2, 1825; and Aug. 10, 1825. He died probably soon after the day last mentioned at his village in Vernon county, Mo., and was buried in a stone tomb on the summit of Blue Mound. The grave was after desecrated by treasure seekers and prior to 1850 the chief parts of the skeleton had been taken. . . . About 1871 some of the Osages went from Kansas and rebuilt the cairn formerly covering White Hair's remains, but the whites would permit neither the stones nor the few bones of the old chief to remain." In 1865 the question of the location of the old White Hair village was the subject of some correspondence between the governor and G. J. Endicott.

Whitelaw, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Greeley county, is located 4 miles east of Tribune, the county seat. It receives its mail from Tribune by rural delivery.

White Plume (Wom-pa-wa-ra, "He who scares all men"), a chief of the Kansas Indians, was born about 1763 and died past 70 years of age. He is described by Catlin as "a very urbane and hospitable man of good, portly size, speaking some English, and making himself good company for all persons who travel through his country and have the good luck to shake his liberal and hospitable hand." The government built a substantial stone house for White Plume about 1827 or 1828, but for some reason he refused to abide in it, preferring his old-style wigwam, which he erected in the door yard of his official palace. This house stood about 50 yards north of the present Union Pacific depot in the village of Williamstown, Jefferson county. Father P. J. De Smet, the Jesuit missionary, in speaking of White Plume, says: "Among the chiefs of this tribe are found men really distinguished in many respects. The most celebrated was White Plume." John T. Irving, in his *Indian Sketches*, thus describes this dignitary: "He was tall and muscular, though his form through neglect of exercise was fast verging towards corpulency. He wore a hat after the fashion of the whites, a calico hunting shirt and rough leggings. Over the whole was wrapped a heavy blanket. His face was unpainted and although his age was nearly seventy, his hair was raven black and his eye was as keen as a hawk's. He was the White Plume, chief of the Konza nation." United States Senator Charles Curtis is a descendant of this famous chief.

White Rock, a village of Republic county, is located on the west side of the Republican river in White Rock township about 14 miles northwest of Belleville, the county seat. It was the first settlement west of the Republican river and was settled in 1866 by Thomas Lovewell. The town was laid out in 1871. Indian outrages were common and before 1870 some 25 people were either killed or carried away from this settlement. At one time White Rock was an important point. It was in the path of the leading emigrant route from Nebraska to the homestead territory. In 1873 there were 3 general stores, a sawmill, a corn mill and a hotel. At present there are no business houses, only about 30 people, and the mail comes by rural route from Courtland.

White Rock Massacre.—Early in April, 1867, a small band of Cheyennes found their way into the settlements on White Rock creek, and under the guise of being friendly Otoes, were admitted into the home of a settler named Ward and given food. One of the savages noticed a rifle belonging to the host and, taking it down, shot him as he unsuspectingly smoked his pipe. The two Ward boys made a dash for their lives, the Indians firing at and wounding one of them fatally. Mrs. Ward barricaded herself in the house and waited the next move of the savages, who procured an ax, chopped down the door and looted the house. The confiscated plunder was loaded on two mules, the property of Mr. Ward, and, with Mrs. Ward as prisoner, the Indians hurriedly left to join their tribe on the Solomon. Cloud and Clay county settlers started in pursuit, but as the Indians had several days' start they were never overtaken. The fate of Mrs. Ward was never learned.

White Water, an incorporated city of the third class in Butler county, is located in Milton township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It has 2 banks, 2 flour mills, grain elevators, an alfalfa mill, a weekly newspaper (the Independent), a large number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 518. The town is located in the midst of a prosperous farming district and handles large quantities of grain, produce and live stock annually.

Whitewater River.—This stream rises in the southern part of Marion county about 6 miles west of the village of Burns, flows south and unites with the Walnut river at a point about a mile south of the town of Augusta, Butler county. The stream has only one tributary of consequence—the West Whitewater—which has its source near the town of Walton in Harvey county, and unites with the Whitewater a little north of the village of Towanda, Butler county. The length of the



WHITEWATER FALLS NEAR TOWANDA.

stream is about 35 miles. During the '60s the late James R. Mead of Wichita had a ranch and trading house on the Whitewater, the town of Towanda now occupying the site. In 1868 the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, while on the march to the Indian Territory, stopped at Mead's ranch for supplies on the evening of Nov. 11.

White, William Allen, journalist, author and one of the best known men in Kansas, was born at Emporia, Kan., Feb. 10, 1868, the son of Dr. Allen and Mary (Hatton) White. He is directly descended from Peregrine White, who came over in the Mayflower. His maternal

ancestors were natives of Dublin, Ireland, and his maternal grandmother, Fear Perry, was a relative of Commodore Perry. In 1869 Dr. White removed to Eldorado, Kan., where William passed his boyhood. This locality is the "Willow Creek" of his early stories, and also the "Boyville" where White was "Piggy Pennington." He graduated from the high school in 1884 and the next year started to work as "devil" on the Butler county Democrat. In 1886 he began his real newspaper career as reporter and city circulator for the Eldorado Republican. Next he learned to set type, run a job press and write items for a country newspaper. In the fall he went to Lawrence to attend the state university but returned to work on the paper at the close of the school year. During 1887 and 1888 he attended the university and in the summer of 1888 worked on the Lawrence Journal as a reporter. In 1890 he left college without completing his course and again went to work on the Eldorado Republican. From Eldorado he went to Kansas City as correspondent and editorial writer on the Journal and subsequently on its rival, the Star. In 1895 he borrowed money and bought the Emporia Gazette in order to have a paper that he could run to suit himself. The paper was on the down grade when he purchased it, but within three years he had paid for it and expended \$1,000 on improvements. Mr. White runs the Gazette as a Republican journal in an independent fashion, but it is worth noting that no rival has ever been able to secure a foothold in Emporia since White "came into his own," though there have been numerous attempts to do so. During the campaign of 1896 he wrote an article called "What's the Matter with Kansas," the press took it up all over the country and chairman Hanna made the statement that this editorial "was more widely circulated by the Republican National Committee than any other document sent out by it." Mr. White is regarded as an asset by both the Republicans and Democrats; he is a mixture of simplicity and shrewdness, but no one can prophesy what he will do or say next, while behind his eccentricities there is a real, honest, warm-hearted man. He possesses to a marked degree the "human touch," which is so noticeable in his works. One of his first books was a collection of stories entitled "The Real Issue," which was a decided success. His articles on public men, published in McClure's Magazine, created a stir in political circles. In 1899 a study of boy life appeared by him under the title "Court of Boyville." Since then he has published "In Our Town" and "A Certain Rich Man" which have made him famous. Mr. White is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1893 he married Sallie Lindsay of Kansas City, Kan., and they have one child, William Lindsay. It has been said of Mr. White that he can criticise with no suggestion of hostility, and praise with no hint of favoritism, and this is one of his greatest holds upon the people.

Whitfield, John W., the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas, was born in Tennessee, but came to Tecumseh, Kan., early in the '50s and began to take an active part in local politics. He was

elected delegate to Congress as a Democrat on Nov. 29, 1854. Connelley describes him as "a tall and stuttering Tennessean who lived in Jackson county, Mo." At the expiration of his first term he was a candidate for reelection and was opposed by ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder. At the election on Oct. 1, 1855, Whitfield received 2,271 votes, Reeder received 2,849, and contested the seat, which was declared vacant on Aug. 1, 1856. Mr. Whitfield took an active part in the stirring border warfare carried on between the pro-slavery and free-state men. He had been a pro-slavery man in politics from the time he came to Kansas and was elected by that party.

Whiting, one of the villages of Jackson county, is located in Whiting township on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Holton, the county seat. It has a newspaper, banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. All the main lines of business are represented. The population in 1910 was 550. Whiting was first platted in 1866, but was resurveyed in 1872 and in 1882 another plat was recorded. The lands of Whiting township belonged to the Kickapoo Indians until 1867, when they became the property of the Union Pacific Railroad company. The first settlements were made in 1867 by Henry Haub, G. T. Watkins, A. D. Stone, C. A. Eams, W. C. Reynolds, Andrew Brown, H. M. Duff, Michael O'Neal, G. C. Weibles and D. R. Williams. A. D. Stone was the first man to locate on the town site. He was joined in 1870 by Mr. Shedd and together they opened the first store. Shedd & Marshall established a business in 1871, and in 1881 built the first substantial stone building, which was a beautiful edifice for those days and contained a hall for public meetings, which held 500 people. The first commercial club was established in 1878. Whiting township was named in honor of Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, that being her maiden name.

Whitman, a hamlet of Sumner county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles northeast of Wellington, the county seat, and 5 miles southeast of Belle Plaine, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery. The population in 1910 was 25.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet, was born near Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. He was educated in the district school and when only nineteen years of age wrote the "Exile's Departure," which was published by William Lloyd Garrison, and encouraged by him Whittier went to Boston at the age of twenty-one years and engaged in journalism. Subsequently he became editor of the Haverhill Gazette, then of the New England Weekly Review, published at Hartford, Conn. Although Whittier was never a resident of Kansas, he was deeply interested in the efforts to make it a free state and sympathized with those who were struggling to accomplish that end. He wrote "The Kansas Emigrant's Song," beginning,

"We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

To the air of Auld Land Syne this song could frequently be heard, as it was sung with spirit by parties of emigrants from the free states on their way to Kansas. Whittier is regarded by many as the most American of all American poets. He died at Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892.

Wichita, the second largest city in Kansas, is the judicial seat of Sedgwick county, in the southern part of the state. It is located 230 miles from Kansas City on the Arkansas river, and is one of the most important railway centers in Kansas, having direct connections with almost every city west of the Mississippi. Five roads—the Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,



MAIN BUILDING, FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE.

St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient—radiate from this point, and three new roads are in prospect. An inter-urban line, connecting Wichita with Wellington, Hutchinson and other points, is in the course of construction. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, which has lately placed Wichita in position to handle vast shipments from the southwest, is building workshops at this point which, when in operation, will add a new colony to the already cosmopolitan population. New elevated tracks and a union depot are under con-

struction. There is an average of 110 freight and passenger trains per day. The value of the city's manufactured products for the year 1909 was \$9,000,000. Among the important manufacturing concerns are 5 flour mills with a daily capacity of 4,100 barrels, a broom factory with a daily capacity of 2,000 dozen, 2 packing plants with an annual production of 60,000,000 pounds, 4 alfalfa mills, 3 overall factories, 6 planing mills using more than 12,000 cars of lumber annually, and 6 foundries. There are in all 230 different manufacturing concerns in the city, and 138 wholesale houses, shipping over 50,000 cars of the finished product to its tributary territory. The wholesale and jobbing interests are represented by 500 traveling men who live in the city, and the volume of business in 1909 was \$30,000,000.

The area of Wichita is about 20 square miles, with 30 miles of paving, 35 miles of street railway, 65 miles of water mains, 75 miles of sewer, 11 public parks, 100 miles of natural gas mains, 6,500 telephones in use, 16 publishing houses, 2 daily newspapers (the Beacon and the Eagle), 20 public school buildings, 3 Catholic academies, 2 business colleges, an art school, 2 music conservatories, 2 colleges ranking with the best in the state—Fairmount College and Friends' University—11 banks, good hotels, etc. The amount spent for building in 1910 was \$6,000,000. There are a number of large office buildings and department stores, 6 sanitariums, 10 theaters, one of the finest Masonic buildings in the country, costing \$250,000, a Masonic home and grounds worth a similar amount, a \$150,000 Federal building, and a city hall which cost about the same, a chamber of commerce, a commercial club, a fair association which holds one of the largest fairs in the state, a Commercial League, 2 country clubs, owning fine buildings, all of which are busy promoting the development and best interests of the town. The women's clubs, of which there are four, have memberships of several hundred each and large, well furnished club rooms.

X The history of the city ^{Wichita} begins with the establishment of a trading post ~~at that point~~ in 1863 by J. R. Mead. The Wichita Indians were then occupying the land and the town was named for that tribe. The word means "Scattered Lodges," and for a long time the little town lived up to its appellation. As early as 1860 William Mathewson, the original Buffalo Bill, freighted through Wichita, and in 1869 settled on a claim near the town site. On July 9, 1868, a military postoffice was established with Col. Barr, who was in command of the militia stationed there, as postmaster. Shortly afterward a civil postoffice was established with Milo B. Kellogg, manager of Durfee's ranch, as postmaster. About the same time the Wichita town company was organized by Gov. S. J. Crawford, W. W. H. Lawrence, J. R. Mead, E. P. Bancroft, A. F. Horner and I. S. Munger. A survey of the site was made by Mr. Finn. William Greiffenstein bought Moore's place, now comprising a part of the city, and for a long time there was a rivalry between the two sites. In 1870 Mr. Munger opened a hotel and the Wichita Vidette was started by F. A. Sowers. Before the railroad was

completed there was bitter rivalry between Wichita and Park City, which stood 14 miles to the northwest on the Arkansas. An attempt was made to divert the cattle trade to the Park City route, and for a long time it seemed that this might be successful. However, Wichita succeeded in securing the county seat and in May, 1872, the railroad reached this point and settled the rivalry. By that time quite a city had grown up, handling the vast cattle trade of the southwest and having all the undesirable conditions connected with a rapidly growing frontier town.)

In 1871 Wichita was incorporated as a city of the third class. At the election 156 votes were polled and the following officers were elected: Mayor, E. B. Allen; attorney, D. C. Hackett; police judge, H. E. Vantrees; clerk, O. W. Brownwell; treasurer, N. A. English; marshal, M. Meagher; councilmen, W. B. Hutchinson, S. C. Johnson, C. Schattner, George Schlichter, A. H. Fabrique and George Vantillburg. The next year, having sufficient population, the form of government was changed to that of a city of the second class. In March, 1872, the United States land office was moved here from Augusta, Butler county. The first school was held in an army dugout in the winter of 1869-70. A \$5,000 school house was built in 1871. [The Wichita Eagle and the Wichita Beacon were both founded in 1872, and have since been among the leading newspapers of the state.] The first financial institution was the Arkansas Valley bank, started in 1870 by W. C. Woodman. Although the cattle driving business closed in 1875 the growth of Wichita kept on as rapidly as before. In 1880 a board of trade was organized with \$20,000 capital, the waterworks were installed in 1882 and the street railway the next year. Improvements of all kinds went on very rapidly, new additions were laid out, lots were sold and houses built miles from the business section of the city. In 1888, on the occasion of the auction sale of the lots in a new addition, the Wichita Eagle wrote an editorial calling a halt on speculation and telling the people that the time had come to quit buying and selling at inflated values. With that the boom was over, the lots were turned back to cow pastures and cornfields and the city paid for the boom with fifteen years of comparative depression.

The Coronado club, which later became the Wichita commercial club, was organized in 1897. The chamber of commerce was organized in 1901. The growth of the city in the last ten years has been wholesome as well as remarkable. The population in 1900 was 24,671, and in 1910 it was 52,450, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The post-office receipts of 1900 were \$73,934, against \$232,326 in 1910, and the bank deposits show a tenfold increase. The building permits for 1910 were three times those of 1908. Among the buildings erected in 1910 was the Beason building, which at the time was the tallest "skyscraper" in Kansas. It is ten stories high, cost \$380,000, and accommodates 1,000 people. The public and private improvements for 1910 cost \$7,000,000.

Seven of the eleven banks have been organized since 1902. The value of city property and improvements is more than \$3,000,000.

Wichita County, in the western part of the state, is the second county east from the Colorado line and the fourth south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Wallace and Logan counties; on the east by Scott; on the south by Kearny, and on the west by Greeley. It was created in 1873 and named for the Wichita tribe of Indians. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 35 west with the 3d standard parallel; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the 4th standard parallel; thence west along said 4th standard parallel to where it is intersected by the east line of range 39 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 3d standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

Prior to 1885 there were only seven dwellings in the county and these belonged to cattlemen. One of the largest cattle owners was George Edwards, who was the first white settler in the county. He was shot by Ed. Rhoades in April, 1887. The settlement was so rapid during 1885 and 1886 that in July of the latter year the governor appointed W. D. Brainard to take the census. At that time Leoti was the chief trading point, with a larger population than any other town, and was likely to be the county seat. A company of professional speculators, some of them the same persons that had operated in other counties, bringing on bitter county seat wars, located at Coronado, a few miles to the east, built some fine business blocks and began trying to make their town the county seat. In order to do this they had to have time in which to work, and in some unknown way they managed to delay Mr. Brainard in making the returns. On two different occasions he left Wichita county to report to the governor, but each time he disappeared. The census and petitions did not reach Gov. Martin till in December, and when they did come to hand they were in such a condition that the governor was unable to ascertain which town was the choice of the people. He appointed a commissioner to go out and hold an election to find out. The books were opened in a sod shanty near Leoti. Each side insisted on a thorough canvass, and the voting took three weeks. Feeling ran high and from the first every man was armed. At times as many as 200 armed men surrounded the polls and it was with great difficulty and only by dint of considerable tact that an open outbreak and general slaughter were avoided. The commissioner proved equal to the occasion, but was heartily glad when the ordeal was over and he was safe on the train.

The governor issued his proclamation on Dec. 24, and Leoti, having received a large majority of the votes, was made the temporary county seat. Lilburn Moore was appointed county clerk; R. E. Jenness, S. W. McCall and W. D. Brainard, county commissioners. The census showed a population of 2,607, all acquired in two years, 1,095 of whom were householders. The assessed valuation of property was

\$510,572, of which \$193,776 was real estate. An election was ordered for Feb. 8, 1887, but on Feb. 4 the governor approved a bill passed by the legislature postponing all impending elections till March 10, in order that all voters might be registered. On the advice of the attorney-general the commissioners proceeded with the election, but not more than half the voters came out and another election was called for March 10, pursuant to the act above mentioned.

In the meantime a tragedy occurred which showed the extent to which the rivalry between the towns of Leoti and Coronado had been carried. On an urgent invitation from supposed friends to Coronado a number of Leoti boys drove over to that town to drink beer. They met their friends in a drug store, regaled themselves, visited awhile and had gotten into their carriage to go home when someone called to them. Two of the Leoti young men got out of the vehicle and some words were passed with a couple of Coronado young men who were on the sidewalk. Finally a shot was fired, then a whole volley from persons hidden in the second story of one of the buildings. William Rains and Charles Coulter of Leoti dropped dead. George T. Watkins was fatally shot, and Frank Jenness, A. R. Robinson, A. N. Boorey and Emmett Denning were seriously wounded. The wounded men got into their conveyance and went back to Leoti. Friends came after the bodies of the dead men and found them still lying in the street. Those under suspicion resisted arrest and the governor was appealed to for help, as well as for the militia to keep down trouble during the coming election. It was not found necessary to send the militia, but the governor appointed a commission to investigate the shooting. Eighteen men were arrested. It was found that more than 100 shots had taken effect upon the wagon, the horses and in the bodies of the Leoti men. At the election, held March 10, Leoti won by a large majority.

At that time there was a settler on every quarter section. Three years later the boom subsided and hard times began in earnest. In 1894 the farmers were in hard straits. Most of them had enough wheat for bread but none for seed. The population in 1895 was 1,827, a falling off of nearly 800 in three years. By 1900 there had been a still further decrease of more than 600. The revival began in 1902, and in 1910 the population was 2,006.

The county is divided into 3 townships, Edwards, Leoti and White Woman. The postoffices are Carwood, Leoti, Lydia, Marienthal, St. Theresa, Selkirk and Sunnyside. The Missouri Pacific R. R. crosses the center of the county from east to west through Leoti, a distance of 30 miles.

The general surface is undulating prairie with bluffs along Ladder creek. Bottom lands average a half mile in width and comprise 3 per cent. of the total area. Except for a few cottonwood trees that fringe the streams there is no timber. Ladder creek enters in the northwest and flows southeast and east into Scott county. Two branches of White Woman creek cross the southern portion. Small quantities of chalk, gypsum and building stone are found.

Barley was the leading field crop in 1910 and brought \$70,000. Wheat was worth \$42,801; sorghum, \$40,000; and corn, \$36,000. The total value of farm products that year was \$327,193. There were 13,280 head of live stock, worth \$521,085; the assessed valuation of property was \$3,615,467, two-thirds of which was in farm lands.

Wichita University, located at Wichita, was established in 1886 by the Reformed church, under the general care of the Synod of the Interior of that denomination. The school, however, was not in any sense sectarian. The college grounds were selected east of the city on rising ground known as College Hill. A three-story building was erected at a cost of \$25,000 and the site was valued at \$30,000. This, with the permanent endowment, gave the school property valued at \$70,000.

In the collegiate department five courses were offered: classical, English, scientific, Latin scientific and Greek scientific. A three-year preparatory department fitted students for entrance to the college and a model department was conducted in connection with the normal training course. In addition there were special music and business courses. The university was maintained by the tuition of students and an endowment fund. In 1892 it had a faculty of fifteen, but went out of existence the next year.

Widerange, a rural hamlet of Ottawa county, is located in the northeast part of the county about 15 miles northeast of Minneapolis, the county seat, and about 7 miles from Wells, the nearest railroad station. It receives mail from Wells by rural route.

Wiggam, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Lyon county, is located 5 miles east of Emporia, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Wilburn, a country postoffice in Ford county, is located in the township of the same name 25 miles south of Dodge City, the county seat, and 10 miles from Fowler, its shipping point. It has a general store and daily stage to Minneola. The population in 1910 was 26.

Wild Hog, a Cheyenne chief, was a member of the Dull Knife band of northern Cheyennes, about 200 of whom made a raid from the Indian Territory across western Kansas in the fall of 1878, committing a number of murders and destroying much property. They were pursued, Wild Hog and his companions were captured and confined in Fort Robinson, Neb., for some time, but chafing under their close confinement, they made a dash for liberty on the morning of Jan. 21, 1879, using firearms which their squaws had smuggled in to them, and killing some of their guards. The Indians escaped, but not until a number had been wounded. The bloody trail was immediately followed by Capt. Wessells at the head of a body of troops, and the next day a desperate battle took place in which a number of troops were killed and the band of fleeing Indians almost exterminated, but 7 warriors—Wild Hog and 6 others—and 16 women and children being left out of the total number who left the territory.

Wild Hog and his 6 companions were taken to Fort Leavenworth

and later to Dodge City, where they were held for trial at the June term of the district court of Ford county upon the charge of murder. At the opening of the trial the counsel for the defense asked for a change of venue, which was granted, and the case went to the district court of Douglas county at the October term following. At that time the prosecution asked for a continuance on account of the absence of witnesses from the state. This was not granted and the case was dismissed, the Indians being turned over to Indian Agent Miles. At the time of the battle Wild Hog was painfully injured in the fleshy part of the thigh. He was then about fifty years old, and is described as having good features and a well shaped head. He was 6 feet 4 inches tall and magnificently proportioned. He married a Sioux woman and had several children, his eldest daughter being one of the few survivors found in the trenches after battle in which she was wounded.

Wilder, a village in the extreme northern part of Johnson county, is situated on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has stores, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 84.

Wilder, Abel Carter, member of Congress, was born at Mendon (now Blackstone), Worcester county, Mass., March 18, 1828, a lineal descendant of Thomas Wilder, who was buried in Lancaster, Mass., in 1651. His educational advantages were few, but he was a bright boy and at the age of eighteen engaged in trade in his native town. Later he went to Woonsocket, R. I., and in 1849 to Rochester, N. Y., where two of his brothers were living. In that city he began to take an active part in political affairs, acting with the Whig and Free-Soilers until the organization of the Republican party. Early in 1857 Mr. Wilder came to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in the real estate business. Two years later, when the Republican party was organized at Osawatomie, he was made secretary of the state central committee, and at each of the two subsequent state conventions he was made chairman of the committee. In 1860 he was chairman of the Kansas delegation in the Republican national convention at Chicago and voted for William H. Seward for president. At the Republican convention held on May 22, 1861, Mr. Wilder was again made chairman of the Republican state committee. On Aug. 7 he was made a brigade commissary, one of the first military appointments made by President Lincoln in Kansas, and was stationed at Fort Scott. On Sept. 11, 1862, he was nominated for Congress by the Republican convention at Topeka and was elected on Nov. 4 by a majority of 5,000 votes. In 1864 he published a letter declining renomination. At the state convention at Topeka on April 21, 1864, he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, and acted in the same capacity in 1868 and 1872 from New York, having returned to Rochester, and thus served in four successive national conventions. In the fall of 1865, after returning to Rochester, he became publisher of

the Evening Express. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Rochester, but his health became impaired and he resigned in 1873 to make a trip to Europe, his second trip abroad, and remained nearly a year. His health was poor until his death which occurred in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22, 1875.

Wilder, Charlotte Frances, author, was born at Templeton, Worcester county, Mass., a daughter of Col. Elijah and Hannah (Lawrence) Felt, and a granddaughter of Samuel Felt, a minute man of Lexington, Mass. She was educated in the common and high schools; was married on Nov. 21, 1861, to George Carter Wilder; began writing for the press in 1871; has been a Bible teacher since the age of sixteen; has taught thousands of young men, particularly college students; was president of the Topeka branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church from 1895 to 1902; and a regent of Kansas for the Methodist Missionary Society. Among her numerous writings are: "Land of the Rising Sun" (1877), "Sister Ridnour's Sacrifice" (1883), "Polly Button's New Year"—in the Worth While series (1892), "Christmas Cheer in All Lands" (1905), "Easter Gladness" (1906), "Mission Ships" (1907). She is a contributor of stories to and editorial work on Methodist papers, magazines and other publications, and is prominent in Methodist church work at her home in Manhattan, Kan.

Wilder, Daniel Webster, journalist and author, was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832, a son of Dr. Abel Wilder. He entered the public Latin school of Boston in 1848, graduating in 1852; received the A. B. degree in 1856, from Harvard; studied law in that institution and at Rochester, N. Y.; came to Kansas in 1857 and located at Elwood the next year; edited the Free Press and practiced law; was one of the founders of the Republican party in Kansas in 1859; became editor and one of the publishers of the Free Democrat at St. Joseph, Mo., in Aug., 1860, and in the December following Mr. Wilder and the whole office force was indicted for violating the laws of a slave state and advocating emancipation. He then returned to Kansas and became editor of the Leavenworth Conservative, an anti-slavery paper, published daily, tri-weekly and weekly. In 1863 he was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska by President Lincoln; in 1864 he married Miss Mary E. Irwin in Atchison county; in 1865 became editor of the Evening Express at Rochester, N. Y.; returned to Leavenworth in 1868 and was editor of the Leavenworth Times and Conservative; was elected president of the Missouri Valley Associated Press in September of that year; was reelected in 1870, during which year he became editor of the Fort Scott Monitor. Mr. Wilder was one of the incorporators of the Kansas Magazine in 1871, to which he was a frequent contributor; was one of the founders of the Kansas Historical Society in 1875, of which he was later the president and for many years one of the directors. His political career covers one term as state auditor, one term as executive clerk under Gov. Martin, and two terms as superintendent of

insurance (1887 to 1891). On his retirement from office he went to Kansas City and published the Insurance Magazine. He then went to Hiawatha in 1892 and established the Hiawatha World. His home was at Hiawatha until the time of his death on July 15, 1911. He was the author of the "Annals of Kansas" (1875 and 1886), "Life of Shakespeare" (1893), and he was one of the compilers of all editions of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.

Willard, a village in Shawnee county, is located in Dover township on the Kansas river and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 16 miles west of Topeka, the county seat. It has a hotel, a general store, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Williamsburg, the third largest town in Franklin county, is located in the southwest part on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles from Ottawa, the county seat. The land for the town site originally formed a part of a 30,000 acre tract purchased from the Sac and Fox Indians by W. B. McKenna and in turn sold by him to the Kansas Pacific Railroad company. A number of men were attracted to the locality by the prospect of coal and purchased land there in 1867, one of the first being M. V. Swift. A number of permanent settlements were made in 1868. Among the men who came that year were A. C. Henderson, Roger Hickok, William H. Schofield and Albert Supernau. James F. Dane and William Schofield owned the town site which they named Williamsburg, from Mr. Schofield's first name. In June, 1868, the town company built the first house, a wooden structure. The second building was of stone, erected in the spring of 1869 by C. Holman for a store. Drug, grocery and general stores were all opened in 1870.

The first school district was organized in 1868, a school house was built in 1870, and Helen M. Beardsley was engaged as the first teacher. The Williamsburg bank was established in 1881 and a private bank the following year. Stauffer's hotel, the first in the town, was opened in 1881. Williamsburg has a newspaper, good hotels, several general stores, hardware and implement houses, drug and grocery stores, blacksmith and wagon shops, lumber yards, physicians and lawyers, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and other commercial enterprises. In 1910 the population was 600.

Williamstown (formerly Rural), a little village of Jefferson county, is located in Rural township on the Union Pacific R. R., 11 miles south of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, and the population in 1910 was 103. The first store was opened in 1865 by Samuel Mitchell. The town was laid out by Mapes, Williams & Moore, who owned 900 acres of land in the vicinity which they purchased from the railroad company. The same men built a mill. A postoffice was established with Charles Williams postmaster. The proximity of Perry, a little over 3 miles distant, which was founded by the railroad company, interfered with Williamstown becoming a town.

Willis, an incorporated city of the third class in Brown county, is located in Mission township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles south of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, a number of general stores, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 188.

Williston, Samuel Wendell, educator and paleontologist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 10, 1852, the son of Samuel and Jane A. (Turner) Williston. He was educated in the public schools of Manhattan, Kan., graduated at the State Agricultural College there in 1872, and later received the degree of A. M. from that institution. In 1880 he entered Yale University, where he spent several years as post-graduate student and member of the faculty. He returned to Kansas in 1890 to become professor of geology and anatomy and dean of the medical department of the state university, where he remained for twelve years, during which time he served as a member of the state board of health and the board of medical examiners. Since leaving Kansas in 1902, he has occupied the chair of paleontology at the University of Chicago. Prof. Williston is foreign correspondent of the London Geological and Zoölogical societies; is a fellow of the Geological Society of America; and at one time was president of the Kansas Academy of Science. From 1901 to 1905 he was president of the Sigma Xi fraternity, and in 1903 was president of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. He is the author of several books and numerous papers on scientific subjects.

Willowdale, a township in Kingman county, is located in Peters township, 15 miles from Kingman, the county seat, and 6 north of Zenda, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., which is the nearest shipping point. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50.

Willow Springs, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the southern portion about 7 miles northwest of Baldwin, the nearest railroad station, with which it has rural free delivery.

Wills.—(See Descent and Distribution of Property.)

Wilmington, a hamlet in Wabaunsee county, is located 25 miles southeast of Alma, the county seat, and 6 miles west of Burlingame, Osage county, the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 69. This is an old station on the Santa Fe trail and is one of the historic spots in Wabaunsee county.

Willmore, a village in Comanche county, is located in Powell township on Mule creek and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles northeast of Coldwater, the county seat. It has a mill and grain elevator, general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Willmot, a village in Cowley county, is located in Richland township on Dutch creek and on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 15 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has general stores, an express office, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 75.

Wilsey, a town in Morris county, is located in Elm Creek township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles west of Council Grove, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Warbler), a flour mill, a grain elevator, a hotel, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 350. It is the shipping and receiving point for a large agricultural area, and large quantities of grain, live stock and produce are handled every year.

Wilson, an incorporated city of the third class in Ellsworth county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. 15 miles northwest of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has an opera house, 2 banks, hotels, 2 weekly newspapers (the Echo and the Kanaskie Rozheldy), a large number of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 981. The town was founded in 1871 and was at first known as Bosland, as it was the idea of the promoters that it would be in the midst of a great cattle country. But the railroad company had built a station in 1868 which they named Wilson, and the town soon began to be called by the name of the station. A store was opened, a lumber yard started, and a number of houses were erected in the fall of 1871. In 1872 a stone school house was built. Very little growth was attained until 1878, but during that year as many buildings were erected as in all the previous years put together. The Wilson Echo was established in 1879 by S. A. Coover. A flour mill was erected in the same year. In 1883 the town was incorporated as a city of the third class. In 1890 the population was 778, in 1900 it was 939, showing a slow but steady growth.

Wilson County, the fifteenth on the list of the original 33 counties formed by the first territorial legislature, is located in the third tier of counties west from Missouri, and in the second tier north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Woodson county; on the east by Neosho; on the south by Montgomery, and on the west by Elk and Greenwood. The original boundaries as fixed by the legislature included all that is now Montgomery county, and extended west 24 miles, making it 24 miles square. The free-state legislature altered these boundaries, making them include an area 50 miles north and south by 24 wide. In the adjustment, which took place in 1867, the county assumed its present form.

This county was named in honor of Col. Hiero T. Wilson, a man of prominence in territorial days, who settled at Fort Scott in 1843. The territory was included in the reservation of the Osage Indians, and was not subject to white occupation until 1865 by the treaty of Canville. However, settlement was begun as early as 1857 by the more adventurous who were anxious to secure homes in the rich valleys. Henry H. Opdyke, G. J. and William Caven located in that year at a point near Coyville, and David Johnson and David Pointer on Buffalo creek. The next year a settlement was made in Webster township on Sandy creek, John Circle settled on the forks of east and west Buffalo creeks

in the spring, and was followed by Peter Welsh and sons, George Gould, Philip Hedrick and L. F. Woodruff. Lewis F. Davis located on the Verdigris, and was joined by his brother, Moses, the next year. The colony near Coyville was increased during the summer and fall of 1857 by N. S. Pigg, Gaston Reeves and his son Max, John Ross, Jacob Miller, W. W. Wolverton, Frank Sellers and P. B. Sweet. The next year John Foreman, James and William Ross, Thomas Sylvester, M. H. Sprague and Anderson Jones took claims in the same vicinity. By 1860 the census showed the population to be 27, but it is probable that the number of white settlers at that time exceeded 100. During the war very little was done in the way of settlement or of making improvements.

Wilson county was in an exposed position on the breaking out of the Civil war. To the south lay the Indian Territory, with red marauders ready to take advantage of the turmoil; not far beyond lay Texas, full of the southern enemy; to the west hostile tribes were awaiting an opportunity to wipe out the settlements, and a few miles to the east were the border ruffians of Missouri. And, worst of all, the settlers of the county were merely intruders on the holdings of the Osages and were merely tolerated by rightful owners. During the first year of the war the rebels twice sacked Humboldt and the settlers about Coyville, thinking it would be best to be ready, raised a company of 80 mounted men under the command of Capt. John R. Row. That fall fortifications were built 3 miles south of town on land owned by John Shaffer, and named Fort Row. One side was protected by the insurmountable bank of the river, and the other 3 sides by blockhouses, each 16 by 24 feet, constructed of heavy logs. Embankments were thrown up on all sides and the company went into winter quarters. The next spring the company disbanded and most of them joined the Ninth Kansas volunteers. The wholesale appropriation of property, especially live stock, during the war led to thousands of head of stolen cattle, which had been driven from Texas, being quartered in Wilson county.

Before the war was over the county was organized. There seems to have been nothing to call forth such a step in the midst of the turmoil except the ambition of Daniel C. Finn, who came there from New York in 1864. There was no taxable property and very few inhabitants. Yet an election was called, in which Finn was chosen delegate to the Republican state convention—not the Lane convention, but what was known as the Union state convention. His efforts resulted in a petition of 30 names being presented to Gov. Carney for the organization of the county. The petition was granted and a full roster of county officials appointed, but most of them failed to qualify. The county commissioners were George M. Cottingham, W. M. Asher and William Brown. A mythical point called Syracuse, supposedly in the center of the county, was designated as the county seat. Finn and a town company, numbering 17 men, among whose names appeared that of the governor, made an attempt to found the town of Syracuse. A log cabin was built at the base of West Mound and a street laid off. In April,

1865, Finn was notified by the agent of the Osages, on whose land the site was located, to discontinue operations. The first election was held in Nov., 1864, and, it being a presidential year, a full vote might have been expected. Of the 600 alleged inhabitants of the county only 26 voted.

The first election for county officers was a special one held in Dec., 1864. Syracuse received 15 votes for county seat. The first meeting of the county commissioners of which there is any record was held early in 1867. On March 2 of that year a petition was presented to the board, signed by 113 voters, asking that an election be called to select a county seat. Accordingly the election was held in April, in which Kalida, a mere name, received the majority of the votes. Irregularities were discovered in the canvass of the vote and another election was held on April 30, in which Twin Mounds was chosen county seat. A third county seat election was held in May, 1869, in which there was no majority. In consequence another was held in June. The contest lay between Fredonia and Coyville, the former being successful. The question then lay dormant for two years. The growth of several new towns, Neodesha and Altoona in particular, called the matter forth again. A ballot was taken on May 6, 1871, which resulted in no choice, and another on May 25, in which Fredonia received the majority of the votes. Fraud was detected, which gave the county seat to Neodesha. Fredonia would not give up and carried the matter into the courts, where she lost. While the case was pending another election was called in Jan., 1873, which resulted in no choice, Neodesha this time voting for Center. The choice in the second ballot lay between that town and Fredonia, which place was finally triumphant.

The first school in the county was taught by P. B. Sweet in Verdigris township in 1859. The first marriage was between Abijah Hampton and Miss Cooper in the spring of 1859. The first white child born in the county was Ella Reeves, daughter of Gaston Reeves, in 1857. The first postoffice was at Coyville, established in 1866 with Oscar Coy as postmaster.

The suggestion that oil and gas were to be found in Wilson county was first made by George W. Chase, a semi-mute who in 1888 endeavored to interest the citizens of Neodesha in prospecting. In 1892 W. M. Mills, who had developed the gas fields about Osawatomic, secured a franchise and drilled two good paying wells. He formed a company, from which he later withdrew. But the drilling went on and now there are numerous wells in the county. They average over 800 feet deep. Both oil and gas are found in abundance.

The earliest efforts to supply the county with railroads were made in 1871, when the bonds were voted in Center and Cedar townships to the amount of \$50,000 and \$35,000 respectively, to aid the Fort Scott, New Chicago & Fredonia R. R. to build through these townships. The road was never built. Bonds were voted the next year for the Humboldt & Fredonia and the Missouri & Kansas Southern, neither of which

were built. The first road to attempt a fulfillment of a contract was the Memphis & Southern, which constructed a roadbed from the east line of the county as far as Fredonia. In 1877 bonds were voted for the St. Louis & Kansas Central, but the road was not built. The first road to be built in the county was the St. Louis & San Francisco in 1879. It enters the county near the southeastern corner and runs in a northwesterly direction through Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany. The Missouri Pacific line enters on the north and crosses to Roper, where it branches, one line going into Montgomery county by way of Fredonia and the other by way of Neodesha. It was built in 1886. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. enters near the northeast corner and crosses west and southwest through Fredonia into Elk county. This line was built in 1885. A branch of this road from Benedict Junction into Greenwood county was built in 1886.

Wilson-county is divided into 15 townships: Cedar, Center, Chetopa, Clifton, Colfax, Duck Creek, Fall River, Guilford, Neodesha, Newark, Pleasant Valley, Prairie, Talleyrand, Verdigris and Webster. The towns and villages are Fredonia, Altoona, Benedict, Brooks, Buffalo, Buxton, Coyville, Dildine, Dun, Guilford, LaFontaine, Neodesha, New Albany, Rest, Roper, Vilas and Ward.

The general surface is undulating prairie in the eastern portion, broken with mounds and bluffs in the west, and with timbered hills and canyons in the northwest. Bottom lands, which constitute 20 per cent. of the total area, average one mile in width. Springs are abundant and well water is found at a depth of 25 feet. The principal river is the Verdigris, which enters near the northeast corner and flows southwest and south into Montgomery county. Fall river crosses the western border in the central part and flows southeast, emptying into the Verdigris near the southeast corner. Two of the principal creeks are Buffalo and Sandy. Occasional disastrous overflows have occurred on the Verdigris, the latest of these in 1908, when a cloud burst caused a rise of 38 feet in the depth of its waters, resulting in considerable destruction of property. Limestone, sandstone, Portland cement, graystone, beds of clay and salt springs are plentiful in different parts of the county.

The area of the county is 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres, of which more than 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The value of the farm products for 1910 exceeded \$2,000,000, of which sum corn contributed \$500,000. Other leading crops are winter wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, flax, and Kafir-corn. Swine and cattle are extensively raised, and there are more than 120,000 bearing fruit trees, three-fourths of which are apples. The total assessed valuation of property in 1910 was thirty-one and a half millions. The population was 19,810.

Wilson-ton, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Labette county, is about midway between Mound Valley and Parsons and about 15 miles northwest of Oswego, the county seat. It has a postoffice and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 20.

Winchester, one of the thriving little towns of Jefferson county, is located on a branch of the Union Pacific R. R., about 10 miles north-east of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of the third class, with banking facilities, a weekly newspaper, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 472. The history of Winchester dates back to June, 1854, when William M. Gardiner located a claim in the vicinity. The next year he brought his family and built a cabin. He sold a part of his claim to Joseph Best, who built a cabin. Not long afterward another was built and the two were used as a hotel. As this was on the route of the old military road the hotel did a thriving business. The town was laid off in 1857, quite a settlement having grown up by that time. William Reboe located soon after this and opened a store. That summer he built the "stone store," which was the most important building for many years to follow. In that same year Joseph Head opened a store and whiskey shop. The first physician was Dr. A. R. Cantwell.

Windhorst, a hamlet in Ford county, is located about 15 miles east of Dodge City, and 12 miles south of Belfont, the nearest railroad station and the postoffice from which it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 10.

Windom, one of the smaller incorporated cities of the third class in McPherson county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 13 miles west of McPherson, the county seat. It has a bank and a number of mercantile establishments. The town is supplied with telegraphic communications and has a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the government census of 1910 was 176.

Winfield, the county seat of Cowley county and one of the important cities of southern Kansas, is located on the Walnut river, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, about 40 miles southeast of Wichita. It is an incorporated city with electric street railway, sewer system, fire department, waterworks, broad, well-paved and shaded streets, electric lights, 3 parks, 2 daily newspapers (the Courier and the Free Press, the former also a weekly), flour mills, grain elevators, machine shops, carriage and wagon works, marble works, ice and cold storage plant, department stores, and all other lines of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with ten rural routes. This is the seat of one of the best Chautauquas in the country, which is held in Island Park each season. The Southwestern College and St. John's Lutheran College are located here, as is the state institution for feeble minded youth. The armory of the Second regiment of Kansas National Guard is also located here. Aside from the excellent public schools there are St. Martin's School (Lutheran) and a Congregational school. Among the privately owned institutions are the Winfield College of Music and the Central Sanitarium. A live business men's association looks after the general interests of the town. The population in 1910 was 6,700.

Winfield was founded in 1870 and named for Rev. Winfield Scott, a Baptist minister of Leavenworth, who promised to build a church in return for the honor. Before the town company was organized Col. Edwin C. Manning had taken a claim on the site. He was made president of the company and figured prominently in the early growth of the town. He was the first postmaster, the postoffice being established in 1870 and kept in a log cabin where Manning had also put in a stock of goods. It was through his efforts that the organization of the county by the legislature with Arkansas City as county seat was thwarted, and that Winfield became the county seat later in the year. It took until July, 1870, to get the proper titles to the town site so that lots could be deeded. After that the town grew very rapidly for a few months, and hotels, all lines of business, including a bank, were established before the year was out. The first school was taught by Miss Annie Marks. It was paid for by subscription. The first newspaper was the Censor, established in Aug., 1870, by A. J. Patrick. It is said to have been printed on the old Franklin style of press called the Meeker, which was first brought to the state by the missionaries and used at the Shawnee Mission in Johnson county. This press was moved to Lawrence, where it figured in ante-bellum troubles, later it was used at Emporia and at Cottonwood Falls by Col. Samuel Wood, who sold it to the Winfield parties. In 1872 a \$10,000 school building was erected. In 1873 the town was incorporated as a city of the third class and the following officers were elected: Mayor, W. H. H. Maris; clerk, J. W. Curus; police judge, A. A. Jackson; treasurer, M. L. Robinson; marshal, C. W. Richmond; attorney, J. M. Alexander. Winfield became a city of the second class in 1879, and was divided into wards. The population was then in excess of 2,000. In 1890 the population was 5,184, and in 1900 it was 5,554. The town is in the midst of a fine farming district and ships great quantities of live stock, grain, produce and dairy products. There is magnesian limestone of good quality quarried in the vicinity and shipped from this point. A great many retired farmers live in the town as well as a large number of traveling salesmen.

Winkler, an inland hamlet of Riley county, is located in Fancy Creek township 35 miles from Manhattan, the county seat, and 8 miles from Randolph, the nearest shipping point. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 18. The place was named for August Winkler of St. Louis, who settled in the vicinity in 1857 and built the first permanent grist mill of the county. At that time it was known as Winkler Mills.

Winona, a little town in Logan county, is located in Winona township on the Union Pacific R. R., 12 miles northwest of Russell Springs, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, 3 or 4 general stores, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 100.

Wise, a little hamlet in the northern part of Allen county, is some 7 or 8 miles northeast of Iola, from which city it receives mail by rural delivery.

Wittrup, a country postoffice in Hodgeman county, is located in Benton township, near the headwaters of Buckner creek, 16 miles southwest of Jetmore, the county seat. There is a tri-weekly stage to Dodge City. The population in 1910 was 15.

Wolcott, a post-village in the northern part of Wyandotte county, is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 11 miles northwest of Kansas City. It has several general stores, a school, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and is the supply and shipping town for a considerable district. In 1910 it had a population of 200.

Woman Suffrage, as a distinct movement, began in Kansas in 1859, when Mrs. C. H. I. Nichols, Mother Armstrong and Mary Tenney Gray sat in the Wyandotte convention, unelected and uninvited, with their knitting in their hands, to listen to the deliberations of that body and try to have the word "male" left out of the franchise clause. The word "male" was put in the Wyandotte constitution and ever since that time the efforts of the best and most intelligent women of Kansas have been directed toward having it stricken out. A limited school suffrage was extended the women in 1861. In 1867 the legislature submitted a constitutional amendment for full suffrage for women. It had to divide honors with an amendment for negro suffrage and the Impartial Suffrage Association was formed at Topeka on April 3, 1867, with some prominent persons as leaders. Gov. S. J. Crawford was president; Lieut.-Gov. Nehemiah Green, vice president; Samuel N. Wood, corresponding secretary; Miss Minnie Otis, recording secretary; and John Ritchie, treasurer. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Henry B. Blackwell and Mrs. C. H. I. Nichols made speeches. The organization declared for both amendments. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Olympia Brown and George Francis Train were among the outside enthusiasts who labored in Kansas during a hotly contested campaign. Had they given their attention wholly to the woman suffrage amendment it might have won, but the double load proved too heavy and both amendments lost, woman suffrage being defeated by a vote of 19,857 to 9,070.

The first strictly woman suffrage convention on record was held at Topeka on Feb. 4, 1869, and an effort was made to revive the cause. But the women were disheartened and all organized effort died out for nearly ten years. In 1874 the prohibition party declared for suffrage. The first organization preparatory for the second campaign was formed at Lincoln, Lincoln county. It was called the Equal Suffrage Association and began in 1879 with 3 members, Mrs. Anna C. Wait, Mrs. Emily J. Biggs and Mrs. Sarah E. Lutes. Mrs. Wait, who was elected in 1911 president of the Sixth district Equal Suffrage Association, is probably the oldest continuous worker in the cause, having been actively engaged in suffrage work in Kansas since 1867. In 1884 the Lincoln county organization sent Helen M. Gougar to Washington, D. C., as a delegate from Kansas to work for the 16th amendment to the Federal constitution to allow women the ballot, the negroes having had their inning.

The newspapers and histories record that a state woman suffrage association was formed on June 25, 1884. The women named it the "Equal Suffrage Association;" Mrs. Hetta P. Mansfield was made president, and Mrs. Anna C. Wait, vice-president at large. The Greenback party endorsed woman suffrage that year. In 1885 a bill was introduced into the legislature to grant municipal suffrage. The women sent in petitions containing about 7,000 names, but the bill was defeated. The second annual convention of the Equal Suffrage Association was held in October of that year and Mrs. Anna C. Wait was elected president. The State Grange endorsed suffrage that year. Miss Bertha Ellsworth of Lincoln county was made state organizer and preparation was made for another attempt to secure municipal suffrage which was successful in 1887. At the next annual convention Laura M. Johns was elected president of the association and held office until after the campaigns of 1893 and 1894.

The suffrage amendment was submitted for the second time by the legislature of 1893 and came up for a vote at the general election in 1894, when Populism was at its zenith in the state. Susan B. Anthony, Anna Shaw, Rachel Childs, Carrie Chapman Catt, Elizabeth Yates, Mary Ellen Lease, Mrs. Anna Diggs, Dr. Eva Harding, Laura M. Johns, and Mrs. Anna C. Wait were among the leaders of the campaign. On a threat of withdrawing their aid from the state, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Shaw forced the Kansas women against their own judgment to take the fatal step of asking the endorsement of the political parties. The Populist women secured the endorsement of their party in its convention, but the Republican party refused. The fate of the amendment then depended on the fortunes of the Populist party. The Republican women formed a Republican club and seemed to be more interested in that party than in their own measure. A paper was published by them, a copy of which is in the historical collections, and it contains not a single word on the suffrage question. Some of these women were officers of the Equal Suffrage Association and it was charged that they turned a part of the suffrage equipment, and even suffrage funds, over to Republican propaganda work. The amendment was lost by a vote of 130,139 to 95,302.

Following the defeat Mrs. Kate Addison was elected president and took up the task of reconstructing the association and planning educational work on suffrage. For a long time the outlook was discouraging. The women did not believe it expedient to ask for an amendment soon again but scarcely a legislature met without some sort of suffrage bill being introduced. In 1900 a delegation comprised of Mrs. Anna Diggs, Dr. Eva Harding and Mrs. Frank Doster were sent to Washington, D. C., to assist in lobbying for a 16th amendment to the national constitution. In 1902 the Kansas suffrage forces came under the leadership of a young and enthusiastic woman in the person of Helen Kimber. She was a woman of ideas, but was unable to arouse the women of the state to the point of carrying them out, and all that was accomplished during her administration was purely educational and preparatory. In 1905

Sadie P. Gresham was elected president. The presidential suffrage bill was defeated in the legislature of that year, also in 1907 and at the special session of 1908, when Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe was president of the association, and again in 1909.

It was then decided again to introduce a bill to submit the suffrage amendment for the third time and preparation was begun months in advance. Catherine Hoffman of *Enterprise* called a meeting of the executive board in Dec., 1909, to make plans for the work in the legislature. The suffrage headquarters in the state house were opened with Lilla Day Monroe chairman of the campaign committee, and the campaign was launched through the columns of the *Club Member* which was the official organ of the Equal Suffrage Association. This paper was published each week and during the legislative session as much oftener as the exigencies of the campaign required. Through the efforts of the suffrage women over the state and the Women's Christian Temperance Union organization over one hundred petitions aggregating not less than 25,000 names were sent to the legislature of 1911. The amendment passed the house by a majority of 94 to 28, and received the required two-thirds vote in the senate. The presidential suffrage bill was defeated. The amendment will be passed upon by the voters in 1912.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—This organization originated in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873, as a result of a lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis in which he suggested that the women form praying bands and visit the saloons holding prayer service. The idea was at once put into practical application and in a few months had spread all over the country. It took special hold in Kansas, where the women were active in the temperance movement from the first. In a year's time the women decided that prayer was not sufficient for the occasion and met in Chautauqua, N. Y., where the national Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1874, with Miss Francis E. Willard as president. At once local unions began to be organized in Kansas and Miss Willard appointed Miss Amanda Way to act as leader in this state until it should be organized. Miss Way called and presided over the meeting held in 1878 at Bismarck Grove at Lawrence, where the Kansas Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized. Mrs. M. B. Smith was elected president and served for two years. Her successor, Mrs. Drusella Wilson, of Lawrence, served for three years, through the campaign for state prohibition, which was brought to a successful termination in 1880.

The W. C. T. U. was an efficient factor in carrying the amendment, as it was organized in every part of the state. Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by her husband, traveled more than 3,000 miles by carriage and held 300 public meetings in school houses and churches during 1879-1880. Mrs. Laura B. Fields, who was president from 1882 till 1884, was termed by Miss Willard "one of the gentlest of brave leaders." Mrs. Fannie Rastall, elected in 1885, was noted for her business ability and was called from the presidency of the Kansas W. C. T. U. to the business management of the Union Signal in 1891. She was succeeded by Mrs. Sophia Grubb,

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who served for two years. Mrs. Lurenda B. Smith, who was elected in 1894, carried the organization through the trying times when the law was more or less openly violated, and when Kansas had to fight the national government to maintain state prohibition. Mrs. Ella W. Brown, elected in 1897, was the first woman to receive the degree of LL. D. from the Kansas University. She practiced law in Holton. During the administration of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hutchinson (1900 to 1910), the organization had a large growth, doubling its membership and influence for good. The present incumbent of the presidential office, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, was elected at the convention in 1910, which voted to make equal suffrage the principal work of the entire organization until it should be won in Kansas, and her efforts have been largely in that direction, both in the legislature and among the voters.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is divided into six main departments, which in turn are subdivided as follows: I—Organization, which includes work among foreigners and miners and work among colored people; II—Prevention, which deals with heredity and with medical temperance; III—Educational, the largest and most important department, deals with scientific temperance instruction in schools and colleges, summer assemblies, temperance work in Sunday schools, temperance literature, presenting the cause to influential bodies, education through the press, anti-narcotics, W. C. T. U. institutes, school savings banks, medal contests, Union Signal, and Young Crusader; IV—Evangelistic, which covers prison work, coöperation with missionary societies, systematic giving, rescue work, juvenile court work, work among railroad employers, sailors and soldiers, Sabbath observance, mercy, and purity in art and literature; V—Social, which includes the flower missions, fairs, open air and social meetings; VI—Legal, a very important department, carrying on active propaganda work along the lines of legislation, equal suffrage, peace, petition work in favor of various laws, and measures and Christian citizenship.

The educational work of the W. C. T. U. has been an important factor in holding up the highest ideals in politics and civic work, and many of the better laws with regard to women and children and for the protection of the youth against vice is directly traceable to the efforts of this body. The organization founded the Beloit Industrial School for Girls, and although they turned the institution over to the state after running it successfully for a year, the W. C. T. U. women have always taken a personal interest in it. The organization in 1911 had a membership of 10,000 women in Kansas and their 1911 convention declared for universal suffrage for women, a law against "white slavery," a law to restrict the procreation of the socially unfit, viz: epileptics, habitual inebriates, venereals, imbeciles and degenerates, and the appointment of a superintendent of the department of purity in art and literature to keep in touch with the picture shows and vaudevilles to the end that these agencies be made educative in a helpful way.

Women's Clubs.—In Kansas Women's clubs have an aggregate membership of about 10,000 women, half of whom are affiliated through their city, county or district federations, or through their individual clubs, with the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs. The movement began with the organization of the Social Science club of Kansas and Western Missouri at a convention held in Leavenworth in 1881. The object was to raise the standard of women's education and attainments, enlarge her opportunities and promote the intellectual growth of the members. The meetings were held semi-annually. There were seven departments, philanthropy and reform, education, sanitary science, natural science, domestic economy, history and civil government, including literature and art and archaeology. There were 100 members representing the following towns: Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Paola, Topeka, Wyandotte, Manhattan, Ottawa, Olathe, Emporia, Osawatomie, Parsons, Kansas City, Mo., and St. Joseph, Mo., and individual members from ten other towns.

Mary Tenney Gray was the first president, Mrs. C. H. Cushing was elected to the office in 1883, and the other presidents who held office while Kansas and western Missouri belonged to the same organization were: Mrs. E. H. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Sarah Brown, of Lawrence, and Mrs. Noble Prentiss, of Topeka. During the '80s individual clubs were formed all over Kansas for study, philanthropy, reform, civic improvement and similar objects. In 1890 the general federation invited the Social Science club to become affiliated with the general club work and this was done. In 1893, at its convention at Newton, this club expanded into the Social Science Federation and opened its doors to clubs as well as to individual members. Nine clubs affiliated at once, viz: Quenemo, Emporia, Kansas City, Mo., Burlington, Fort Scott, Ottawa, Kingman, Kansas City, Kan., and Olathe. Yearly study courses were offered by the federation, but their use was optional. The bureau of reciprocity was established, whereby the best papers in each club were sent in to the bureau, the best one in each department being selected for the next year's program at the federation annual meeting, the remainder becoming the property of the bureau to be loaned to other clubs wishing information on the subjects treated in the papers. In 1895 Kansas separated from western Missouri and Mrs. L. B. Kellogg was the first president of the state organization. The other presidents of the Kansas Social Science Federation were in their order, Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, Mrs. J. C. McClintock, Mrs. S. R. Peters, Mrs. James Humphrey, Mrs. W. A. Johnston and Mrs. J. M. Lewis, of Kingsley, during whose administration the name was changed to the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

The decade from 1895 to 1905 was a period of rapid growth in federation matters. Clubs were formed all over the state, and in the larger towns and cities the number of individual clubs being anywhere from 6 to 30, they began to form into city federations, and the clubs in the small towns into district federations. The state federation had a vice-

president for each Congressional district, who looked after the club interests in the districts until they were organized. The Kansas City, Kan., federation was one of the first city organizations. It is called the council of clubs and in 1896 it secured an ordinance to turn all the dog taxes and pound fees for stray animals over to a public library fund. Other clubs followed the example and a number of new libraries were founded in the state by this and other methods. The federation established the traveling library, which today is an important institution in the state, and also the traveling art gallery. In 1896 there were 30 clubs in the state federation, in 1897 there were 62, the next year, 81, with a membership of 3,000 women representing 52 cities, in 1899 there were 103 clubs representing 60 cities and a membership of 3,600, and in 1900 the membership of the federated clubs had reached 4,500.

The First district federation was organized in 1901, the Second in 1902, the Third in 1898, the Fourth in 1902, the Fifth in 1900, the Sixth in 1902, the Seventh in 1896, the Eighth in 1907, and the Osage county federation in 1899.

In 1902 a conference committee of state charities and corrections was added to the standing committees of the federation. The membership that year was 6,000. A legislative department was established in 1903. The next year saw the high tide of the interest in federation matters. A membership of 7,500 had been attained and the number of affiliated clubs was 326. The name was changed to the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs. The department of education secured scholarships in all the leading colleges of the state and started a loan fund to assist young women to gain a higher education. Mrs. May Belleville Brown, of Salina, was the first president to be elected under the new name; Mrs. Eustice Brown, of Olathe, was elected in 1907; Mrs. C. C. Goddard, of Leavenworth, in 1909, and Mrs. A. D. Atkinson, of Parsons, in 1911. An industrial and child labor, and a civil service reform department were added in 1907. The federation maintains a tent at each Chautauqua in the state and provides daily programs. There are standing committees for each of the following departments: Art, music, literature, education, library extension, forestry, waterways, civil service reform, industrial, child labor, legislative, household economics, civics and health.

Women's Relief Corps.—(See Grand Army of the Republic.)

Womer, an inland hamlet of Smith county, is located 15 miles north-east of Smith Center, and 13 miles north of Bellaire, from which post-office it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 14.

Wonderly, a little station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Saline county, is located in Liberty township, 18 miles from Salina, the county seat. It receives mail from Bridgeport by rural delivery. The population in 1910 was 20.

Wonsevu, an inland hamlet in Chase county, is located on Cedar creek in the township of that name, 20 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 10 miles southeast of Cedar Point, the near-

est railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which the Wonsevu mail is distributed. There are two general stores. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 57.

Wood, Samuel Newitt, one of the men who played an important part in the stirring events of early Kansas history and for many years assisted in making her laws, was born at Mount Gilead, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1825, the son of Quaker parents, from whom he imbibed his anti-slavery sentiments at an early age. He received the ordinary common school education of the locality where he was born and reared, and while still a mere youth became greatly interested in politics and the burning questions of the day. In 1844, although too young to vote, he was chairman of the liberal party central committee of his county. Four years later he supported Martin Van Buren, the Free-soil candidate for president. One of the lines of the underground railroad passed near his home in Ohio, Mr. Wood being one of the conductors on the route. In 1859, on his return from a trip with some negroes, he made the acquaintance of his future wife, Margaret W. Lyon. He taught school and at the same time read law and was admitted to the bar on June 4, 1854. Long before that time he had determined to cast his lot with Kansas to assist in her admission to the Union free from the taint of slavery, and two days after being admitted to practice, he was on his way to the territory. Early in July he located on a claim 4 miles west of Lawrence. Mr. Wood immediately entered into the political and social life of the locality and became an acknowledged local leader of the free-state party. He was one of the men who rescued Jacob Branson from Sheriff Jones, an act which brought on the Wakarusa war (q. v.); was a delegate to the Pittsburgh, Pa., convention which organized the Republican party in 1856; to the Philadelphia convention the same year, and to the Leavenworth constitutional convention in 1858. The following year he removed to Chase county; represented Chase, Morris and Madison counties in the territorial legislatures of 1860 and 1861; was a member of the first state senate in 1861 and again in 1867; was a member of the house in 1864, 1866, 1876 and 1877, and speaker during most of the last session. In 1864 he was appointed brigadier-general of the state militia, and in 1867 judge of the 9th judicial district. For two years he was in Texas; was one of the original stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; was part owner of the Kansas Tribune of Lawrence in the '50s; established the first newspaper at Cottonwood Falls—the Kansas Press; and at Council Grove—the Council Grove Press. He was later connected with the Kansas Greenbacker of Emporia, the Topeka State Journal, the Woodsdale Democrat and the Woodsdale Sentinel of Stevens county. He was always a reformer or a progressive in politics, and was a member of the Republican, Greenback, Labor and Populist parties. He was killed on June 23, 1891, by Jim Brennen, as the result of a county seat fight in Stevens county.

Woodbine, an incorporated city of the third class in Dickinson county, is located in Liberty township on Lyons creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 23 miles southeast of Abilene, the county seat.

It has a bank, 2 flour mills, 2 grain elevators, all lines of mercantile establishments, a hotel, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 300.

Woodlawn, a hamlet of Nemaha county, is located in Capiona township, 14 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat, and 11 miles from Sabetha, from which place it receives mail. Woodlawn was started in 1881 by W. L. Challis, who erected a four-story mill fully equipped with machinery, which became so popular that it became the nucleus around which grew up a little town. A store was opened by W. N. Taylor and a private postoffice established, which became a government postoffice in 1882. A hotel of nine rooms was built and a drug store opened. The place had 50 inhabitants in 1910.

Woodlief, a hamlet in the northeastern part of Franklin county, is located in the Marais des Cygnes valley on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 4 miles northeast of Ottawa, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 15.

Woodruff, a little town in Phillips county, is located in Granite township on Prairie Dog creek and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., about 20 miles north of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (The Budget), a hotel, an alfalfa mill, all lines of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 200.

Woodsdale, a rural postoffice in Stevens county, is located about 10 miles north of Hugoton, the county seat. It has mail daily and one rural route. This is the remains of the town founded by Col. Samuel N. Wood and a number of other gentlemen in 1886, which they laid off as near the center of the county as possible, north of the sand hills. It was a candidate in one of the most bitterly fought and bloody county seat contests in the state. (See Stevens county.)

Woodson County, one of the counties created by the first territorial legislature of 1855, is located in the third tier of counties from the Missouri state line, and in the third tier from the Oklahoma line. It is bounded on the north by Coffey county; on the east by Allen; on the south by Wilson, and on the west by Greenwood. At the time it was created and named it contained very little of its present territory, but occupied almost the identical land which is now Wilson county. In 1857 the counties of the third tier were crowded northward until Woodson occupied about the same territory as at present. In 1861 a slice was cut off the southern part and given to Wilson. By act of the legislature in 1868 the boundaries of Woodson county were defined as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Anderson county; thence south to the south line of township 26 south; thence west to the east line of Greenwood county; thence north to the corner of township 23 south of range 13; thence east to the place of beginning."

The county was named in honor of Daniel Woodson, territorial secretary. In common with the territory of that section Woodson county was

not open to settlement until 1860. However, this did not keep out immigration entirely, so eagerly were the lands taken up by the white men. The lands of Woodson county belonged to the New York Indians, who never lived on them, maintaining only a temporary headquarters at Fort Scott. The government finding that the Indians declined to settle upon the lands offered them for sale in 1860 and they were eagerly taken up by white settlers. As nearly as can be ascertained the first permanent settlement of white men within the county was made in 1856. It is impossible to know who was first, the following having located in that year: David Cooper in Toronto township; Reuben Daniels in Belmont township, and John Coleman in Owl Creek township. A trading post was established in 1856, by D. B. Foster, at Belmont, where he carried on traffic with the Osage Indians. Among those who came in 1857 were John Chapman, Jack Caven, John Woolman and a few others who located where Neosho Falls now stands; William Stockbrand, August Toddman and August Lauber, in Center township; and Thomas Sears in Liberty township.

The first school in the county was taught in Toronto township in 1858. Neosho Falls also had a school the same year. The first churches were the Methodist and the Baptist organized in 1859. The first business outside of the trading post was a store which was opened at Neosho Falls in 1857 by Peter Stevens, who was the first postmaster in the county, and had charge of the Neosho Falls postoffice established in that year. The first birth was that of Eliza Jane Tassel in 1857. The first marriage was between Dr. S. J. Williams and Miss Eva Fender.

Woodson county did its duty by the government during the Civil war. In Nov., 1861, a company of soldiers for service in the Union army was organized at Neosho Falls with B. F. Goss as captain and I. W. Dow as first lieutenant. This was part of what was called the Iola battalion and was consolidated with others to form the Ninth Kansas cavalry, which took part in a number of engagements in Missouri and Arkansas.

The board of supervisors in Woodson county, consisting of I. W. Dow, G. J. Caven and William Phillips, with Charles Cameron clerk of the board, met at Neosho Falls, in May, 1858, and ordered that all official county business be transacted at that place. N. G. Goss & Co. donated a jail building to the county for so long a time as Neosho Falls should remain the county seat. In 1865, the county officers being without a suitable headquarters, Dow's Hall was rented at \$36 per year. In 1867 an election was called to select a permanent county seat. The contesting towns were Neosho Falls, Center, Coloma and the site of Yates Center, which was entered in the list merely under its section, town and range description. Neosho Falls received 129 votes and Yates Center 118. At the second election held in Sept., 1868, Neosho Falls received 313 votes and Chellis, 199. The question was not revived again until 1873, when the vote stood as follows: Defiance, 506; Kalida, 530; Waldrip, 1. This made Kalida, which was 2 miles south of Yates Center,

the county seat. Defiance was 6 miles east, and in the election held the next year it was victorious. In 1875 another election was called in which Neosho Falls and Yates Center were again the contestants. The first ballot gave no majority. The second ballot, which was hotly contested, was taken in Sept., 1876, and resulted in favor of Yates Center. The matter was never brought up again.

In the early days Woodson county like the other pioneer districts was a lively place in which to live. Men were shot for mere whims, most of the murders being committed for property or in drunken quarrels. One of the most notorious of the ruffians that infested the community was "Bully Smith," who had a long string of crimes laid at his door, and finally "died with his boots on" in California.

Efforts to build railroads in Woodson county began in 1867, but were unsuccessful for a number of years, owing to the failure of bonds to carry. Several different roads made propositions during the latter '60s and the '70s but all were turned down by the people. The first road to be built was the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita (now the Missouri Pacific), which crosses the central part of the county in a northeasterly direction, passing through Toronto, Yates Center, Durand and Piqua. Another line of the same road enters the county from Kansas City and runs south to Yates Center, where it connects with the first line. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. crosses the county from the northeast corner to Yates Center, and a third line of the Missouri Pacific runs north from Wilson county. A line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe also crosses the southwest corner, and a line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas crosses the northeast corner, passing through Neosho Falls.

In 1858 the county supervisors organized five townships: Neosho Falls, Liberty, Owl Creek, Belmont and Verdigris. There are at present 9 townships as follows: Belmont, Center, Everett, Liberty, Neosho Falls, North, Owl Creek, Perry and Toronto. The towns and villages are Yates Center, Burt, Coloma, Cookville, Finney, Griffin, Keck, Lomando, Neosho Falls, Piqua, Ridge, Rose, Toronto and Vernon.

The surface of Woodson county is largely upland, especially toward the center, being the bluffs which rise from the Neosho river which crosses the northeastern corner, and from the Verdigris which crosses the southwest corner. Owl and Turkey creeks are the principal tributaries of the Neosho, and Sandy and Buffalo creeks of the Verdigris. The bottom lands along these streams average one and one-half miles in width, and comprise about 10 per cent. of the area of the county. The principal native timbers which grow along the streams in belts of from one-fourth to one mile in width are oak, cottonwood, hickory, black walnut, elm, hackberry, honey-locust, pecan, sycamore, box-elder and maple. Limestone and sandstone are found in commercial quantities, and large shipments are made from the quarries to other parts of the country. Potter's clay and brick clay exist in considerable quantities and thin veins of coal have been found. The surrounding counties are oil and

gas producing districts and it is believed that Woodson is underlaid with these products.

The total area of the county is 504 square miles or 322,560 acres, of which nearly three-fourths have been brought under cultivation. The value of the farm products are very nearly \$2,000,000 annually. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and Kafir corn are the leading field crops. Animals for slaughter, butter, eggs, poultry and dairy products contribute a large sum to the total output. The total valuation of property in 1910 was upwards of \$15,000,000 and the population was 9,450.

Woodson, Daniel, first secretary and several times acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, was born in Albemarle county, Va., May 24, 1824. He was reared on a farm, received a limited education in the common schools of that period, and while still a boy began learning the printer's trade. He became an expert compositor, took an active interest in political affairs, developed considerable ability as a writer on questions of public policy, and in time was made editor of the Lynchburg Republican, one of the influential Democratic newspapers of the Old Dominion. His editorials attracted wide attention, and were no doubt largely responsible for his appointment as secretary of Kansas Territory in 1854. In October of that year he arrived at Leavenworth, and the remainder of his life was passed in the Territory and State of Kansas. At different times during his term as secretary he was called upon to exercise the functions of the chief executive. The first of these was in the spring of 1855, while Gov. Reeder was absent from the territory. After Gov. Reeder's removal he acted as governor until the arrival of Gov. Shannon. Again in the spring of 1856 he served as governor while Gov. Shannon was in St. Louis, and after the latter's resignation he acted as governor until the arrival of Gov. Geary. From March 12 to April 16, 1857, Gov. Geary having retired from the office, he once more discharged the executive duties. On April 1, 1857, he was appointed receiver of the Delaware land office, but continued to act as governor until the 16th, as above stated, when he was succeeded as secretary by Frederick P. Stanton. His record as receiver of the land office is that of an efficient and painstaking official. Upon retiring from this position he engaged in farming for about twelve years in Leavenworth county. At the end of that time he removed to Parker, Montgomery county, where he established a newspaper. This venture proved to be unsuccessful from a financial point of view, and he entered the employ of the Coffeyville Journal. For twelve years he served as city clerk of Coffeyville. Mr. Woodson was a strong pro-slavery man in the early days of Kansas' existence, and he sometimes did things that aroused the wrath of the opposition. He was always conscientious, however, in the discharge of his official duties as he saw them, and there was never a word against his habits in private life. He died on Oct. 5, 1894, at the home of his son at Claremore, Ind. Ter., where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health.

Woodson's Administration.—At five different times during the territorial regime, Secretary Woodson was called upon to serve as acting governor. His administration, aggregating about six months, is therefore divided into five periods. The first of these was from April 17 to June 23, 1855, while Gov. Reeder was absent in the East; the second was from Aug. 16 to Sept. 7, 1855, after the removal of Gov. Reeder and until the arrival of Gov. Shannon; the third was from June 24 to July 7, 1856, while Gov. Shannon was in St. Louis; the fourth, from Aug. 18 to Sept. 11, 1856, marking the time intervening between the retirement of Gov. Shannon and the arrival of Gov. Geary; and the fifth and last was from March 12, 1857, when Gov. Geary gave up the office, to April 16, when Frederick P. Stanton succeeded Woodson as secretary of the territory.

Between April 17 and June 23, 1855, the executive minutes show but two official acts on the part of the acting governor. One of these, on May 29, was the filing of the returns of the special election of May 22, for Gov. Reeder's consideration upon his return, and the other was the issue of an executive warrant upon a requisition from the governor of the State of Indiana.

The second period of his administration was fraught with greater consequences. On June 8, 1855, more than six weeks before the removal of Gov. Reeder, a free-state meeting assembled at Lawrence, but adjourned to the 25th, when ringing resolutions were adopted in favor of making Kansas a free state; urging the people to make freedom the only issue; denouncing as a gross outrage the conduct on the part of the people of Missouri in the election of March 30, 1855, and declaring in favor of the appointment of a free-state executive committee. One of the resolutions declared that the people of Kansas had the right to invoke the aid of the general government against the lawless course of the slavery propaganda, and another that "In reply to the threats of war so frequently made in our neighboring state, our answer is 'We are ready'."

On July 11 there was another meeting at Lawrence, at which the expelled free-state members of the legislature were present, the object of this meeting being "To consider the present exigency in our political and governmental affairs, and to take the necessary preliminary steps for the calling of a mass convention of the free-state men of the territory to deliberate in reference to our present condition and future action."

The convention called by this meeting assembled at Lawrence on Aug. 14, two days before Gov. Reeder announced his removal from office. Dr. Charles Robinson offered a series of resolutions, the preamble of which reviewed the actions of the Missourians on March 30, and criticised the legislature for its removal to the Shawnee Mission. The resolutions proper declared the invasion of March 30 as one of the greatest outrages upon the laws of the land and the rights of the people ever attempted in this country; indignantly repelled the pretensions of the legislature then in session to make laws for the people; considered the attempt to establish territorial government thus far an utter

failure, and declared that the people should "at some convenient period assemble at the several places of holding elections in the various districts of the territory and elect delegates to a convention to form a state constitution, with a view to an immediate state organization and application, at the next session of Congress, for admission into the American Union." (See Topeka Constitution.)

The resolutions also acknowledged a debt of gratitude to Gov. Reeder for the "firmness, ability and integrity shown in the discharge of his duty as executive officer of the territory."

Another convention met on the 15th, under a call signed "Many Citizens," though it was in reality an adjunct to the convention of the preceding day. Cutler says: "Out of these two conventions, entirely distinct, yet most mysteriously one, came the inception of the movements which resulted in the organization of a free-state party and the framing of a free-state constitution."

The former of these two conventions led to the Big Springs convention (q. v.) of Sept. 5, when the free-state party was organized, and the latter had for its object the calling of the Topeka constitutional convention.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Woodson assumed the duties of governor on Aug. 16, 1855. The lack of harmony that had existed between Gov. Reeder and the legislature then in session soon vanished after Woodson became acting governor. A pro-slavery man himself, the confidence between him and the assembly was mutual. He promptly signed all bills submitted to him, and it is said in many instances without giving them proper consideration, only one, an act illegally appropriating money, having been disapproved. Between Aug. 16, when Woodson came into office as acting governor, and Aug. 30, when the legislature adjourned, a great deal of legislation was enacted. A permanent seat of government was established at Lecompton; counties were created and governments therefor provided by the appointment of pro-slavery officers; the territorial militia was ordered to be organized; the qualifications of voters defined; provisions were made for the people to vote at the election in Oct., 1856, on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and a general code of laws for the territory was adopted. The code was taken from that of Missouri, which had in turn been taken from the code in New York and some of the other Eastern states. It was not strong enough on the subject of slavery to suit the legislature, hence it was supplemented by the so-called "Black Laws" (q. v.), imposing severe penalties for even the slightest infringement of the real or imaginary rights of the slaveholder.

In the law prescribing the qualifications of voters was the provision that no person should be permitted or entitled to vote who had been convicted of any violation of the fugitive slave law, and any person whose vote might be challenged was required to make oath that he would support the fugitive slave law and the territorial organic act. This was a

well laid scheme to disfranchise the free-state citizens whose self-respect would not permit them to subscribe to such an oath, and thus, by the mere act of challenging all voters, the pro-slaveryites could control future elections.

Although the organic act provided that no legislator should be eligible for any office created by the assembly of which he was a member, the legislature had barely adjourned when Gov. Woodson appointed several of the members as officers of the territorial militia. The legislature adjourned on Aug. 30, and the next day he appointed A. M. Coffey major-general of the southern division; William P. Richardson, major-general of the northern division; William A. Heiskell, William Barbee, F. J. Marshall and Lucian J. Eastin, brigadier-generals; H. J. Strickler, adjutant-general; S. A. Williams and Archibald Payne, colonels. He also appointed and commissioned a number of officers of the newly created counties, the greater part of his time being thus occupied until the arrival of Gov. Shannon.

When Gov. Shannon left for St. Louis on June 24, 1856, Mr. Woodson became for a third time the acting governor, and though this period of his administration lasted only two weeks, it gave him ample opportunity to manifest his dislike of his political opponents. On the 29th he made a requisition to Col. P. St. George Cooke, commanding at Fort Riley, for troops to prevent the Topeka legislature from assembling on July 4, notwithstanding Gov. Shannon, prior to his departure, had charged Col. Sumner with this duty. In his communication to Col. Cooke, Mr. Woodson claimed to have information "that large numbers of armed men are now on their way to Topeka, for the purpose of sustaining the bogus legislature," and asked Cooke "to take the field at once with all your available forces, and scour the country between Fort Riley and Topeka, for the purpose of repelling said armed invasion of the country."

On July 4, the day fixed for the assembling of the legislature, the acting governor issued a proclamation forbidding all persons claiming legislative power under the Topeka constitution "from organizing, or attempting to organize or act in any legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all willful violations of the laws of the land and disturbers of the peace and tranquility of the country."

But requisitions for troops and proclamations did not deter the members of the legislature from assembling at the designated time. The clerk of the house had barely finished calling the roll, when Col. Sumner, who had come in and taken a seat near the speaker's desk, arose and said: "Gentlemen: I am called upon this day to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. Under authority of the president's proclamation, I am here to disperse this legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I therefore order you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will hold none so long as I occupy my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the borders, where I have been sending home companies

of Missourians, and now I am ordered here to disperse you. Such are my orders and you must disperse. I repeat that it is the most painful duty of my whole life."

After some little discussion, the house dispersed, and Col. Sumner went to the senate, which had not yet been called to order, and informed the members that they must disperse, which they promptly did. The whole incident savored of the proverbial birth of the mouse from the travail of the mountain.

Aside from the dispersion of the Topeka legislature, Mr. Woodson had but little to engross his attention or call for the exercise of the executive function until July 7, when Gov. Shannon returned from St. Louis and resumed the duties of the office until Aug. 18, when he retired permanently. On the 20th Gen. Richardson, commanding the northern division of the territorial militia, sent a despatch to the governor, stating that Gen. Lane had recruited a large military force in the free states and "marched them into the Territory of Kansas with the avowed object of setting at defiance the laws of the territory."

It seems that Gen. Richardson had assembled the militia of his division, and now asked for orders. On the 21st Woodson wrote to him approving his course in thus ordering out the militia "to repel the present ruthless invasion of the territory by armed mobs from distant states." The acting governor also suggested that Gen. Marshall, of the First brigade, should be ordered to intercept the invaders coming in through Nebraska, and "should have a force of not less than 300 mounted men, or more, if you deem it desirable, and one piece of artillery, if you can spare it." Richardson was ordered to report with the remainder of his command to the governor at the earliest practicable day," and Gen. Coffey was ordered to rendezvous his division "at or near the town of Palmyra, in the county of Douglas." Had the territorial authorities been in position to display the same activity in March, 1855, in repelling the invasion of Missourians, the history of Kansas might have been differently written.

On Aug. 25, 1856, Woodson issued his famous "extermination proclamation," declaring the territory in a state of insurrection, the principal feature of which was as follows: "I do hereby call all law-abiding citizens of the territory to rally to the support of their country and its laws, and require and command all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of the territory, to aid and assist by all means in their power in putting down the insurrectionists, and in bringing to condign punishment all persons engaged with them; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property and all civil rights of all peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants of the territory."

Connelley, in his *Territorial Governors*, says the proclamation "was designed to crush the free-state cause in Kansas and to license the border ruffians to exterminate free-state men and their families and confiscate their property. The cry then arose along the border, 'Let the

watchword be extermination, total and complete,' and Acting Gov. Woodson approved and acted upon it. Only the arrival and prompt and vigorous action of Gov. Geary prevented its consummation."

On Aug. 28 Woodson made a requisition to Col. Cooke for a posse of soldiers to aid the marshal in the execution of certain writs, and four days later, after issuing commissions to a number of new militia officers, he ordered Cooke to invest the town of Topeka and disarm all insurrectionists or aggressive invaders found there, level all breastworks or other fortifications, and hold as prisoners all persons found in arms against the government. Cooke was also directed to intercept invaders on the road known as "Lane's trail."

The next day Col. Cooke sent to the acting governor a rather caustic reply. After calling attention to the instructions of the secretary of war and Gen. Persifer F. Smith, who had succeeded Col. Sumner, he said: "In my best judgment, I cannot comply with your call. If the army be useless in the present unhappy crisis, it is because in our constitution and laws civil war was not foreseen; nor the contingency of a systematic resistance by the people to governments of their own creation, and which at short intervals they may regularly correct or change. Your letter will be forwarded by express to Maj.-Gen. Smith for his consideration and action."

Finding his efforts to use the Federal troops futile, Gov. Woodson turned his attention to a more thorough organization of the territorial militia. More officers were commissioned and other steps taken to stamp out the rising spirit of freedom in the territory, but before the plans of the pro-slavery people could be carried into effect Gov. Geary came into office and reversed the entire policy of the acting governor.

Between March 12 and April 16, the last period of Gov. Woodson's administration, but little happened out of the ordinary current of events. His first acts were to commission a number of county officers—all pro-slavery men—and on March 25 the acting governor received a letter from the clerk and probate judge of Anderson county, stating that owing to the insurrectionary spirit, it was impossible "to carry into effect the provisions of the law authorizing the taking of the census and assessment," and several of the newly appointed officers were afraid to accept their commissions and qualify. True to his policy on former occasions, Woodson immediately called upon Gen. Smith for a company of dragoons, to be accompanied by a United States commissioner "authorized to take evidence and bring to the bar of justice all such offenders." He also protested to Gen. Smith against the withdrawal of Capt. Newby's company of dragoons from Lecompton, because "The presence of the military has a very salutary influence in preserving order in the existing unsettled and inflammable state of the public mind in this part of the territory."

At the time this letter was written, the administration of President Buchanan was but three weeks old. Woodson's apparent desire to use the military on all occasions led Col. Sumner to write to him on March

27, as follows: "I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be safer to pause a little in military matters, until we know the policy of the new administration."

This suggestion evidently had its effect, as no more calls for troops were made by Mr. Woodson during the brief time he continued to act as the territory's chief executive. On April 15 Secretary Stanton reached Leocompton, and the next day Woodson turned over to him management of executive affairs.

Woodston, an incorporated city of the third class in Rooks county, is located in Lowell township on the south fork of the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles east of Stockton, the county seat. It has a bank, a newspaper, a flour mill, a grain elevator, a cornet band, all lines of retail establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 209. It is the receiving and shipping point for a large and prosperous grain and stock raising territory.

Woodward, Brinton Webb, merchant and author, was born on Feb. 14, 1834, a son of Caleb and Mary (Webb) Woodward. His father was of Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry, descended from Robert Woodward, who settled in what is now Delaware county, Pa., soon after the grant was made to William Penn. His mother was of English-German descent. He was reared on his father's farm in Chester county, Pa., part of an estate that had been in the family for over a century; entered the academy when eleven years of age, and upon completing the course there began teaching. In 1854, while visiting in Illinois, he heard Stephen A. Douglas speak, became interested in the struggle of Kansas for freedom, determined to cast his lot with the territory, and arrived at Lawrence on May 20, 1855. He purchased a stock of books and drugs in St. Louis and started one of the oldest continuous business houses west of St. Louis, on Massachusetts street. He acted as secretary of the first territorial convention held by the free-state party. During the Wakarusa war he was a member of the "Kansas Guards" and took an active part in the defense of Lawrence. In 1857 he was a delegate to the free-state convention which nominated Marcus J. Parrott for delegate to Congress. When Quantrill raided Lawrence in 1863, Mr. Woodward's stock of goods was destroyed and he narrowly escaped death. In 1866 he was instrumental in organizing the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver railroad company and acted as secretary of the company until the completion of the road to Lawrence. In 1878, in connection with two partners, he opened a wholesale drug house in Kansas City, of which he was a partner until 1897, when he retired. Mr. Woodward always took an active interest in directing the educational matters of Lawrence. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the state university; was one of the founders of the Old and New club, and in 1890 published a volume of poems, sketches and essays entitled, "Old Wine in New Bottles," dedicated to the club. Mr. Woodward also served as president of local art societies, university extension associations, the Kansas Acad-

emy of Language and Literature, and was one of the organizers of the Kansas State Historical Society. He was especially interested in art and had the finest private art gallery in Kansas. While on a visit to his sister, at West Chester, Pa., Mr. Woodward was stricken with paralysis and died there on Oct. 9, 1900.

Wooster, Lyman Child, educator and writer, was born on Aug. 1, 1849, at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was descended from the Wooster family of Connecticut, to which Gen. David Wooster, who served in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars, belonged, and from the Child family of Welsh and English ancestry. His boyhood was spent on a farm in New York state, later he went to Wisconsin. He attended college at Milton, Wis., from 1865 to 1867, the state normal from 1870 to 1873, and Beloit College from 1873 to 1875. From 1873 to 1879 he was assistant in the Wisconsin geological survey; was professor of natural science at the Wisconsin state normal 1878-81; attended Yale in 1881-82; was assistant geologist in the U. S. geological survey from 1881 to 1884; came to Kansas in 1883 and located at Eureka; was superintendent of the Kansas educational exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago; held the chair of natural sciences at the North Dakota state normal from 1893 to 1895; was superintendent of the city schools at Eureka, Kan.; attended the Chicago University in 1897, and received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Milton College in the same year, and since that time he has been professor of biology and geology in the Kansas state normal school at Emporia. Dr. Wooster is the author of several small books, among which are, *A Report of the Geology of Northwestern Wisconsin*, *The Geological Story of Kansas*, *Story of Life*, *Plant Record*, *Educational History of Kansas*, and numerous articles published in the reports of the Kansas Academy of Science of which he was president in 1905.

Wooten, Richens Lacy, scout and frontiersman, was born in Virginia about 1817. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Kentucky, and in 1836 he went to Independence, Mo., where he became a teamster for St. Vrain and the Bents in the Santa Fe trade. In childhood he had the misfortune to lose two fingers on his left hand, and he was called "Cut Hand" by the Arapahoe Indians, but to the white men of the West he was familiarly known as "Uncle Dick." He was an expert with the rifle and was engaged in his first Indian fight on the Pawnee river, near the crossing of the Santa Fe trail. In 1866 he received authority from the legislature of Colorado and New Mexico to construct a road through the Raton pass. He built the road, and also built a dwelling in the pass, where he died in his 90th year. It is said that he sometimes collected toll at the muzzle of his rifle from travelers over his road. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company named one of its locomotives "Uncle Dick" in his honor.

Worden, a hamlet located in the south central part of Douglas county, is about 7 miles west of Baldwin, the nearest railroad town, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 26.

World's Fairs.—(See Expositions.)

Worrall, Henry, Kansas' first artist and pioneer decorator, was born at Liverpool, England, April 14, 1825. His father was an editor, who came to America in 1835 and settled in Canada, but Henry soon went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he sold newspapers on the streets. Later he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed the trade of glass cutter and studied music. He showed marked musical ability and while in Cincinnati composed a guitar piece entitled, "Sevastopol," which became famous. The sale of the piece made a fortune for the publishers, though Worrall received only a small price for it. He came to Kansas in 1868 on account of his health; located at Topeka and interested himself in the welfare of the city and state; devoted himself for some time to the cultivation of grapes, and planted one of the finest vineyards in Shawnee county, on the grounds now occupied by the insane asylum. In 1869 Mr. Worrall became well known by his picture "Droughty Kansas," which depicts the state's crops in an exaggerated manner and was one of the best advertisements Kansas ever had, copies of it being printed and distributed all over the country. He became noted as a musician, artist, composer and wood carver; was organist for years in one of the churches at Topeka; played on more than twenty different instruments, and invented several wind instruments made of wood and straw. Mr. Worrall made the large wood carving of the seal of Kansas surrounded by products of the state, which was exhibited at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and which was on view at Mount Vernon until 1910, when it was returned to Kansas and placed in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka. During the Centennial exposition Mr. Worrall was employed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company to write articles which would draw immigration to Kansas. He was always active in representing Kansas at state fairs and industrial expositions. He made crayon portraits of members of the supreme court and an oil portrait of Gov. Osborn, which hangs in the museum of the State Historical Society. He died at his home in Topeka, June 20, 1902.

Wreford, a hamlet in Geary county, is located in Lyon township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 5 miles south of Junction City, the county seat. It has general stores and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 73.

Wright, a hamlet in Ford county, is located in Grandview township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles northeast of Dodge City, the county seat. It has a general store, telegraph and express offices and a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 60.

Wyandotte.—(See Kansas City.)

Wyandotte County, located in the extreme eastern part of the state, was formed from the southeastern part of Leavenworth county by an act of the legislature of Jan. 29, 1859, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the channel of the Missouri river, where the north line of the Delaware reserve intersects the same,

(11-60)

running thence west, on said reserve line, to the line between ranges 22 and 23; thence south on said range line, to the south boundary of Leavenworth county; thence easterly, on said boundary, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence northwesterly, with said main channel, to the place of beginning; also that portion of Johnson county, lying north of the township line between townships 11 and 12, east of range 23."

Wyandotte is the smallest county in the state, having an area of only 153 square miles. It is triangular in shape, being bounded on the north by Leavenworth county and the Missouri river; on the east by the Missouri river; on the south by Johnson county, and on the west by Leavenworth county. It was named in memory of the Wyandotte Indians. At the present time the county is divided into the following townships: Delaware, Prairie, Quindaro, Shawnee and Wyandotte. The general surface of the country is undulating, marked by high bluffs along the Kansas and Missouri rivers. In the early territorial days, the eastern portion of the county was heavily timbered with cottonwood, hickory, oak, walnut and other varieties of trees native to Kansas. The main water course is the Missouri river, and the next stream of importance is the Kansas river, which forms a part of the southern boundary, and then flowing northeast empties into the Missouri river at Kansas City. It separates the two southeastern townships from the remainder of the county. Springs are found in all portions of the county and well water can be obtained at an average depth of 35 feet. Limestone, sandstone, fire clay and cement rock are found in considerable quantities. Coal has been reached at a depth of 300 feet and is mined for commercial purposes. The soil is a rich sandy loam, especially well adapted to fruit raising. Agriculturally the county ranks high; winter wheat, corn and oats are important crops and it is the "banner" county in the production of Irish potatoes. There are over 300,000 fruit trees of bearing age, apple and peach being the leading varieties.

The portion of Wyandotte county lying south of the Kansas river, with the exception of a tract reserved by the government, which it is supposed was intended for military purposes, once belonged to the Shawnee Indians. (See Indians and Indian Treaties.)

It is not known positively in what year the first white men visited this part of Kansas, but it was early in the 18th century, when the lower part of the Missouri river, as far as the mouth of the Kansas, was explored by the French. A few years later there were at least 100 couriers des bois living and trading with the Indians along the Missouri river. In 1703, Charles Le Sueur was sent to the headwaters of the Mississippi on a mining expedition and on his return in 1705, passed up the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Kansas. Lewis and Clark passed along the eastern boundary of the present county in 1804, on their exploring expedition for the government. They discovered a number of old Kansas villages, among them an ancient village site a little east of White Church.

So far as is known, the first white men who established themselves permanently in the county, were the Chouteau brothers, Indian traders, who built their first trading post in what is now Wyandotte county in 1812. Cyprian Chouteau subsequently built several other trading posts north of the Kansas river, the most important being the famous "four houses." The Methodist mission among the Delawares was founded in 1831, and the Baptist mission the following year. The first church in the county was erected as a mission in 1832, in a beautiful grove located on the high divide where the town of White Church now stands near the center of the present county, about 8 miles west of Kansas City. The missionaries in charge of the churches and schools were the second whites to locate permanently. The Wyandots were civilized when they came to Kansas from Ohio in 1843. The farms they opened, the homes they built, the schools and churches they established were as good as similar institutions among the whites of the frontier, and in many cases better. The city of Wyandotte (now forming a part of Kansas City, Kan.) was started by the Wyandots soon after they located on the reservation in 1843, by the erection of a company store and a cabin for the United States agency. In fact, within two years this settlement was a flourishing frontier town. On July 1, 1844, the first free school in what is now the State of Kansas was opened at Wyandotte by J. W. Armstrong. The first school building was a frame structure on what is now Fourth street, sometimes called the council house, because the Wyandot nation met there. In 1843 occurred a notable event in the marriage of Hiram N. Northrup and Margaret Clark, daughter of the Wyandot chief. Fruit trees were planted on the reservation as early as the spring of 1845, and the members of the tribe continued to make improvements along all lines.

The conflict between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery people began to rage in the Wyandot nation six years before it became the vital question in the territory. In 1843 their Methodist missionary preached against emancipation, and four years later became active in the organization of a "Church South" among them, a church which was supported by the most pronounced pro-slavery men. The majority of the nation refused to join this church when it was organized, and when the minister appointed from the northern conference was stoned from the church he held services out of doors until another church was built. The hostility between the two branches of the church continued to be that of the opposing political parties, until it reached its height in 1848, and as a result drunkenness and disorder increased among the members of the tribe. This led to the formation of a temperance society, the first in what is now the State of Kansas, and a log jail was built at Wyandotte, where drunken Indians were confined.

In 1849, when the gold rush to California began, Wyandotte and the trading posts of the Chouteaus became the outfitting posts for many of the parties starting west. Thousands passed through the county, but few settled there, being lured west by the call of gold. Many Mormons also passed through the county.

It was among the Wyandots that the first agitation occurred looking toward a territorial organization. (See Boundaries.)

The political history of Wyandotte county begins with the first election, held in June, 1857, for a delegate to the Lecompton constitutional convention. In October of the same year the region came into general notice because of the stuffing of the ballot box and other frauds during the election held at the Delaware crossing, 8 miles west of Wyandotte. By the act creating the county in 1859, Wyandotte was named as the temporary county seat. The county was organized on Feb. 25, when the county commissioners, George Russell, and George Veale (acting in place of Alfred Gray) first met. They appointed Myron J. Pratt secretary, canvassed the votes cast at the election of Feb. 22, and issued certificates of election to Jacques W. Johnson, probate judge; Samuel E. Forsythe, sheriff; Marshall A. Garrett, clerk of the board of supervisors; Vincent L. Lane, register of deeds; Robert Robetaille, treasurer; William L. McMath, county attorney; Jacob B. Welborn, county superintendent; Cyrus L. Gordon, surveyor, and George B. Wood, coroner. Rooms in business buildings were rented for the county offices until they were established in the building known as Constitution Hall. From there they were moved to a building on Minnesota avenue, but were changed several times before being established in the brick court-house completed in 1882 at a cost of \$35,000.

Although a border county, where both pro-slavery and free-state men strove for control, Wyandotte never took a conspicuous part in politics, yet it was in this county that one of the most important political events in the history of the territory occurred, when on July 5, 1859, a constitutional convention met in the town of Wyandotte and framed the constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the Union.

At the outbreak of the Civil war meetings were held at various points in the county and a number of companies were rapidly recruited. Among them were the Kansas Mounted Riflemen from Quindaro and Wyandotte, and the county was represented in many of the Kansas regiments. During the years of warfare the residents of the county suffered from the raids of organized bands of guerrillas who ran off cattle and horses. Jayhawking on the part of both sides raged through the country and unoffending citizens suffered. The close of the war did not see a cessation of these conditions in Wyandotte county. Murders and lynchings went on for some two years, before the passions aroused by the terrible conflict died away and peace again reigned along the border.

One of the first things accomplished in Wyandotte county after the establishment of the territory was the survey and grading of good roads. The first laid out was that from Quindaro to Lawrence, a valuable highway because it connected two of the most important free-state settlements. It was in good condition as early as 1857. Ferries across the Missouri were established at both Quindaro and Wyandotte in that year. The first bridge in the county was built in 1858 about 3 miles above

Wyandotte, the funds for it being obtained by private subscription. In 1859 a territorial highway was established by the legislature from Wyandotte to Elwood in Doniphan county, running through Quindaro, Leavenworth and Atchison. As early as 1857, the people of Quindaro began agitation for a railroad to connect that town with St. Joseph, but the first actual grading for a railroad was done at Wyandotte on the Kansas Valley line in 1859. In 1863 the Kansas Pacific railroad was put in operation through the county along the north bank of the Kansas river. In 1866 the Missouri Pacific was built through the eastern and northeastern part of the county. Since then other roads have been built, all of which diverge, fan-like, from Kansas City to all parts of the country.

The earliest churches in Wyandotte county were the missions among the Indians, established by the Methodists and Baptists. The pioneer Episcopal parish of the territory—St. Paul's—was established at Wyandotte in 1857. The following year the Congregational church and St. Mary's Catholic parish were established. By 1870 several other denominations had perfected organizations and erected churches. The state legislature located the state school for the blind in Wyandotte county, the first building being erected in 1867, in the northwest part of the city then known as Wyandotte. The medical department of the Kansas University is located at Rosedale. The Kansas City University, the Kansas City Theological Seminary and eight Roman Catholic institutions are also located at Kansas City, and Western University, a state industrial school for negroes, is located at Quindaro.

Kansas City (q. v.), originally called Wyandotte, is the seat of justice of the county, and also the largest and most important city in the state. The population of the county in 1910 was 100,068.

Wyandot Floats.—(See Floats.)

Wycoff, a discontinued postoffice in Lyon county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 7 miles from Emporia, the county seat, and 6 miles from Hartford, whence it is supplied by mail by rural route.

Wyoming, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in the extreme southeastern part of the county, 24 miles from Marysville, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 27. It receives mail by rural route from Frankfort.

X

Xenia, a post village of Bourbon county, is situated in the northwestern portion on the little Osage river, about 20 miles northwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and in 1910 had a population of 115.

Y

Yale, a mining town in Crawford county, is located in Washington township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 12 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It has general stores, telephone connections, telegraph

and express offices, boarding houses, and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 862.

Yates Center, the county seat and leading city of Woodson county, is located near the geographical center of the county. It is the railroad center of the county, having three lines of the Missouri Pacific and one of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe systems converging here. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has 2 banks, 2 newspapers, all lines of mercantile enterprise, good schools and churches, an opera house and an auditorium, electric lights, waterworks, fire department, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 according to the government census was 2,024.

Yates Center was founded as a place to locate the county seat, which was at that time (1867) at Neosho Falls in one corner of the county. Nothing was done for several years toward building up a town although the business interests of Kalida and Defiance, two nearby towns and rivals for the county seat, had repeatedly made propositions to Abner Yates, the non-resident owner, to found a town at that point. It was not until the county seat matter was settled and Yates Center was victorious in 1876, that any growth was attained. Then the people of Defiance and of Kalida moved their towns bodily to the "center" and the town was established. It was not made independent of the township until 1904.

Yeager Raid.—(See Guerrillas.)

Yocemento, a country postoffice in Ellis county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R., 6 miles west of Hays, the county seat. It has an express office and some local retail trade, and does some shipping. The population in 1910 was 75.

Yoder, a hamlet in Reno county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 8 miles from Hutchinson, the county seat. It has an express office and an international money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 35.

Yorktown, a country hamlet in Lincoln county, is located 16 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat. It has a general store, and receives mail from Hunter. Vesper, 12 miles south, is the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 60.

Young, I. D., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Pleasantville, Marion county, Iowa. At the age of six years he went with his parents to Adams county in the same state, where he attended the common and high schools until the age of fifteen, when he began teaching. He remained in that profession for ten years, married in Iowa, and in 1874 removed with his wife to Mitchell county, Kan., where he entered a homestead and farmed for about twelve years, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1888 he removed to Beloit and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected county superintendent of public instruction in 1876, and reelected two

years later. He has been elected twice to the state senate on the Republican ticket, the last time in 1904. In 1910 he was elected to Congress as representative of the Sixth district, defeating Frank S. Rockefeller, the Democratic candidate, by a vote of 21,220 to 18,985.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The originator of this organization was George Williams, who went to London from Dulverton, England, in 1841 and became a clerk in a drygoods house employing about 80 young men. Williams was of a religious turn of mind and conceived the idea of forming a society among clerks. It was organized on June 6, 1844, and Christopher Smith suggested the name of Young Men's Christian Association, the object of which should be "to promote the spiritual and mental improvement of young men engaged in the drapery trade." The first missionary was employed in Jan., 1845. The association was introduced in America in the fall of 1851 at Montreal, New York and Boston about the same time.

The first Y. M. C. A. organization in Kansas was formed at Topeka on Dec. 31, 1879, in the English Lutheran church and was the result of the efforts of five young men, Charles F. Loweth, E. M. Sheldon, W. W. Bollard, Theodore S. Mason and George T. Coxhead. In 1881 the Topeka association sent a delegate to the Missouri convention at Kansas City. In the early part of 1882 enough interest in Y. M. C. A. work was created in Topeka to hire a general secretary and the first one was W. N. Fisher. In the course of the year associations were formed at Lawrence, Leavenworth, Emporia, Manhattan and one or two other places. The first Kansas convention was held in Nov., 1882, with an attendance of 52. F. H. Clark was made the first president, a state committee of 16 was appointed, of which R. B. Gemmill was chairman; James F. Griffin, treasurer, and W. N. Fisher, secretary. The sum of \$516.60 was subscribed for state work.

The greatest question before this convention was whether or not to admit women. It was decided to exclude them as delegates. This question came up more acutely at the 3d annual convention at Leavenworth in 1884. Some of the associations had departed from "the fundamental principles of the organization" by admitting women, and resolutions were passed barring such associations from representation in future conventions. There were then 18 local associations, 4 of these being student organizations.

At the 4th annual convention at Emporia in 1885, the Railroad Y. M. C. A., which had been started in 1880, was organized into a department of the state association with a special secretary. The object of the railroad branch of the organization was to "provide a home for employees who were without home privileges," and giving them a wholesome home environment, baths, libraries, etc. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company appropriated \$1,200 per annum for this work and gave the use of a two-story brick building.

The next two conventions were held at Ottawa and Wichita, both

showing an increase in the number of associations and in the membership of all the old ones. In 1888 there was great activity in the Y. M. C. A. movement. A large number of new associations were formed, 7 new assistant state secretaries were added, making 14 in all. The convention that year was attended by 603 delegates, and \$14,408 was raised for state work. The convention of 1889 was held at Topeka and was attended by 912 delegates. The international committee, which had formerly withdrawn because it believed the fundamental principals of the Young Men's Christian Association were being violated in Kansas, there being women's auxiliaries connected with some of the associations, was again represented.

In the convention of 1890, held at Leavenworth, it was mentioned that Kansas was the first state to establish a summer school; to employ traveling secretaries for Bible, evangelistic and college work; and to make contributions to the Y. M. C. A. work in other states. For a few years there was a lull in the activity of Y. M. C. A. work in the state, and on account of a conflict of opinions the chairman of the state committee, the secretary and all his assistants resigned in Dec., 1891. The state committee was then reorganized by electing J. B. Larimer chairman and W. R. Johnson temporary state secretary.

In the year 1894 it was found that there were but 33 organizations in Kansas as against 69 in 1889. Topeka had at that time the best rented quarters in the West. A conference of college men was held that year in Topeka. In 1896 the interest had not yet revived, and only \$2,557 was raised for state work. In 1898 the sum of \$10,000 was raised to erect a railroad Y. M. C. A. building in Argentine. The state association furnished a Y. M. C. A. tent for the Twentieth Kansas when the regiment was ordered to Manila.

The year 1902 saw a great revival in the work. A building canvass was inaugurated at Fort Scott. For the same purpose Winfield raised \$8,000; Hoisington, \$12,500; Parsons, \$10,000, and Topeka, \$30,000 for a railroad building. For the first time in 12 years a secretary for student work was employed, and the number of associations had grown to 42. The railroad branch held an international convention in Topeka in 1903, which was addressed by Theodore Roosevelt and at which the cornerstone of the new building was laid. In 1904 there were 50 associations with a total membership of 8,252, and the sum of \$68,000 was spent in buildings that year. At the convention of 1905, held at Salina, it was announced that a railroad building had been erected at Horace, and that an army Y. M. C. A. organization had been effected. A new \$40,000 building was dedicated at Lawrence in December of that year. In 1906 the fund for the building at Topeka had reached \$64,000, Miss Helen Gould donated \$40,000 toward a building at Fort Leavenworth, and the property of the association was increased by new buildings to the extent of \$100,000. The year closed with 64 associations in the state, having a total membership of 12,416, an annual running expense of \$90,000 and property worth \$500,000. At the close of 1910 there were 76 local asso-

ciations in the state, 22 of which owned buildings, the total value being \$850,000, and a number of new buildings were in the process of construction. The activities of the association is divided into departments as follows: College, high school, railroad, city, county and foreign.

Young Women's Christian Association, an undenominational organization to promote the religious, intellectual, moral and social development of young women, had its beginning shortly after the colleges were opened to women, and at first was almost entirely a college institution. By 1886 the movement had spread to 17 different states and there were 88 local organizations, 7 of which were in Kansas, one in each of the following towns: Topeka, Highland, Newton, Ottawa, Fort Scott, and two in Lawrence. On Nov. 5, 1886, they all sent delegates to Ottawa, where a state association was formed. The first state convention was held the next month at the same place. The government of the state association was vested in an executive committee made up of one member from each local organization, and the first committee was composed of Lyda Locke, A. May Churchill, Mabel A. King, Anna S. Campbell, Eunice A. Lyman and Mabel Crawford. The committee elected its own chairman, who chose a secretary from her own local association.

The second annual convention was held at Lawrence in 1887. Five new locals had been added, LeCompton, Baldwin, Garden City, Manhattan and Marion. It was voted that the executive committee should be composed of not more than 17 members and not less than 9, five of whom should reside at the state headquarters. Topeka was chosen as the permanent state headquarters. The convention of 1888 was addressed by Rev. Anna Shaw, who was doing suffrage work in Kansas at the time. The following locals had been added to the state association; Belleville, Winfield, Oswego, Concordia, Wesleyan University at Salina, Winfield College, Great Bend, Agricultural College, McPherson, Garnett and Columbus.

Kansas was the first state where the Y. W. C. A. hired a regular secretary and kept her working in the interests of the organization all the year. In 1880 there were 26 local associations, with a membership of 887. In 1890 the work was divided into city, college, neighborhood, junior, foreign missions and home missions departments. There were in that year, 15 city and 15 college locals. From that time on the number of city organizations were on the decrease and those of the colleges increased. In 1893 all the city locals except Topeka and Arkansas City had been disbanded, while 3 college associations had been added. In 1895 Topeka was the only city organization, but many individual members in different towns remained affiliated with the state organization. The Y. W. C. A. work was carried to the academies and high schools and in 1899 there were 28 college, high school and academy organizations. In 1903 the number had been increased to 35, besides Topeka, which were affiliated with the state organization, 4 of which were in Oklahoma.

In 1911 there were 38 student organizations, with a membership of about 3,500, and 4 city organizations—at Topeka, Iola, Kansas City and

Wichita—with a combined membership of 1,500. Topeka and Kansas City own association buildings, the one at Topeka having been completed in 1911 at a cost of \$75,000. Topeka was the headquarters of the state association until in the early part of 1910, when it was merged into the territorial organization with Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, the headquarters of which are at Denver. The provisional state committee held over until Sept., 1911, when the territorial committee took its place. The work of the Y. W. C. A. has been very much extended from the original field. It is a young woman's club in every sense of the word, providing not only religious, moral and social training, but rooms, meals, physical training, employment bureau, assistance in a material way to young women out of employment, study classes in all academic branches, reading and rest rooms and a home for working girls.

Youngsville, a country postoffice in Greeley county, is located 14 miles north of Tribune, the county seat and nearest shipping point.

Youngtown, an inland hamlet and trading point in Marion county, is located 7 miles northeast of Marion, the county seat, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 51.

Yuma, a hamlet in Cloud county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 5 miles west of Concordia, the county seat and the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Z

Zarah, a village in the northern part of Johnson county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and an electric line, 10 miles north of Olathe, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 50.

Zeandale, a village of Riley county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Zeandale township, 8 miles east of Manhattan, the county seat. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 75. The name is taken from the Greek and means cordale. It was named by J. H. Pillsbury, who settled the township in 1855.

Zella, a country hamlet in Stevens county, is located in Harmony township, 14 miles northeast of Hugoton, the county seat, and 7 miles east of Wooddale, the postoffice from which it receives mail.

Zenda, one of the villages of Kingman county, is located in Rochester township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 17 miles from Kingman, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, a number of mercantile establishments and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The principal shipments are live stock and grain. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 275.

Zenith, a hamlet in Stafford county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles east of St. John, the county seat. It has

2 general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order post-office with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 40.

Zinc.—(See Lead and Zinc Mining.)

Zurich, a little town in Rooks county, is located in Logan township, on the Union Pacific R. R., 20 miles southwest of Stockton, the county seat. It has a hotel, a grain elevator, a telephone exchange, owned by a local company, a number of general stores, a telegraph office and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 200.

Zyba, a hamlet in Sumner county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 12 miles north of Wellington, the county seat, and 6 miles south of Peck, in Sedgwick county, whence its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 27.



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